DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 473 607 UD 035 418

TITLE	Slicing the Apple: Need Amidst Affluence in New York City, 2002. Volume I: Technical Report [and] Volume II: Appendicies [and] Summary Report.
PUB DATE	2002-05-00
NOTE	345p.
AVAILABLE FROM	United Way of New York City, 2 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016. Tel: 212-251-2500; Web site: http://www.uwnyc.org.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC14 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Academic Achievement; Access to Health Care; Child Abuse; Crime; Demography; Elementary Secondary Education; Family Income; Family Violence; Homeless People; *Housing Needs; Mental Health; Population Trends; *Poverty; *Private Financial Support; *Public Health; Public Schools; Safety; *Social Services; *Urban Areas
IDENTIFIERS	*New York (New York)

ABSTRACT

This report provides a broad overview of significant issues and trends affecting human services in New York City. Written for decision makers, policymakers, service providers, and financial supporters, the first volume includes (1) "Introduction" (the social temperature of New York City); (2) "Who are New Yorkers?" (population size, racial/ethnic diversity, immigrants and foreign born, and children, families, and the elderly); (3) "Income and Poverty" (income growth and distribution, poverty, and the safety net); (4) "The Economy" (employment and occupational structure); (5) "Education" (the New York City public school system and academic performance); (6) "Health and Mental Health Care" (health status, health care access, and mental health care); (7) "Housing" (the housing environment in New York City, housing affordability, housing conditions, and homelessness); (8) "Crime and Safety" (street crime, domestic violence and child abuse); (9) "Philanthropy" (the changing philanthropic environment); and (10) "A Framework for Action" (cross-cutting themes, priority areas for funding, and a strategic approach to decision making). In each section, the report includes a look ahead and social service implications. The second volume presents five appendices that provide statistical information on who New Yorkers are, the economy, education, health and mental health, and housing. (SM)

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Slicing the Apple:

Need Amidst Affluence in New York City, 2002

Volume I
Technical Report

May 2002

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Acknowledgements

A report of this scope would not have been possible without the contributions of many people. First and foremost, we would like to thank the members of the United Way of New York City's advisory committee for this project, listed on the following page. Their experience, insight, and passionate advocacy on behalf of their constituents enriched this report. Special thanks go to Linda Forbes of the United Way of New York City and to Jack Krauskopf, Chair of the Committee, for sheparding the process throughout its many stages.

At Abt Associates, we are grateful for the thoughtful and considered technical review provided by Mr. Scott Hebert and Dr. Gregory Mills, as well as for the substantive review of chapters specific to their areas of expertise provided by Ms. Gayle Epp (community revitalization), Ms. Mary Joel Holin (housing), Ms. Susan Foster (health and mental health), and Dr. Barbara Goodson (education).

We also thank Professor Alex Schwartz of New School University and our colleagues at Appleseed, Inc., who developed the chapters, respectively, on housing and on income and poverty and the economy.

Finally, without the tireless analytic support of Ms. Naomi Michlin and Ms. Jessica Bonjorni, and the excellent production assistance of Ms. Stefanie Falzone and Ms. Missy Robinson, this report could not have come to fruition.

Michelle Ciurea
Project Director
May 2002

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I. Introduction

In the imaginations of those from other places, New York City often looms larger than life, the embodiment of both the best and the worst that the United States has to offer. It is ironic that this least typical of cities is frequently seen as the archetypical American city. The dynamism, vibrancy and resourcefulness of New Yorkers make the city a symbol of hope and opportunity to people from all over the globe. But the problems that beset many of its residents appear larger than life as well. The extremes of affluence and poverty, power and vulnerability, exist side by side in unsettling juxtaposition.

And yet the measure of any society lies not only in the prospects for success that it can offer to some of its members, but also in its ability to extend them to even its most vulnerable ones. For New York City's human service providers, the challenges of helping the city's neediest residents are amplified by the sheer scale of the place, as well as by the enormous diversity of their needs.

How best to address them? The voices of need are so clear, so many in number, and each so compelling, that together they can create an overwhelming cacophony that makes it difficult to determine priorities. Allocating resources among so many competing, legitimate needs is a combination of science and art, of impartial data and subjective interpretation. Fundamental to the exercise, however, is an understanding of the community and its needs — the "landscape" of human needs in New York City. That is the purpose of this report. Commissioned by the United Way of New York City and completed by Abt Associates, this report provides a broad overview of significant issues and trends affecting human services in New York City. It is written for decisionmakers, policymakers, service providers, financial supporters, and all those who take an interest in the human needs of New York City.

We examine trends in demographics and economic well-being (income and poverty), the economy, education, health care, housing, crime and safety, and philanthropy. We provide an overview of the major trends and issues in selected aspects of each subject, with the aim of providing a basic understanding of the defining issues, so that this may inform decisions about strategic action. *This report does not strictly define the need for services, but rather illuminates the changing social conditions from which the needs arise.* For organizations that wish to have some measure of community impact, it is essential to understand the community and its needs. Thus, this report represents the first step — but only the first — in helping organizations determine their priorities. In the last chapter, a framework is presented for how the information in this report can be used to make such determinations.

The report is based on existing data. Most of the analysis is at the city and borough level. For those who seek more detail, the Appendices contain data at the community district level where relevant, as well as other supplementary data. Sometimes quantitative measures are either unavailable or inappropriate as a measure of the situation "on the ground." In these cases our analysis relies on anecdotal evidence where it is consistent and compelling.

The report begins with overviews of demographic, income, and economic trends. These provide the backdrop for understanding the needs outlined in subsequent chapters. Each subsequent chapter contains the following components:

- Exposition of the major trends and issues;
- A summary of developments that are likely to shape trends in that subject area in the years to come (in a section entitled "Looking Ahead");
- Queries that concerned organizations might ask themselves as they consider ways to help address human needs in that area (in a section entitled "What Can the Nonprofit Community Do?"). These are meant to suggest *a framework for thinking about the issues,* rather than a comprehensive tally of all initiatives that could or should be undertaken. Illustrative examples of activities are provided for each query. Some of them are continuations of what is already being done, while others are new ideas or approaches.

The Social Temperature of New York City

Before examining each subject area, it is helpful to first step back and gauge the city's overall "social temperature." How do New Yorkers perceive life in the city? The Social Indicators Survey conducted biennially by Columbia University School of Social Work provides a useful barometer of New Yorkers' quality of life in a number of domains.[1] The first two surveys were conducted in 1997 and 1999; a third wave is expected to be completed in 2002.[2]

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[1] Meyers, M. and Teitler, J., Columbia University Social Indicators Center, *New York City Social Indicators 1999: Pulling Ahead, Falling Behind,* 2001 (www.siscenter.org).

[2] The survey was conducted by telephone with 1,373 households in 1997 and 1,501 households in 1999. The surveys are not representative of those who lacked a phone continuously throughout the previous year, and thus under-represents groups such as the homeless and the extremely poor.

The survey provides compelling evidence that the quality of life in the city improved in many respects in the late 1990s.[3] Most significantly, fully 70 percent of New Yorkers rated the city as a good or very good place to live, up from only 61 percent two years before.

In these findings there is cause for both optimism and concern. By many measures, life improved on many fronts for many New Yorkers in the late 1990s. Compared to 1997, families were more likely to have attained at least moderate affluence, have significant financial assets, and access to loans from family or friends. Consider:

- In 1999, more families had some financial assets and at least moderate affluence than in 1997. For example, 39 percent had at least $25,000 in liquid assets, compared to only 31 percent in 1997. Almost half had at least $10,000 in assets in 1999, up from 39 percent in 1997. Thirty-four percent were moderately affluent (incomes four times greater than the federal poverty level), compared to only 28 percent before.

- Substantially more families felt they would be able to borrow money from family and friends, suggesting that economic improvement was relatively widespread. In 1999, 69 percent felt they could borrow at least $1,000 from family or friends, up from only 57 percent before.

More families considered their neighborhoods to be good and safe, fewer were victims of crime, and more were satisfied with the public schools. For example:

- In 1999, 71 percent of respondents rated their neighborhood as good or very good, and 79 percent felt it was safe or very safe (in 1997, these figures had been 66 percent and 74 percent respectively).

- Only 6 percent had had family members burgled or robbed in the previous year in 1999, down from 10 percent in 1997.

- In 1999, 61 percent of respondents said their public schools were good or very good, up from 52 percent in 1997.

Yet progress was not universal. There is still a significant group on the lowest rungs of the economic ladder for which life remains difficult.

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[3] In this section we report only trends that are statistically significant. Where the magnitude of change is small over time, and the change is not statistically significant, we conclude that there has been essentially no change in that factor.

- The proportion of families living near the poverty level (incomes below 150 percent of the federal poverty level) was essentially unchanged, in the range of 38-39 percent.

- The proportion of families with no financial assets remained essentially unchanged, in the range of 26-28 percent.

- Nearly one-quarter of families with below-median incomes lived in poor quality housing both years.

- And in some respects the situation worsened. Most notably, significantly fewer families had health insurance — 65 percent in 1999, down from 77 percent two years before.

We cannot know from simple comparisons over time whether those who were doing poorly in 1999 are the same group that was doing poorly in 1997, or whether there has been turnover in the ranks of the city's most vulnerable residents. For example, it may be that those who did well enough to move out of poverty were replaced by an influx of others into the city that took their place in the economic distribution. The dynamics of change have important implications for social service providers, which unfortunately the available data do little to illuminate. However, the persistence of significant numbers of New Yorkers who are not doing well is by itself a reason for concern, regardless of its underlying cause. And, of course, New Yorkers' sense of well-being changed dramatically in the autumn of 2001.

New York City in a Time of Uncertainty

This report was written on the cusp of two events that affect New York City's human needs landscape: the September 11th attacks on the World Trade Center, and an economic downturn that followed nearly a decade of prosperity. The effects of September 11th on New York City's human service needs are the subject of a separate, companion report, *Beyond Ground Zero: Challenges and Implications for Human Services in New York City Post September 11.*

This report was written before the full impact of September 11th or the economic downturn was known. This has two important implications for the interpretation of its findings. First, because of reporting lags, much of the data in this report reflects a time of economic expansion — one of the nation's longest. The boom years of the middle and late 1990s brought prosperity to many people, including some of the city's most vulnerable residents. Thus, the human needs that *do* emerge from the data of this period are all the more compelling because they reflect a period of relative prosperity. Just as demand for services was expected to increase because of the downturn, an impending municipal fiscal crisis, the worst in years, presented grave implications for the level of funding available for human services.

Second, we can only speculate about what will be the *enduring* effects of these events. As this report was being written, the city — government agencies, nonprofit service agencies, philanthropic organizations, businesses, and the general public — was consumed with handling the impacts of September 11th. Few were able to pause to reflect upon the long-term implications of this disaster for the city. Likewise, the signs of an economic downturn were there, but experts were divided about its likely duration or severity. It was yet unclear whether the tremendous outpouring of charitable giving to New York City for disaster relief would reduce giving later in the year and for other purposes; whether New Yorkers' renewed sense of community and civic pride would endure; whether the ominous rumblings of economic decline would pass quickly over the horizon or their echoes linger over the city for an extended time.

But the fundamental messages of this report remain timely despite the uncertainties of the period in which it was written. The human needs that were apparent even in times of prosperity probably represent the lower bound of what can be expected if economic conditions continue the decline that began in the spring of 2001. They are a compelling reminder that continual vigilance and effort are required to extend the promise of opportunity to *all* New Yorkers.

This report also is a reminder that even as the tragic events of September 11th continue to reverberate through almost every facet of the city's human needs, consuming much of its energy, the human needs that existed in the city before the attacks endure, and should not be eclipsed. Those needs are no less important today than they were on September 10th.

As the first step to examining specific areas of human needs, we turn our attention to the demographic profile of the city's residents. Before asking how New Yorkers are doing, let us first ask who they are.

II. Who Are New Yorkers?

Introduction

Although the United States has been called a melting pot, the example of New York City suggests that it is more accurately compared to a mosaic. The city's population is a microcosm of the country's — indeed, the world's — population. An understanding of the people of New York City is the foundation for understanding their needs. In this chapter we examine the demographic profile of the city's residents, as well as its social service implications.

We rely primarily on Census data in this analysis because it provides the most recent comprehensive tally of New Yorkers. More than any other source, it provides recent data that are comparable across populations, time periods and characteristics.[1]

How can these data help inform decisions about programs and resource allocation? Three ways of looking at the data can be useful:

- The ***absolute size*** of a particular population group (for example, preschoolers, Hispanics, or some other group) is important for what it implies about the *volume* of geographically-based services needed. Great numbers of preschoolers in one area, for example, suggests a high need for day care services there.

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[1] All Census data are prone to undercounting error, although the magnitude of the undercount is lower with the 2000 Census than it has ever been. The Census is most likely to undercount populations that are either hard to locate, such as the homeless, or that would be reluctant to divulge personal information to the government, such as undocumented immigrants. According to the Census Bureau's Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation Survey, which is conducted after each decennial census, in 1990 the undercount was estimated to be 2.3 percent of New York City residents. The undercount in the 2000 Census was estimated to have dropped to 1.7 percent, or 140,000 persons, largely because of better address information and better outreach by census workers. The City of New York worked directly with the Census Bureau to provide an additional 370,000 addresses that were not originally on the Census lists to insure that more households were counted. Census 2000 data are thus less prone to undercounting than ever before. This also means that to some (small) degree, increases in population may be due to better coverage rather than to real growth. A second Census-data issue, described in more detail in the relevant section of this chapter, is that race and ethnicity were measured differently in 2000 than in other census years. New categories were added that allow for a more precise ethnic and racial portrait of Hispanics and multiracial individuals. This added detail results in less comparability with data from previous years. We have used data that are adjusted to correct for this, but it is important to recognize that comparisons of data from 1990 and 2000 are useful for what they say about major trends rather than minor differences.

- The ***population density*** of a particular group (for example, parts of the city may have unusually high concentrations of Asians, teens or some other group) is important because of its implication for the *relative distribution of resources* across population groups. For example, if at-risk teens make up a large share of an area's population but receive a small share of its social services, this would suggest a possible disconnect between need and resource availability. Population density also has implications for the cultural dimensions of outreach and service delivery. For example, social service agencies in areas with high concentrations of a particular ethnic group should obviously tailor their outreach and services to that population.
- ***Rates of change*** in certain populations are important because they may imply something significant about how *shifting population patterns* may affect social service needs. If a population group is growing rapidly, it should prompt a reconsideration of resource allocation: might this group merit greater attention than before?

In this chapter we focus first on New York City's total population size and growth. We then examine population trends by race, immigration, age, and family composition. Following each topical discussion is a summary of its implications for social service delivery.

Population Size

New York City is the largest city in the nation, and is growing at nearly twice the rate of New York State.

In 2000, New York City had a population of 8.1 million people, making it the largest city in the nation. The next largest city in the United States, Los Angeles, is less than half the size of New York City. If New York City's five boroughs were counted as separate cities, four of them would rank among the ten largest cities in the United States. Brooklyn (2.4 million) would be ranked fourth, Queens (2.2 million) fifth, Manhattan seventh (1.5 million), and the Bronx (1.3 million) ninth.

The city is growing less quickly than the nation overall but more quickly than the state. Population in the U.S. grew by 13 percent between 1990 and 2000. New York City's growth, at 9 percent, did not match the explosive growth of cities in the South and West such as San Antonio (22 percent), Houston (20 percent) or

Denver (19 percent). But it did grow at a significantly higher rate than New York state, which grew by less than 6 percent. New York City's dominance of the state population thus increased slightly, from 41 percent of the state's population in 1990 to 42 percent in 2000.

Within the city, the highest rates of growth were posted in Staten Island (17 percent), Queens (14 percent), and the Bronx (11 percent). Manhattan grew by only 3 percent. There were pockets of high growth within each of the boroughs. Community districts posting growth rates of 20 percent or more over the past decade were:

- Manhattan: Financial District;
- Queens: Jackson Heights, Ozone Park/Woodhaven and Elmhurst/Corona;
- Staten Island: Tottenville/Great Kills;
- Bronx: Morrisania/Crotona; and
- Brooklyn: Flatlands/Canarsie.

The only community districts that *lost* population were Brooklyn's South Crown Heights/Prospect Crown Heights, and Manhattan's Upper West Side and Greenwich Village/Soho. In these areas, population declined between one and six percent (see Appendix).

Racial and Ethnic Diversity

In this section we focus on racial and ethnic trends for people of color. First we examine the trends,[2] then highlight the major social service implications.

In New York City, "minorities" are significantly in the majority — and the city's racial diversity is increasing.

Racial and ethnic diversity has historically been a hallmark of New York City, giving rise to both the city's most difficult challenges as well as its most invigorating strengths. This is no less true today than ever. No one racial or ethnic group dominates the city — an extraordinary phenomenon, especially in comparison to the rest of the United States. Most New Yorkers — two out of three people — are people of color. In New York City, Whites[3] are the largest racial group but they comprise only 35 percent of the population, compared to 69 percent for the United States overall (Exhibit 1). In fact, Whites were the only racial group to *lose* population during the 1990s. New York's largest non-White populations are Hispanics and Blacks, which each comprise roughly one-quarter of the city's population. Hispanics comprise 27 percent of the population of the city, compared to less than 13 percent nationally. The share of Blacks and Asians in New York City (25 percent and 10 percent, respectively) is double their share of the nation's population.

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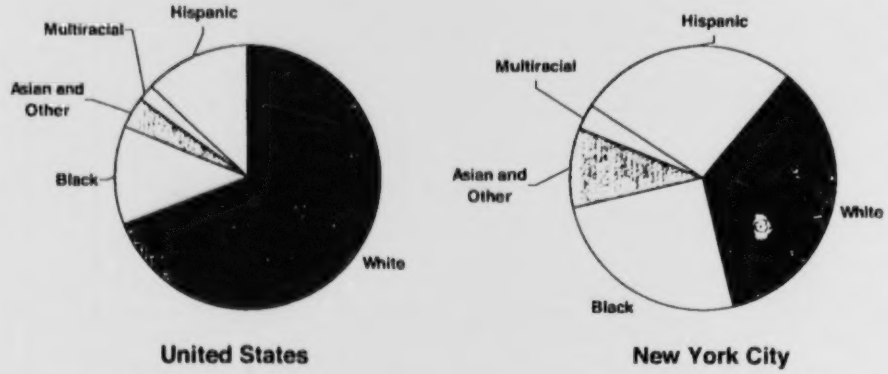
[2] This analysis is based on 1990 Sample data (Summary Tape File 3) compared to 2000 "100 Percent" data (Summary Tape File 1).

Exhibit 1: Population by Race and Hispanic Origin New York City and the United States: 2000



Source: 2000 Census

Racial diversity has increased substantially. New York City has relatively many more people of color today than it did ten years ago (Exhibit 2). In 1990, 57 percent of New Yorkers were people of color. By 2000, the share had grown to 65 percent.

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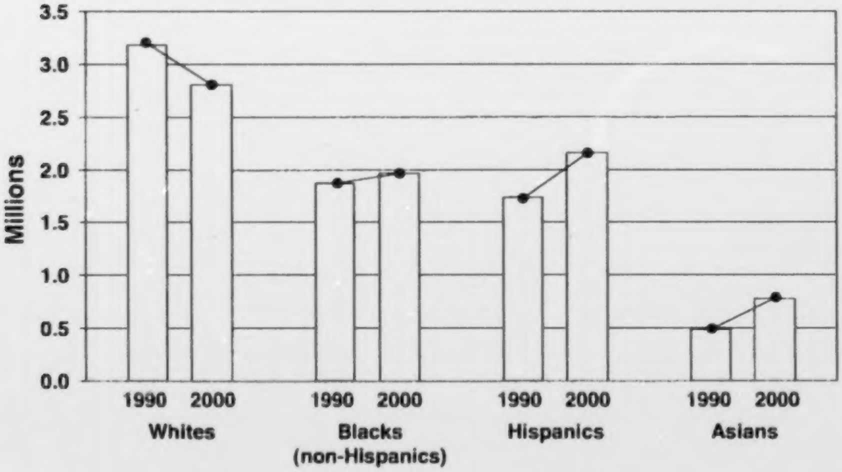
[3] Throughout this chapter, to avoid cumbersome language we refer to Hispanics as a separate population group (spanning all races). We use the terms "Whites" and "Blacks" to refer to *non-Hispanic* members of those races. However, our count of Asians does include (the relatively few) Hispanic Asians.

Exhibit 2: Population Growth Among Racial and Ethnic Groups, 1990-2000



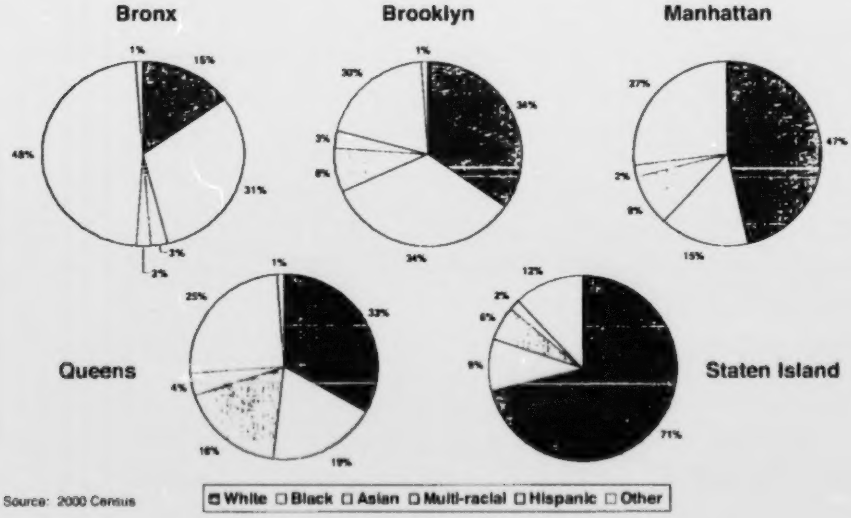
Source: 1990 and 2000 Census

Racial diversity characterizes most of the city's boroughs, but in slightly different ways.

One aspect of diversity is shown by the share of the population composed of people of color (that is, non-Whites). By this measure the most diverse boroughs are the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn, where Whites make up 35 percent or less of the population. In Manhattan, nearly half the population is White. Staten Island, the smallest borough, is the "most White" borough by far, with 71 percent of the population being White (see Appendix).

Another aspect of diversity is the *mix* of races. By this measure, Queens is the most diverse borough, with substantial representation by every racial group (Exhibit 3). Brooklyn also has a diverse mix of mostly Blacks, Whites and Hispanics. In comparison, the Bronx is more heavily Hispanic and Black. Manhattan is composed mostly of Whites and Hispanics. And Staten Island, as we have seen, is predominantly White.

Exhibit 3: Population by Race and Hispanic Origin by Borough, 2000



Source: 2000 Census

In the following sections, we examine Hispanic, Black and Asian population trends.

Hispanics

Hispanics are the largest "minority" group in New York City, and growing quickly.

New York City's 2.2 million Hispanics are the largest group of people of color. Hispanics represent 27 percent of New Yorkers overall, and 41 percent of its people of color.

The Hispanic population of New York City has increased significantly in the past 10 years, due to both immigration and high birthrates. In the 1990s, the traditional sources of Hispanic population growth — immigration from the Caribbean and high birthrates — have been supplemented by the movement of Hispanics from the south and western parts of the United States to New York City. The number of Hispanics has increased by 423,000 since 1990, giving this group a growth rate of 24 percent, compared to the city's 9 percent growth rate overall (see Appendix). Hispanics made up 24 percent of the city's population in 1990, but that share had grown to 27 percent ten years later.

The most heavily Hispanic areas of the city are in the Bronx, with some local concentrations elsewhere.

Where do Hispanics live in New York City? The borough with the largest Hispanic population is the Bronx. Its 665,000 Hispanic residents represent about 30 percent of the city's total Hispanic population.

The Bronx is heavily Hispanic in composition as well. Hispanics make up nearly half of the Bronx's population. Citywide, the areas with the highest concentrations of Hispanics are:

- Southern and western Bronx (the highest concentrations are in the Hunts Point/Longwood, Mott Haven/Melrose, and Fordham/University Heights areas);
- Northern Manhattan (specifically East Harlem and the Washington Heights/Inwood area); and
- Pockets of Western Brooklyn (Bushwick and Sunset Park) and Central Queens (Jackson Heights and Elmhurst).

Puerto Ricans and Dominicans are the largest groups of Hispanic New Yorkers.

Immigration in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s has made Puerto Ricans by far the largest group of Hispanics. There are over 800,000 New Yorkers of Puerto Rican descent, accounting for 38 percent of all Hispanics in the city. A second major group is Dominicans,[4] which account for over 500,000 people, or 25 percent of Hispanics (see Exhibit 4). Mexicans are a distant third, with only 9 percent of the Hispanic population. The countries of South America and Central America account for 14 percent and 12 percent of Hispanics, respectively (see Appendix).

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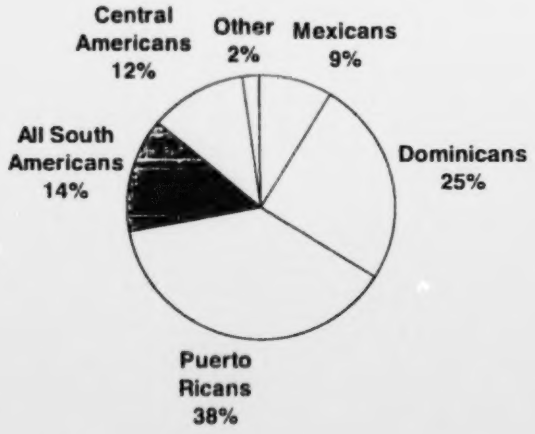
[4] The figures used in this section are adjusted by Infoshare, Inc. to account for a likely undercount of certain Hispanic groups by country of origin. A large number of Hispanics failed to specify a country of origin in the 2000 Census, except for those originating from countries for which check boxes were given on the Census form. In New York City, this is felt to have resulted in a substantial undercount of Dominicans and other Central Americans (for which no check boxes were given). Infoshare Inc. adjusted the distribution of Hispanic country of origin data according to an algorithm proposed by John Logan of SUNY-Albany. This assigns a country of origin to all Hispanics who failed to indicate one, based on existing values for each ethnicity.

Exhibit 4: Hispanics by Country of Origin, 2000



Source: 2000 Census

The composition of the Hispanic population is changing. Dominican and Mexican populations are growing quickly, while Puerto Ricans are losing numbers.[5]

Puerto Ricans, long the dominant Hispanic group, are becoming less so. Their population actually declined in the 1990s. This decline, combined with large increases by other groups, combined to reduce their share of the Hispanic population from 50 percent in 1990 to only 38 percent ten years later. In contrast, the Dominican population grew by 60 percent, raising their share of the Hispanic population from 19 percent to 25 percent (Exhibit 5).

But no major Hispanic group grew as much as Mexicans. Their numbers grew by 246 percent, the highest growth rate by far of any other Hispanic group. This tripled their share of the Hispanic population: in 1990 they accounted only for 3 percent of Hispanics. In 2000, they accounted for 9 percent. Their numbers grew from 56, 000 to nearly 200,000. Immigration data suggests that the increase stems less from immigration than from very high fertility and from migration from other parts of the United States.

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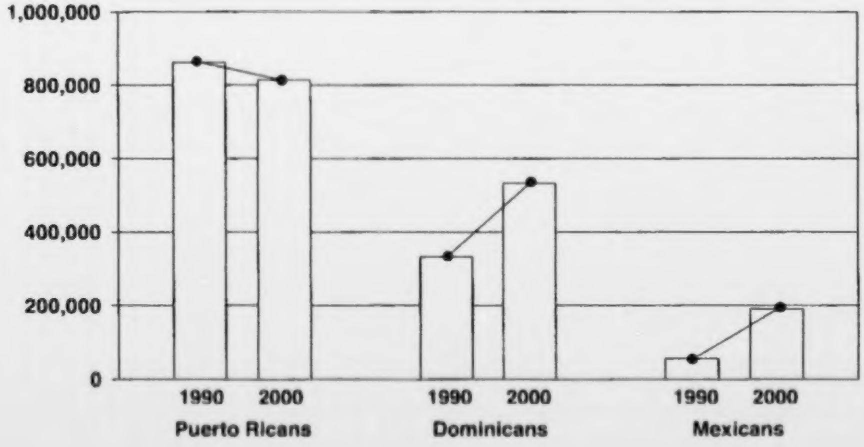
[5] Racial and ethnic trends between 2000 and previous years should be interpreted with caution, and used only to indicate gross trends rather than fine detail. In 1990 respondents were allowed to select only one race, while "multiracial" was a possible option in 2000. Thus, strictly speaking, 1990 and 2000 racial and ethnic numbers are not comparable because of the "multiracial factor." About 3 percent of New Yorkers identified themselves as multiracial.

Exhibit 5: Population Growth Among Major Hispanic Groups, 1990-2000



Source: 1990 and 2000 Census (Hispanic origin)

Blacks

Blacks account for one-quarter of New Yorkers, but their numbers grew relatively little compared to other racial groups.

The Black (non-Hispanic) population of New York City accounts for nearly 25 percent of New York City's population, a share relatively unchanged from 1990. The Black population rose by only 6 percent during the 1990s, a rate substantially lower than the high growth rates posted by Hispanics and Asians.

The Black population is comprised of African-Americans as well as of foreign-born Blacks. The two groups are quite distinct, and important differences shape their social service needs. Historically foreign-born Blacks have come primarily from the Caribbean but the newest major group of Black New Yorkers is immigrants from sub-Saharan Africa.

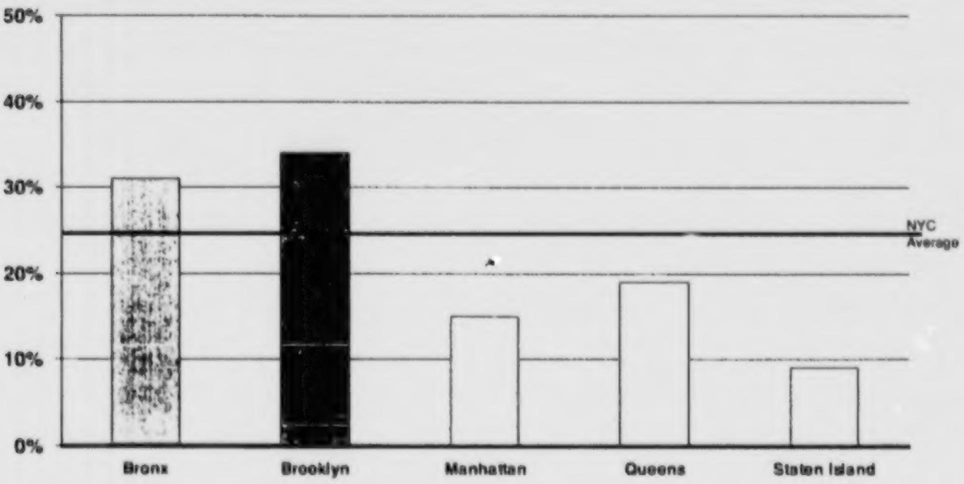
The highest concentrations of Blacks in the city are in Brooklyn and the Bronx, with some local concentrations in Queens and Manhattan.

Where do most Black New Yorkers live? Brooklyn has the largest Black population by far. Forty-three percent of the city's Black population lives there. The Bronx and Queens have the next largest Black populations, with about one-fifth of the city's Black population living in each borough. The remainder lives mainly in Manhattan. These patterns are largely unchanged from 1990.

Which areas have the highest concentrations of Blacks? Approximately one third of the populations of Brooklyn and the Bronx are Black (see Exhibit 6). Blacks account for about 19 percent of Queen's population and 15 percent of Manhattan's. About 416,000 Blacks live in the Bronx. Staten Island has relatively few Blacks (9 percent). Citywide, the community districts with the highest Black population densities are:

- Central Brooklyn (the highest concentrations are in East Flatbush, Brownsville, Crown Heights, South Corwn Heights/Prospect and Bedford Stuyvesant);
- Northern Manhattan (Central Harlem);
- Local concentrations in the northern Bronx (Williamsbridge/Baychester) and eastern Queens (the Jamaica/Hollis area and Queens Village).

Exhibit 6: Blacks as Share of Population, by Borough, 2000



Source: 2000 Census

Asians[6]

Asians experienced explosive growth in the 1990s, making them the fastest growing group of New Yorkers.

The Asian population of New York grew by an extraordinary 75 percent between 1990 and 2000, making Asians by far the fastest growing major racial group. The Asian population grew from 511,000 in 1990 to 892,000 just ten years later.[7] Asians now account for nearly 11 percent of New Yorkers, up from 7 percent ten years ago. This increase stems predominantly from immigration.

Queens and Brooklyn experienced the most dramatic increases in the Asian population.

Where do most Asian New Yorkers live? By far, most Asians — half the city's Asian population — live in Queens. About one quarter live in Brooklyn, and nearly a fifth in Manhattan. The Bronx and Staten Island have very small populations of Asians.

The "most Asian" borough of the city is Queens, and it is getting even more so. Queens has the highest Asian population density (20 percent) of any borough, and its Asian population grew by 84 percent in the past ten years, a rate that exceeded the overall Asian growth rate of 75 percent.

Brooklyn is notable because it has a fairly low Asian population density (Asians are only 9 percent of the borough's population), but the Asian population there is increasingly quickly. Between 1990 and 2000 Brooklyn's Asian population increased by 92 percent, more than in any other borough. In contrast, Manhattan has a slightly higher density of Asians (10 percent), but with a relatively low growth rate of 46 percent.

Citywide, the areas with the highest concentrations of Asians are located in:

- Queens (especially in the Flushing/Whitestone, Elmhurst/Corona, Bayside/Little Neck, Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows, Rego Park/Forest Hills, and Woodside/Sunnyside areas),

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[6] Throughout this chapter we use "Asian" to include Pacific Islanders as well as Asians.

[7] Unlike our treatment of other racial groups, this count includes Hispanic Asians because the data did not permit separating them out.

- A local concentration in southeastern Manhattan (the Lower East Side/Chinatown); and

- A local concentration in southwestern Brooklyn (Bensonhurst).

The influx of Asians is changing many neighborhoods. The most noteworthy changes are in neighborhoods that had only moderate concentrations of Asians in 1990 (on the order of the citywide average of 7 percent), but became much more heavily Asian. These are:

- Brooklyn's Sunset Park, Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights area, Bensonhurst, and Sheepshead Bay;

- Manhattan's Midtown;

- Queen's Ozone Park/Woodhaven and Howard beach areas.

Queen's Bayside/Little Neck area already had a high concentration of Asians, but this became more pronounced in the 1990s.

Such shifts challenge social service providers to consider whether and how their place-based services meet the needs of this increasingly important population.

The largest Asian populations are Chinese and Indian. Both are growing rapidly, especially Indians, whose population more than doubled.

People of Chinese origin are by far the largest group of Asian New Yorkers.[8] The city's 380,000 Chinese residents account for fully 43 percent of the city's Asian population (Exhibit 7). The next largest group is Indians, who number about 206,000 and account for 23 percent of the city's Asian population. A distant third is the Korean population, whose 90,000 members comprise 10 percent of Asian New Yorkers. Other South Asians (besides Indians) — that is, people with origins in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh — account for 65,000 people, or 8 percent of the Asian population. Filipinos account for 62,100 people, or 7 percent of the total. The city's 26,000 Japanese, many of them expatriate corporate employees and their families, comprise only 3 percent of the city's Asian population. Thus, although they are commonly viewed as exemplars of the Asian "model minority" stereotype, they are unrepresentative of the city's Asian population.

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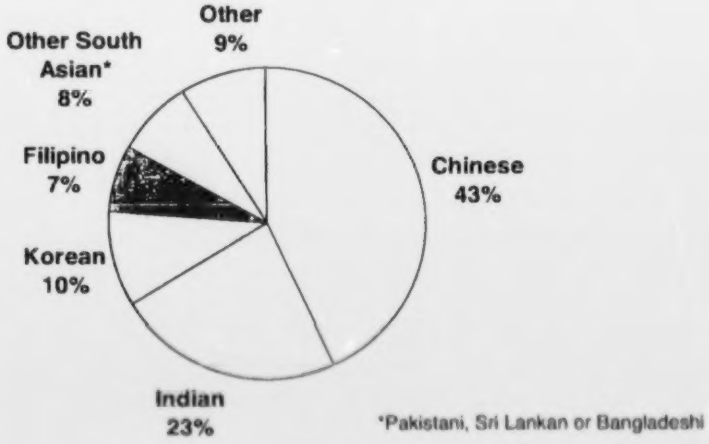
[8] Unlike previous sections, which refer to the population of non-Hispanic Asians, this section uses as a basis the Asian population figure (a population total of 892,000, as noted in previous footnote) that *includes* Hispanic Asians because country of origin data at the community district level are not available based on the figure for non-Hispanic Asians. The main conclusions are not likely to be affected.

Exhibit 7: Asians by Country of Origin, 2000

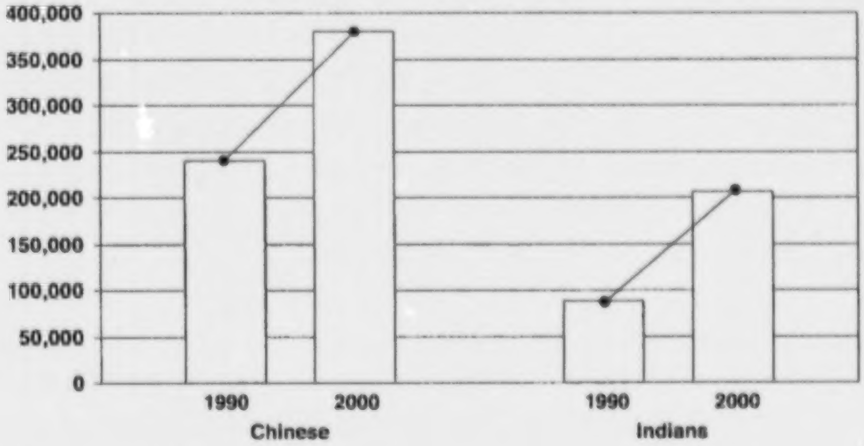


*Pakistani, Sri Lankan or Bangladeshi

Source: 2000 Census

The largest group, Chinese, grew robustly, posting a 58 percent increase between 1990 and 2000 (see Exhibit 8). The second-largest group, Indians, more than doubled in size. The Indian population grew by a remarkable 134 percent — the highest growth rate among Asians. This raised the Indian share of the Asian population from 17 percent to 23 percent. The Korean population also grew substantially, by 27 percent (see Appendix).

Exhibit 8: Population Growth Among Major Asian Groups, 1990-2000



Source: 1990 and 2000 Census (Asians including Hispanic)

Social Service Implications

The fact that the majority of New Yorkers are people of color has tremendous implications for the city's social services. Most significantly, it underscores the need for culturally appropriate approaches across a wide range of social services, including health, mental health, housing and employment, to name a few. Much of the social service infrastructure remains oriented to White American cultural norms, not because of insensitivity — most human service agencies are well aware of the importance of culturally appropriate services — but because of the difficulty of making systemic changes to the delivery system (for example, training more social service professionals of color) and the lack of resources to do it on a wide scale. Furthermore, reaching diverse communities is not only a matter of making services available but also in providing the education and outreach that overcomes the cultural barriers to asking for help.

There are more subtle dimensions of the issue of cultural competence as well. One is the need to recognize the cultural diversity *within* broad racial categories. Hispanics, bound by a common language, may indeed have more in common with each other than with other racial groups. But there are significant differences within each of these communities. Hispanics of South American origin differ in important ways from those of Caribbean or Mexican origin. Caribbean and African Blacks often have different cultural norms than many African American Blacks. The Chinese differ significantly from Southeast Asians or Indians. Cultural competence should extend to the differences that underlie apparent broad similarities.

A second dimension of cultural competence is the need to go beyond a cursory examination of the averages for any one group. An eloquent example is the common treatment of Asians as the "model minority" (though this affects other groups as well). By many socioeconomic indicators — education, income, family stability — Asians do well *on average*. But the high averages stem from the fact that the remarkable success of some segments of the Asian population masks the severe needs of other segments. A superficial examination could easily lead to the — mistaken — conclusion that Asians' social service needs are not as acute as others'. An illustrative example is given by a study conducted by the Coalition for Asian-American Children and Families. The study notes that although many Asian students do well academically, 33 percent of Asian high school students do not graduate with their classes. Arrests of young Asian-Americans increased by 38 percent between 1993 and 1996. Nearly half of Asian children are born into families at or near poverty levels. Any analysis of specific ethnic or racial groups must examine various *segments* within each population. Sometimes it is only there, "beyond the averages," that the real human needs are visible.

Immigrants and the Foreign-Born

Immigrants have historically constituted a major force in the life of New York City, no less so today. And just as many of them eagerly seek to assimilate into American society, so others are intent on maintaining their cultural identities — and in New York, perhaps more than in any other city in the nation, they can.

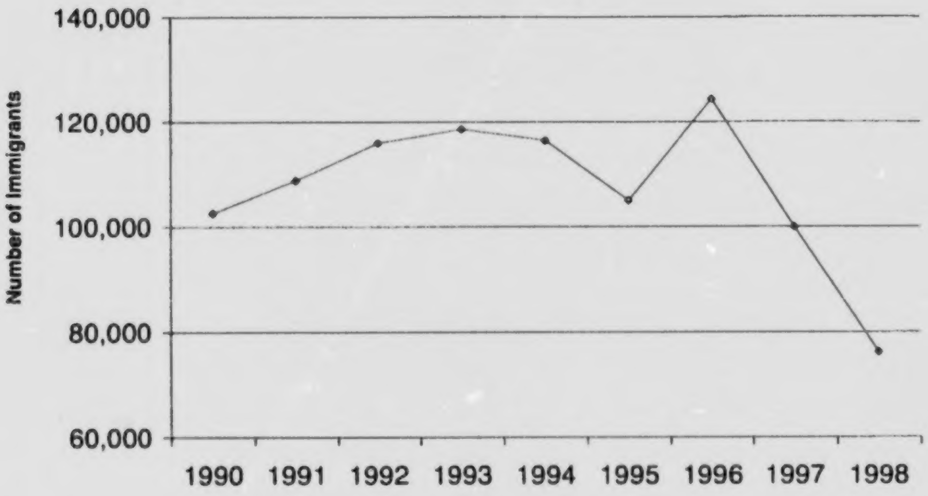
An understanding of the immigrant population is crucial because immigrants account for such a large portion of the city's population. By some estimates, as many as 55 percent of New York City's residents are immigrants.

Detailed data on immigrants from the 2000 Census were not yet available as this report was written. Thus we report data from a number of other sources, including the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the findings of the most recent systematic analysis of immigration patterns in the city, a 1999 study conducted by the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP) using 1995-1996 data. The DCP study found that in the mid-1990s, the city had less than 3 percent of the nation's population, but received 14 percent of its immigrants. Indeed, INS data for fiscal year 2000 confirms that New York City received more immigrants than any other large city. In 2000, the city received 86,000 immigrants; the next largest figure was for Los Angeles, which received 71,000.

In 1996, over one-third of the city's population was foreign-born. If we include the children of immigrants, we find that over one-half of the city's population is a first- or second-generation immigrant. Fifty-two percent of newborns have at least one foreign-born parent. These findings are confirmed by more recent data for the larger New York metropolitan area. According to data from the Current Population Survey, in the year 2000 the foreign-born population of the New York Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (which includes Long Island and parts of Northern New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania) accounted for 23 percent of the CMSA's 20 million total population (this includes legal and undocumented immigrants as well as temporary residents). Those of foreign extraction accounted for 43 percent of the CMSA population.

Annual immigration has fluctuated throughout most of the 1990s, ranging between 100,000 and 124,000, a peak reached in 1996. Between 1997 and 1998 (the most recent date available), immigration fell sharply, however, to a decade low of 76,000 (see Exhibit 9). This apparent decline occurred nationwide; it was not unique to New York City. Experts are unsure why, but suspect that it does not reflect a "real " drop in immigration so much as delays in processing (and thus classifying and counting) immigrants that stemmed from organizational changes affecting the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

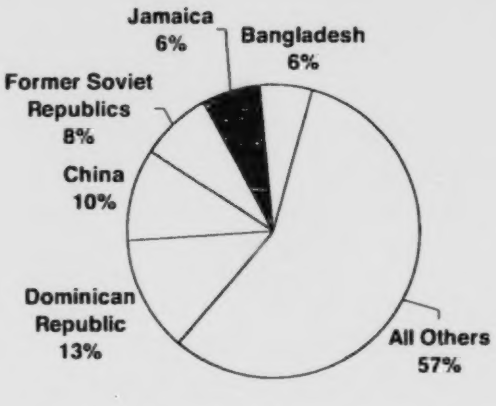
Exhibit 9: Immigration to New York City, 1990-1998



Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

The top source countries in 1998 were the Dominican Republic, China, and the Former Soviet Union, which all sent between 6,000 and 10,000 immigrants that year. These have been the "big three" source countries throughout the 1990s, although their relative rankings have changed somewhat year to year (Exhibit 10).

Exhibit 10: Source Countries of Immigration



Source: Immigration and Naturalization data for 1998, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Major changes in immigration law were instituted by the 1990 Immigration Law, which came into effect in 1992. It placed a higher premium on skills (though still maintaining the priority given to family reunification) and instituted a "diversity visa" program that allots a given number of immigration visas to various nations in order to diversify the sources of immigration. According to the Department of City Planning Study, in the middle 1990s, most immigrants (61 percent) entered under family unification provisions of immigration law; 17 percent were refugees, while roughly equal shares came under the employment skills provisions and under the diversity visa program (11 percent and 10 percent, respectively).

Social Service Implications

Newcomers to America have long been a major factor in New York City's unique vitality and dynamism. That so many of the city's immigrants surmount the challenges that face them, and even thrive, is testament to both their extraordinary resourcefulness and the opportunities provided them by life in New York City. But they also present unique challenges to the city, and to social service providers in particular because of their large numbers, their distinctive needs, and their ineligibility for some forms of public assistance.

The issues in serving non-native New Yorkers are distinctive. Newcomers bring with them different cultural attitudes that can affect almost every aspect of their life in their new country. Their health status and health needs are often different from those of the native-born. Their job skills or their children's academic preparation may be out of sync with the American job market and the school system. Not least, immigrants face issues unique to their status: the pressures of cultural adaptation; the intergenerational conflict that can occur when children become more Americanized than their parents; and the challenges of navigating complex, unfamiliar systems of health care, education, housing, and public assistance. These factors reverberate through all aspects of social services, and they are a challenge to both public and private institutions — schools, hospitals, housing providers and human service providers.

It is important to distinguish between the different types of groups that fall under the large umbrella of "immigrants." The foreign-born, regardless of when they came to the United States, may have unique needs (and strengths) defined by their cultural affiliation to another place. Non-citizens face particular challenges stemming from their legal status, such as ineligibility for public assistance programs. Undocumented immigrants (by some estimates, they number 400, 000) confront the fact that, additionally, much of the formal job market is closed to them, requiring them to make a living in the informal sector where their prospects are poorer and their economic foothold more precarious. Recently-arrived immigrants often labor under all of these challenges.

Those who arrived under occupational preference provisions of immigration law — as did many Filipino, Indian and Korean professionals in the "brain drain wave" of the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, for example — have social service needs defined less by economic status than by cultural identity.

However, for the most part, the issues in serving immigrants are complicated by their poverty. In fact, immigration has a major role in the profile of poverty. A recent nationwide study by the Center for Immigration Studies examined the composition of the poor in 1979, 1989 and 1997. The study concluded that the poverty rate for immigrant households has remained high and actually has increased in the last two decades. Much greater shares of immigrants live in poverty (22 percent) than the native born (12 percent). The growth in immigrant-related poverty accounted for 75 percent of the growth in the numbers of poor people between 1987 and 1997. Although these findings are national, they likely apply to New York City as well.

An important feature of New York City's immigrant population, beyond its size, is its extraordinary diversity. Unlike many other places with large foreign-born populations, immigrants to New York City come not just from one or two parts of the world, but literally from everywhere and in great numbers. The sheer variety of cultural differences that demand to be accommodated is unmatched. And because New York City is a temporary residence for many, a "transit point" en route to permanent settlement elsewhere in the U.S., the city's large immigrant population is constantly turning over, assuring that the needs of immigrants remain perpetually significant.

Children, Families and the Elderly

Insofar as many of the city's human services are directed toward children and families, demographic trends in the age distribution and family composition profoundly affect the city's human needs. As well, the aging of the baby boom generation in the next decades presents both opportunities and challenges for the city's human services community.

New York City's age distribution generally mirrors the nation's.

The city's age distribution in 2000 was generally similar to the nation's, and there have been no significant changes in the city's general age distribution between 1990 and 2000. However, the age distribution is relatively insensitive to different rates of growth. That is, it takes a large difference in growth rates to manifest as a (slight) change in the age distribution.

Population *growth* trends, however, are somewhat different from the nation's. Preschoolers are growing more quickly than the national average, while teenagers and the elderly are growing more slowly. The city's preschool population is expanding more quickly than the national average — by 8 percent between 1990 and 2000 compared to 5 percent nationwide. The city's teenaged population, on the other hand, grew more slowly — by 14 percent compared to 22 percent nationwide. The city's elderly population also grew comparatively slowly — by 3 percent compared to a 12 percent growth rate nationwide.

The age distribution varies by race and ethnicity, and many trends discussed in this section should be understood through the prism of changing racial and ethnic patterns described previously. An illustrative comparison is between the Hispanic population and Whites. The Hispanic population is markedly "younger," containing higher shares of preschoolers and teens, and lower shares of elders. For example, 9 percent of Hispanics are preschoolers compared to 5 percent of Whites. Teens make up about 8 percent of the Hispanic population but only 4 percent of the White population. Only 6 percent of Hispanics are aged 65 or older, compared to 19 percent of White New Yorkers.
In the section below we examine major trends for children and the elderly.

Children

Children comprise 26 percent of New Yorkers, and their numbers are growing markedly faster than adults'.

In 2000, New York City had approximately 2 million children under the age of 18. Their numbers are increasing faster than other age groups'. Between 1990 and 2000, the numbers of children grew by 15 percent, compared to an adult rate of 8 percent. This has had the effect of increasing children's share of the population from 24 percent to 26 percent. Unquestionably much of this increase is explained by the growth of ethnic and racial groups which are "younger" and have high rates of fertility.

Most of the city's children live in Brooklyn (699,000 children), Queens (536,000) and the Bronx (417,000). (See Appendix.)

The population *density* of children is important because it suggests areas where childrens' services might be particularly needed. The borough with the highest population density of children is the Bronx, where nearly one-third (31 percent) of the borough's residents are children. The share of children in other boroughs' populations ranges from 24 percent to 28 percent. The share is relatively low in Manhattan, at only 18 percent.

Citywide, community districts with particularly high population densities of children (35 percent and above) include:

- The Bronx's Mott Haven/Melrose, Hunts Point/Longwood, Morrisania/Crotona, Fordham/University Heights, Highbridge/Concourse, and Belmont/East Tremont; and
- Brooklyn's Brownsville and Bushwick areas.

The numbers of children are growing very quickly in Queens, and very slowly in Manhattan.

Rates of population growth are important because they suggest areas where the need for children's services might be increasing. Citywide, as noted, the number of children grew by 15 percent. But that rate is as high as 24 percent in Queens and as low as 4 percent in Manhattan. Three boroughs have markedly high rates of child population growth: Queens as noted, the Bronx (20 percent) and Staten Island (20 percent). Brooklyn's and Manhattan's child populations are growing only slightly faster than the general populations of those boroughs (see Appendix).

Interestingly, a number of the areas with the highest growth rates of children are those that do not have particularly high population densities of children. This suggests that the composition — and the needs — of these neighborhoods may be changing. Citywide, such areas include:

- Bronx's Morris Park/Brookdale and Williamsbridge/Baychester;
- Brooklyn's Sheepshead Bay and Flatlands/Canarsie;
- Manhattan's Financial District (although this trend may have reversed in the wake of the September 11th attacks); and
- Queens' Jackson Heights and Ozone Park/Woodhaven;

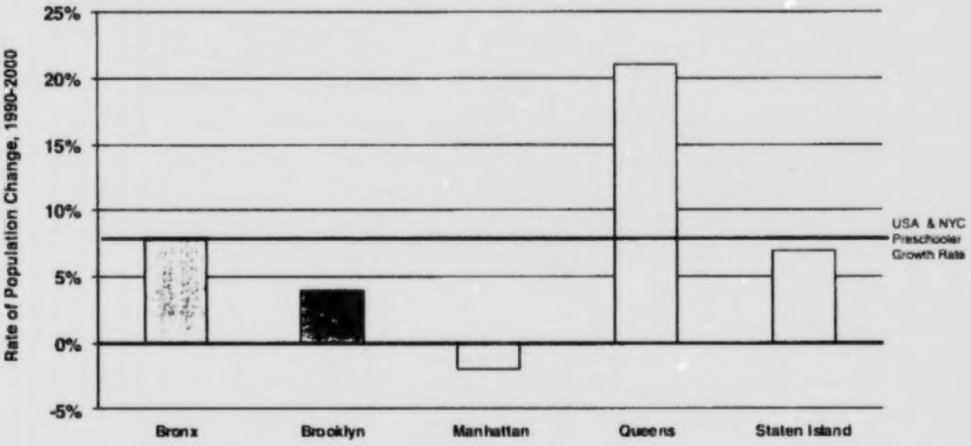
Of the city's 2 million children, over half a million are preschoolers.

There are 541,000 preschoolers (children 4 years and younger) in New York City, approximately one quarter of the population of children. The preschool population grew at only half the rate of the child population overall. The city's preschool population grew by only 8 percent, compared to 15 percent for children overall.

The highest population *densities* of preschoolers are found in the Bronx, where half of community districts have very high densities of preschool children (10 percent of their population or more). Similarly high population densities of preschoolers are found only in Brooklyn's Bushwick and Borough Park areas.

There was tremendous variation in the preschool population *growth rate* across boroughs. In Manhattan, the preschool population actually declined by 2 percent (Exhibit 11). In contrast, the preschool population of Queens grew by fully 21 percent, compared with rates between 4 percent and 8 percent in the other boroughs (see Appendix).

Exhibit 11: Growth Rates of Preschool Population, 1990-2000



Source: 1990 Census and 2000 Census

The preschool population of Queens grew more quickly than elsewhere. Eight of the 14 community districts in Queens had an increase in preschool-age population of more than 20 percent. Two areas in Queens, Jackson Heights and Ozone Park/Woodhaven, posted the city's highest growth rates for preschoolers — 57 percent and 44 percent, respectively.

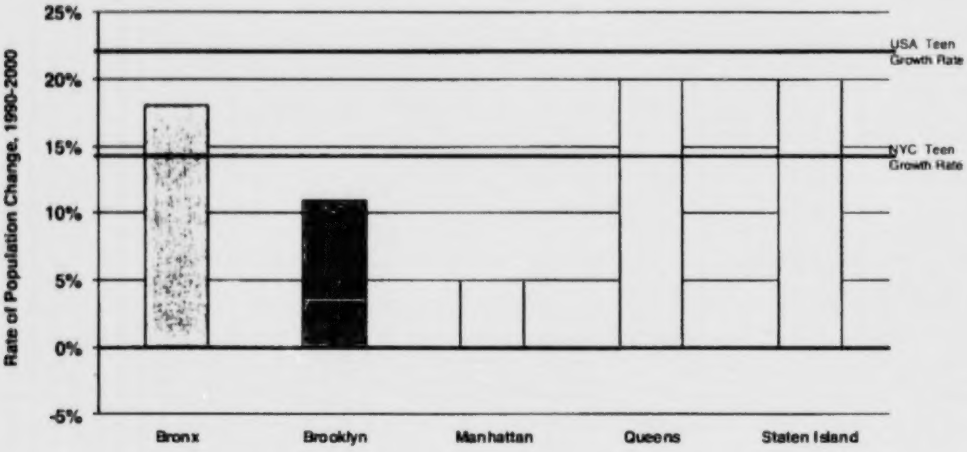
There are 615,000 teenagers in the city.

The population of 13 to 18 year olds (hereinafter called teenagers for convenience) is large — approximately 615,400. The population density of teenagers ranged from a low of 5 percent in Manhattan to a high of 9 percent in the Bronx and Brooklyn. Neighborhoods with the highest densities of teenagers are found in the Bronx, where two-thirds of the community districts have teenaged- population greater than the city average. So do most of Brooklyn's community districts.

The teenaged population grew by 14 percent between 1990 and 2000, a growth rate about on par with the growth rate for children overall, but higher than the growth rate for the overall population. In every borough, the teen population grew faster than the overall population.

The Bronx, Queens and Staten Island experienced notably higher growth in the teenaged population than did other boroughs (Exhibit 12). These three boroughs experienced increases in teenaged population on the order of 18 to 20 percent, compared to increases of 5 percent and 11 percent in Manhattan and Brooklyn, respectively. The Ozone Park/Woodhaven area in Queens and Brooklyn's Flatlands/Canarsie area both experienced growth rates of 50 percent or more in their teenaged population.

Exhibit 12: Growth Rates of Teen Population, 1990-2000



Source: 1990 Census and 2000 Census

Families

Over 60 percent of New York City's 3 million households are composed of families.

Families —defined as two or more people that are related by marriage, birth or adoption — represent about 1.9 million of New York City's 3 million households.

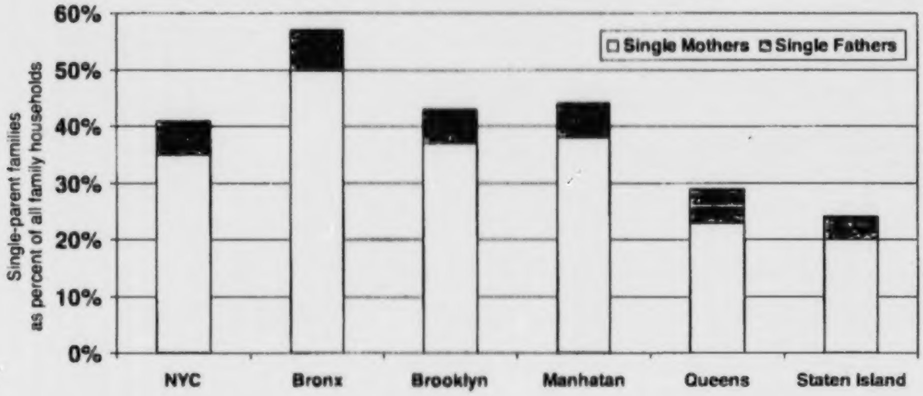
The most "family-dense" area of the city is Staten Island (where families account for 73 percent of all households). The least so is Manhattan, where only 41 percent of households are composed of families. In Queens, the Bronx and Brooklyn, families compose between 66 and 69 percent of all households.

Approximately 40 percent of all New York City families are headed by a single parent, most often a woman.

Among the city's 1.9 million family households, almost half (48 percent) have children. Thus, 900,000 family households citywide contain children. Fully 41 percent of families with children are headed by single parents, predominantly women. Fully 86 percent of single-parent families are headed by women. Citywide, there are nearly 313,000 single-mother and 53,000 single-father families, compared to 532,000 married-couple families with children (see Appendix).

The Bronx has the highest percentage of single-parent families (see Exhibit 13). Not surprisingly, it also has the highest share of single-mother households, 50 percent. In the other four boroughs, the families headed by single mothers as a percentage of all families with children varies from lows of 20 and 23 percent in Staten Island and Queens, respectively, to highs of 37 and 38 percent in Brooklyn and Manhattan, respectively.

Exhibit 13: Single-Parent Families, 2000



Source: 2000 Census

Over 200,000 children are being raised by their grandparents.

A growing trend is the phenomenon of grandparents raising their grandchildren, either because of the absence or inability of the children's parents to do so. In New York City, 200,000 children live in households headed by a grandparent. This suggests as many as 200,000 children are being raised, partly or entirely, by their grandparents. These families often are under extraordinary stress, not only because of the demands that childraising places on the elderly, but also because there are often other family stresses involved such as the biological parents' substance abuse, incarceration or other factors that render them unable to raise their children.

Family size varies significantly by race and ethnicity, with Asians and Hispanics having the largest families.

White families are on average the smallest. Black families are on average significantly larger than White families, and Asian families are even larger on average. Hispanic families the largest of all, on average (see Exhibit 14). Small families are most common among Whites. Most (71 percent) White families are small (only 2 or 3 members). But fewer than 50 percent of Asian and Hispanic households are that small. Analogously, large families (6 or more members) are most common among Asians and Hispanics. Only 4 percent of White families are large. But 14 percent of Hispanic families are that large, as well as 12 percent of Asian families and 9 percent of Black families.

Exhibit 14. Size of Family Households by Race and Ethnicity, 2000

	Total number of family households	2-3 person family households	4-5 person family households	6 or more person family households
Whites	655,786	71%	25%	4%
Blacks	498,050	59%	32%	9%
Asians	178,818	49%	39%	12%
Hispanics	491,510	49%	37%	14%

The Elderly

Nearly one million New Yorkers are elderly.

Approximately 938,000 New Yorkers are aged 65 or older. New York City does not have an unusually high or low share of elders compared to the country overall, nor has the relative size of this population changed substantially over the course of the 1990s. Elders comprise about 12 percent of the city's population, a proportion similar to the nationwide average, and one that has not changed since 1990 (see Appendix).

The elderly population of New York City, however, is growing much more slowly than the nation's — by 3 percent compared to 12 percent nationwide. Within the city, a notable exception to the slow growth rate was Staten Island. There, the elderly population grew by 9 percent — still lower than the national rate, but higher than the 0-4 percent growth rates posted by the other boroughs.

The elderly are concentrated most heavily in Brooklyn and Queens — 30 percent of the elderly population lives in each borough.

The very old — those aged 80 and above — are a small but rapidly increasing portion of the population.

In examining the elderly population, it is useful to distinguish between the "young elderly" — those aged 65 to 79 — and the very old, aged 80 and above. The mobility and health status of these two age groups differ significantly, and therefore so do their social service needs.

The very old are a small share of the total population. Nowhere do they comprise more than 3 percent of the total population. Citywide, there are 250,000 people aged 80 and above, compared to 688,000 people aged 65 to 79.

However, the very old are important for the fact that they require more — and more intensive — social services because of their frail condition. The slow growth of the total elderly population masks high rates of growth in the population of the very old. The "young elderly" population decreased slightly in all boroughs but Staten Island. But the 80+ population increased in most boroughs of the city. In Staten Island, in particular, this population increased by 44 percent. It also grew substantially in Brooklyn and Queens, where growth rates for this population were 16 to 17 percent — higher than the respective growth rates of those boroughs' overall populations.

Citywide, areas with relatively high concentrations (greater than 4 percent of the population) of the very old are:

- Bronx's Riverdale/Fieldston, Throg's Neck/Co-op City, and Morris Park/Bronxdale areas;
- Brooklyn's Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights, Bensonhurst, Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay areas; and

- Queens' Rego Park/Forest Hills, Flushing/Whitestone, and Bayside/Little Neck areas.

Approximately 300,000 senior citizens live alone, particularly the very oldest, who also are also the most frail.

The living arrangements of the elderly are significant because of what they imply about potential access (or lack of access) to resources and about social isolation. Although living alone certainly does not necessarily imply social isolation or difficulty getting to service facilities, it is reasonable to believe that elders living alone are more vulnerable to these problems. Social service programs should therefore consider the size and geographic distribution of the population of elders living alone when developing programs. Elders living in extended families and in nursing homes face different environments with respect to isolation and access to facilities.

Citywide, approximately 300,000 elders live alone. About 36,000 live in nursing homes. Census data show that about 400,000 family households have at least one elderly member; thus we conclude that at least 400,000 elders live in families, with as many as 600,000 living in families.[9]

Elders living alone are most likely to live in Brooklyn, Manhattan, or Queens. In Manhattan, there are more senior citizens living alone (43 percent) than the average.

The very old — precisely those who are more likely to be frail — are more likely to live alone, no doubt because many of them are widows and widowers. Fully 38 percent of the very old were living alone in 2000. Again, in Manhattan, this proportion is particularly high: nearly half of very old elders were living alone. Among the elderly living alone, 167,000 (more than one-half) were 75 or older.

Social Service Implications

The changing populations of children, families and the elderly have important implications for the city's human service providers. The city's quickly growing population of children implies greater needs for programs and facilities supportive of children. This will be a challenge, as social service advocates maintain that even now, children are proportionately underserved by social services. The growing child population has ramifications for educational programs, pediatric health services, and recreational facilities, to name a few. Areas where the population of preschoolers is large or increasing quickly are obvious candidates for support for childcare and school readiness programs. Depending on the income and racial or ethnic mix of an area's preschool population, there could also be great needs for Head Start programs, and culturally appropriate social services.

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[9] The 600,000 represents the balance between the total of 938,000 elders and the numbers accounted for by the various living arrangements.

The city's large population of teenagers implies needs for school-based and educational services: after school programs, mentoring programs that connect youth to positive role models, and recreational facilities. Workforce preparedness is an important issue as well, suggesting a need to develop programs that give young people work and community service experience, for example summer apprenticeship programs and service learning programs. High concentrations of teenagers, combined with high rates of poverty and other socioeconomic factors, would indicate communities where substance abuse prevention programs and violence prevention programs might be particularly needed.

As the city's social service community well understands, no child can be understood in isolation from his or her family, and community-level trends in family composition can be useful to suggest places where family support services are particularly needed. Two of the most needful types of families are those headed by single parents, and those in which grandparents are raising their grandchildren. As the following chapter describes in detail, single-parent families are more likely than any other family type to be living in poverty. Similarly, elders raising grandchildren are needful of intensive support services — services that support grandparents in childrearing, but also attend to their own health and social needs. Communities where single parents and childraising grandparents are common need support programs that link them to community and social resources. For any working parent, but especially for low-income ones, adequate childcare is absolutely essential — yet, as the next chapter illustrates, there is a shortage of such programs.

For the elderly, the factor that most meaningfully defines service needs is *wellness*, both in physical and psychological terms. The needs of the elderly are often defined less by their income than by their mobility and health status. For many elders, isolation, both social and physical, is a major factor. For homebound elders and socially isolated individuals, outreach and access to services are major service issues. Home-based services, or at least the provision of transportation to the point of service, are essential.

An important element in serving the elderly effectively is fostering connectedness — certainly to the service delivery infrastructure, but just as importantly to individuals' communities and to society at large. Programs that foster linkages between the old and the young can yield important benefits to both, and would be particularly appropriate in communities that have high concentrations of children and elders.

In the years to come, New York City's human needs landscape will be profoundly affected by the aging of the baby boom generation. The oldest of the baby boomers will reach age 65 in 2010. The New York Metropolitan Transportation Council estimates that by 2020, people over age 65 will make up 13 percent of the population.

This presents both increased opportunities and challenges. Older New Yorkers — especially the older elderly — will have increased needs for health care and personal and social services, and may need help in meeting basic needs. These could be a source of strain on local health and social services budgets.

Beyond 2010, the growing population of "younger elderly" could prove to be an important asset to the city. They are likely to stay healthier longer — and to have higher disposable incomes — than prior generations. Spending by (or for) older New Yorkers could thus represent a new source of business in jobs — in health care, assisted living, education, travel, entertainment and in many other sectors. Many will remain in the work force longer, especially those with higher-level skills. For the nonprofit sector, they could represent an important source of volunteers; recent surveys report that commitments to volunteer activity are higher among baby boomers than among any other U.S. age group.

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III. Income and Poverty

Introduction

To flourish, families and communities need a base of economic stability. Communities cannot thrive without a sound economic base and opportunities for their residents. Families cannot thrive when their economic foothold is precarious. The social and economic effects of poverty reverberate through almost all aspects of New York City's human needs. As such, an understanding of New Yorkers' economic well-being is essential to understanding other aspects of their human service needs. Just as the previous chapter examined New Yorkers' demographic characteristics, here we examine their economic characteristics. We examine trends in economic well-being from several complementary perspectives: income growth and distribution, the self-sufficiency standard for income, and poverty. We also provide an overview of New York City's policies with respect to the economic "safety net." These analyses all support the general conclusion that clear gains were made in economic well-being in the 1990s, but great numbers of New Yorkers continue to live in the shadow of poverty. Amidst great affluence, great need remains.

Income Growth and Distribution

During the 1990s, the rich got richer ... and so did the poor. But the rich got substantially richer, and the poor only a little more so.

Overall, New York City residents enjoyed significant gains in personal income between 1988 and 1999. New York City per capita personal income grew by 23 percent in 1999 dollars, compared to 15 percent for the United States. It rose from a citywide average of $30,400 to $37,400 per annum. As described later, much of this growth was fueled by growth in the wealthiest segments of the most affluent borough — the financial services sector in Manhattan. It appears that without this factor, gains still would have been posted but they would have been more modest.

Indeed, income gains appear to have varied dramatically for different income groups in the 1990s. A recent analysis by Public/Private Ventures (see references) finds that between 1992 and 1999, the average income of the poorest fifth of New York City families increased by only 3 percent in real terms (from

$5,255 to $5,387), while the average income of the richest fifth grew by 33 percent (from $92,951 to $123,452).[1]

Several factors contribute to the slow growth in income among the city's poorest households and families:

- Labor force participation is typically very low among these households — on the order of 20 percent.
- Inflation-adjusted average earnings in low-wage industries actually *declined* during the 1990's.
- The steady influx of poor immigrants tends to depress average income figures in the bottom bracket.

An important caveat, however, is that that comparisons of "snapshots" of economic well-being at different points in time — which is all that most data allow us to do — do not illuminate anything about the movement of people *between* income brackets. Are the people who were poor in 2000 the same ones that were poor in 1990? We cannot know. Those who were poor in 1990 may have moved up and been replaced by others. Turnover in the ranks of the poor is likely to be particularly significant in New York City, where there is a continual inflow of new immigrants and others into the city.

Despite years of economic expansion, over one-fifth of New York City households live on annual incomes below $15,000.

Even after a period of strong economic growth, many New Yorkers are trying to get by on very low incomes. Fully 21 percent of all households had incomes of less than $15,000.[2] Over one-third of households get by on less than $25,000 per year (see Exhibit 1).

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[1] These figures need to be used cautiously, since they are based on data from the annual Current Population Survey, which uses a sample that is too small to be statistically reliable for New York City; but they are probably indicative of the overall trend.

[2] *Deepening Disparity: Income Inequality in New York City*, Public/Private Ventures (September 2001).

Exhibit 1: Household Income, 2000

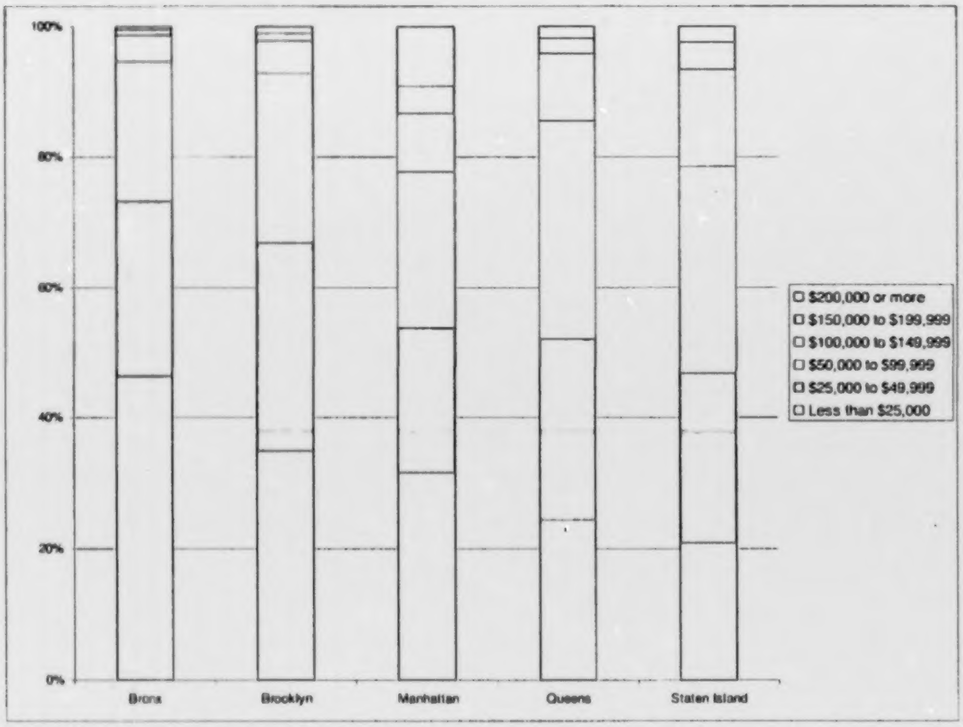
Distribution of New York Households by Income Bracket, 2000			
Total:	2,982,858		100%
Less than $10,000	417,132	417,132	14%
$10,000 to $14,999	202,021	619,153	21%
$15,000 to $19,999	168,169	787,322	26%
$20,000 to $24,999	181,492	968,814	32%
$25,000 to $29,999	177,347	1,146,161	38%
$30,000 to $34,999	185,797	1,331,958	45%
$35,000 to $39,999	171,219	1,503,177	50%
$40,000 to $44,999	148,982	1,652,159	55%
$45,000 to $49,999	132,391	1,784,550	60%
$50,000 to $59,999	236,827	2,021,377	68%
$60,000 to $74,999	276,775	2,298,152	77%
$75,000 to $99,999	289,902	2,588,054	87%
$100,000 to $124,999	159,143	2,747,197	92%
$125,000 to $149,999	69,793	2,816,990	94%
$150,000 to $199,999	70,539	2,887,529	97%
$200,000 or more	95,329	2,982,858	100%

Source: 2000 Census Supplementary Survey

Income distribution and growth vary considerably across the boroughs.

Income distribution varies dramatically among boroughs (see Exhibit 2). According to the 2000 Census Supplementary Survey, the Bronx and Brooklyn were the "poorest" boroughs, in the sense of having the highest shares of households in the lowest income brackets (less than $50,000 annually). Queens and Staten Island had the highest shares of households in the middle income brackets ($50,000-$99,999). Staten Island had the highest percentage of households falling into the upper middle income bracket ($100,000 to $149,999) and the lowest percentage of very poor households (incomes under $10,000). And Manhattan tends to have greater variability than the other boroughs — by far the highest share of wealthy households (those earning $200,000 or more), but also high shares of those making less than $25,000.

Exhibit 2: Distribution of Income by Borough



Source: 2000 Census Supplementary Survey

As shown in Exhibit 3, the ways in which income growth varied among the boroughs reflects the general theme noted earlier, that income gains were unevenly distributed among income segments. It was Manhattan, the borough with the highest per capita income, that also enjoyed the greatest income growth (44 percent). The other boroughs — even the poorest one, the Bronx — all posted gains as well, but their gains were more modest, in the range of 5 percent to 12 percent.

Exhibit 3: Per Capita Income, 1988 & 1999

	Per Capita Income 1988*	Per Capita Income 1999	% Change
Bronx	$19,022	$20,319	7%
Brooklyn	$22,029	$24,596	12%
Manhattan	$56,670	$81,665	44%
Queens	$27,679	$29,095	5%
Staten Island	$29,474	$31,639	7%
NYC Total	$30,403	$37,435	23%

*in 1999 dollars

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Self-Sufficiency Standard

In 2000, the Women's Center for Education and Career Advancement developed and published a new method for measuring the sufficiency of income to meet family needs, the Self-Sufficiency Standard for the City of New York. The Self-Sufficiency Standard reflects the costs of living in different areas of the city and the costs associated with different family types. For example, the Self-Sufficiency Wage for a single person living in the Bronx is significantly lower, $17,088, than the Self-Sufficiency Wage for a two-parent family with two school-age children living in lower Manhattan, $71,112. Geographic variations in the standard are attributable primarily to differences in housing costs. Variation by household composition is due in part to childcare costs.

Examples of the Self-Sufficiency Standard, by Borough & Household Composition

	One adult	One adult, one preschool child	Two adults, two school age children
Bronx	$ 17,088	$ 34,248	$ 37,188
Brooklyn	$ 18,276	$ 35,460	$ 45,456
Manhattan (Lower)	$ 28,704	$ 59,880	$ 71,112
Manhattan (Upper)	$ 17,388	$ 38,676	$ 48,660
Queens	$ 19,320	$ 37,464	$ 47,460
Staten Island	$ 18,852	$ 37,152	$ 47,148

A comparison of the Self-Sufficiency Standard to the household income distribution as measured by the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey shows relatively few households in the city have "self-sufficient" incomes – that is, incomes above the standard defined by the Women's Center. For example, only 41 percent of households in the Bronx have income above the Self-Sufficiency Standard for a single adult and one preschool child. In Brooklyn, where the Standard is slightly higher for a single parent with one preschool child, only 50 percent of households earned enough to meet the Standard. In Queens, 58 percent and, in Staten Island, 64 percent of households earned over $40,000, meeting the Standard for families with one adult and one preschool age child. In Manhattan, approximately 50 percent of households meet the Upper Manhattan Standard and 40 percent meet the Lower Manhattan Standard for a single parent household with one preschool age child.

Poverty

Despite the economic expansion of the 1990s, the proportion of New Yorkers living in poverty remains almost unchanged, at nearly 20 percent.

A common measure of poverty is the federal poverty threshold, which is defined as the income necessary to live, for various household sizes. It is defined for the nation as a whole. The definition, developed in the 1960s, relies primarily on the cost of food. It does not incorporate the costs of childcare or geographic variations in the cost of housing. (On the other side of the ledger it also fails to take into account non-cash income such as food stamps and rent subsidies.) The federal poverty threshold is currently defined as $13,738 for a family of three.[3] For high-cost areas such as New York City, the federal poverty threshold is widely felt to be unrealistic as a measure of subsistence income; it is extraordinarily difficult to live on an income at the federal poverty level given the city's high costs of housing and food. The poverty threshold is a useful framework for examining the characteristics of those living in poverty, but it is important to remember that these are the people on the very bottom of the economic ladder — not the entire population of the poor. The striking thing about an analysis of this population is that it is so large.

The decade began with approximately 19 percent of individuals living below the federal poverty line, according to the 1990 Census. This figure increased sharply during the recession of the early 1990s, peaking in 1993 at over 24 percent.[4] In the middle 1990s (specifically 1995 and 1997, the other two years for which estimates are available), the poverty rate began to decline. However, by 2000, 18 percent of New Yorkers reported income below the poverty level in the prior twelve months[5] — a figure little changed from ten years before. This represents over 1.4 million people living below the extremely low threshold of the federal poverty line. The story of the 1990s, then, is that despite economic expansion, the share of New Yorkers living in deep poverty remained largely unchanged.

As with data on income growth, we cannot know if these are the *same* individuals that were poor ten years earlier, but the fact that so many New Yorkers live under a very low level of poverty, is a major concern.

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[3] US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, *Poverty Thresholds 2000*

[4] Small Area Poverty Estimates, Bureau of the Census

[5] Census 2000 Supplementary Survey

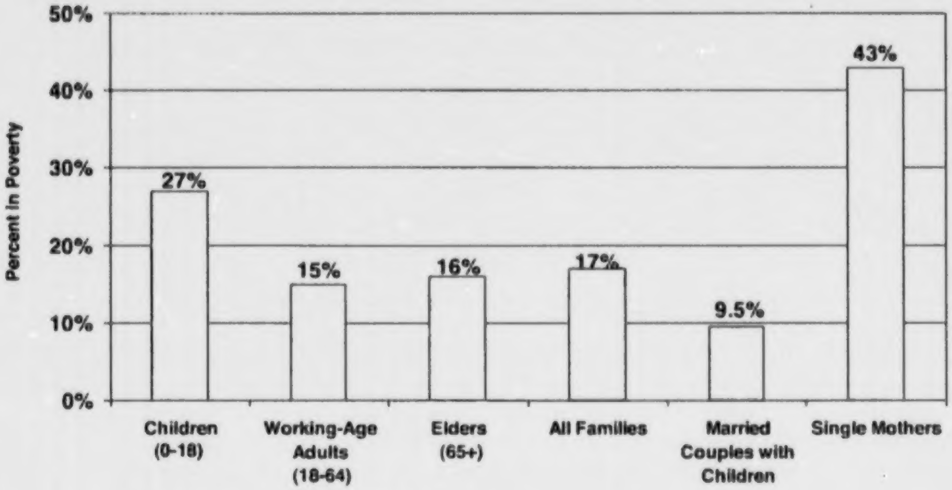
Over one-quarter of all children live in poverty, compared to just over 15 percent of senior citizens.

Which types of individuals comprise the city's poor? Children make up a disproportionate share of the poor in New York City. They accounted for 26 percent of the city's population in 2000 but 36 percent of those living in poverty. Senior citizens, in contrast, comprised 12 percent of the population but only 10 percent of the poor.

Who is more likely to be poor? From this perspective as well, children do less well than other groups. Slightly over 27 percent of children live in poverty, while nearly 16 percent of elders and 15 percent of working age people (aged 18 to 64) do so.

The relatively better standing of elders with respect to poverty reflects the more comprehensive array of government programs available to people over age 64, including Social Security. By comparison, the poverty rate for working-age people (aged 18 to 64) was 15 percent (see Exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4: Poverty Rates by Demographic Group, 2000

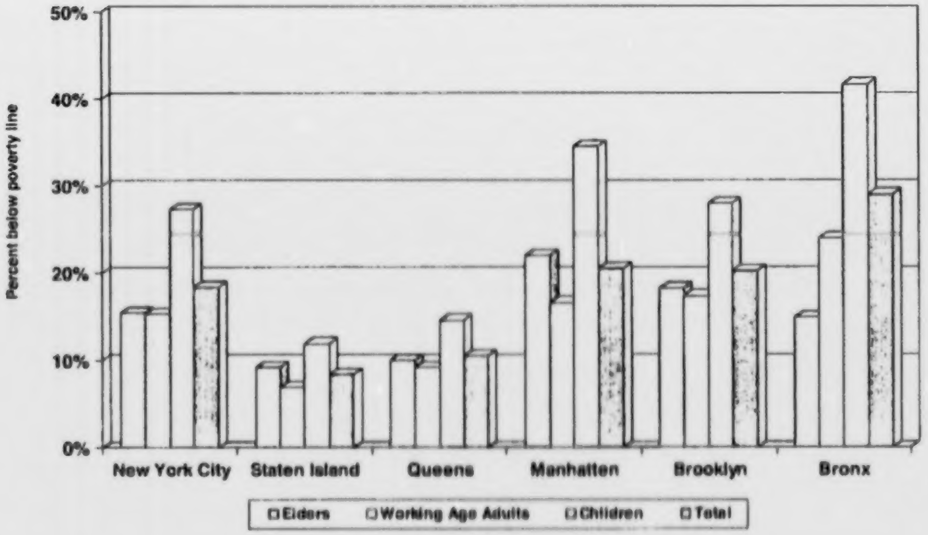


Source: 2000 Census Supplementary Survey

Among the boroughs, the Bronx had the highest rates of poverty, both overall (29 percent) as well as among all age groups (see Exhibit 5). Both Queens and Staten Island had significantly lower rates of poverty than the rest of the city, for all age groups.

Brooklyn and Manhattan had similar overall rates of poverty, 20 percent and 21 percent. But Manhattan's children and elders were more likely to be poor than those in Brooklyn. Both Queens and Staten Islands had significantly lower rates of poverty than the rest of the city, 11 percent and 8 percent.

Exhibit 5: Poverty by Borough and Age Group, 2000



Source: 2000 Census Supplementary Survey

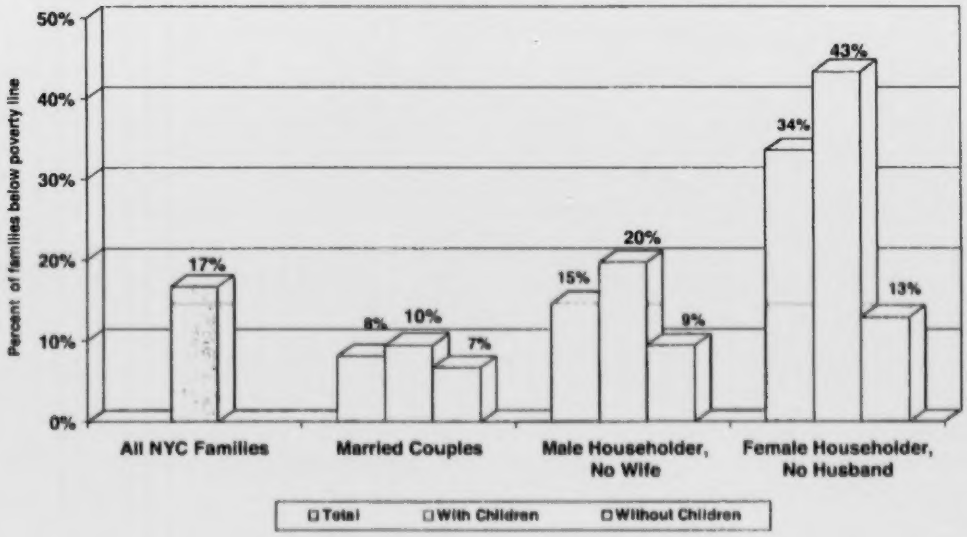
Female-headed families are much more likely to experience poverty than other types of families.

There is much to learn by studying trends in *family* poverty as well. The majority of poor families are headed by single mothers. In 2000, 63 percent of New York City's poor families were headed by women (this represents 188,700 families out of the city's 300,400 poor families). Of these women-headed families, the vast majority (88 percent) had children under 18 years old.

Female-headed families are also more likely to be poor than other groups. As shown in Exhibit 6, 34 percent of woman-headed households (with or without children) live in poverty. By comparison only 8 percent households composed of married couples, and 15 percent of single-male ones, do so.

Having children is more likely to place any type of household in poverty. For all types of family configurations, more households with children live in poverty than those without children. And, as mentioned, the prospects are worst for families headed by single mothers— 43 percent of female-headed families with children live in poverty (see Exhibits 4 and 6).

Exhibit 6: Poverty Rates by Family Type, 2000



Source: 2000 Census Supplementary Survey

The prevalence of *family* poverty (shown in Exhibit 7) differs greatly between boroughs, just as it did for individuals (shown in Exhibit 5). The Bronx had the highest percentage of families living in poverty, at 28 percent. Staten Island had the lowest, at 6 percent.

Exhibit 7: Poor Families by Borough, 2000

	Families with Incomes Below Poverty Line	
	Number	**Percent**
Bronx	83,698	27.5%
Brooklyn	102,938	18.9%
Manhattan	60,493	19.8%
Queens	46,461	8.7%
Staten Island	6,852	6.1%
NYC Total	300,442	16.7%

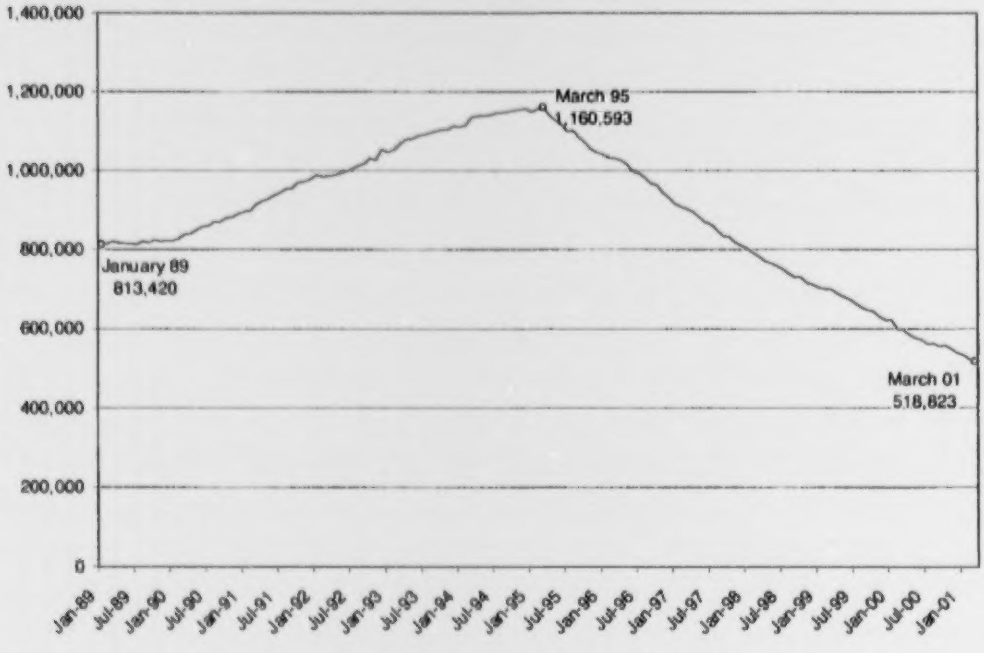
Source: 2000 Census Supplementary Survey

The Safety Net

Welfare reform and a growing economy have led to a sharp reduction in the number of New Yorkers receiving cash assistance.

Over the course of the most recent full business cycle, lasting from 1988 to 2000, New York City experienced a sharp increase in the number of people receiving public assistance, followed by an even sharper decline (see Exhibit 8). Between January 1989 and March 1995, the number of city residents receiving cash assistance (Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Home Relief) rose by nearly 43 percent, from 813,000 to 1.16 million. Over the following seven years, the number of persons receiving cash assistance (now called the Family Assistance Program and the Safety Net Program) fell by 62 percent, to 447,000 in March 2002. The economic downturn of 2001 did not result in increased welfare caseloads; in fact, except for a slight increase in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks, caseloads continued to decline.[6]

Exhibit 8: Public Assistance Caseload, 1989-2001



Source: City of New York Human Resources Agency

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[6] There was a slight increase in caseload levels between September and November 2001 (from 464,000 to 469,000 individuals) – probably due to the disruption of the September 11th attacks — but the decline resumed in December 2001 and continued steadily until March 2002, the latest date for which data were available at the time this report was written.

Welfare reform has made public assistance more difficult to obtain, and benefit levels have not increased.

The decline in welfare caseloads in part reflects the robust growth of the city's economy in the 1990s, as well as profound changes in City, State and federal policies and practices, part of sweeping changes in welfare policy nationwide.

The City in 1994 began to focus on more rigorous enforcement of public assistance eligibility and work requirements under Mayor Giuliani. In 1996, Congress enacted and President Clinton signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PWRORA). The new law converted the federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children program into a new block grant program, Transitional Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). The reform established a five-year limit on receipt of federally-financed cash assistance; required states to meet new goals for moving recipients from welfare to work; and sharply restricted legal immigrants' eligibility for TANF, Food Stamps and other forms of federal assistance.

In 1997, New York State enacted its own Welfare Reform Act that defined how the State would implement federal welfare reform. The new State law brought New York's welfare program for families (now called the Family Assistance Program) into compliance with the new federal requirements. It also abolished Home Relief, the state's welfare program for childless adults, replacing it with a new program called Safety Net, which limits eligibility for cash assistance for most childless adults to two years.

As implemented by the City of New York, changes in welfare policy have featured:

- A much more stringent approach to determining the eligibility of applicants for assistance.
- An initial emphasis on helping prospective applicants identify alternatives to cash assistance, in order to "divert" them from the welfare system.
- Structured job search assistance while applications for assistance are pending.
- A requirement that those who receive cash assistance participate in a 35-hour "simulated work week." This typically includes a 20-hour-per-week "work experience" assignment with a city agency or nonprofit organization, along with 15 hour of other work-related activity such as ESL classes and job search.

- Provision of childcare and other support services that enable participants to meet this requirement for "full engagement."

These policies have clearly helped many recipients find work — and have induced many others to find work on their own. The city's Human Resources Administration reports that in 2000, 122,000 adult recipients entered employment. At the same time, more rigorous eligibility screening and "diversion" efforts have made it more difficult for needy families to get cash assistance; and more rigorous enforcement of work requirements means that more recipients are likely to be "sanctioned" — that is to have their benefits reduced for noncompliance (the majority of such sanctions have been overturned, however). Moreover, as noted above, many immigrants are no longer eligible for welfare at all.

Even as welfare benefits have become harder to obtain, they have shrunken in real (inflation-adjusted) terms. New York City's basic monthly welfare benefit (up to $577 for a family of three) has not been increased during the past ten years.

Because many welfare recipients who were able to leave welfare have done so, the population that remains on welfare is composed of the most difficult to employ. For example, the percentage of all adult recipients that have histories of substance abuse, or physical or mental health problems, has increased.

At the same time, while the overall caseload has been declining, the number of "child-only" cases — cases that include one or more children, but no eligible adults — has increased. Such cases include, for example, children living with grandparents who receive Social Security, the children of incarcerated women, and the U.S.-born children of immigrant parents. In April 2001 the city's welfare rolls included more than 34,000 child-only cases.

Government policies have shifted focus from the "welfare poor" to the "working poor."

Consistent with the shift in social policy away from "welfare dependence" to "self-sufficiency," government support has shifted from the welfare poor to those who are employed — the working poor. Caseload declines and the absence of benefit increases have resulted in declines in expenditures on cash assistance. Monthly municipal spending on cash assistance was cut by more than half during the first six years of welfare reform. Spending on employment and support services rose sharply, however, increasing nearly *ten-fold,* to an average of over $2,000 per year per adult recipient. Other policies aimed at assisting the working poor are reflected in the following developments:

- New York State has one of country's largest State Earned Income Tax Credits; in 1998, low-income New York City residents claimed credits totaling more than $198 million.

- Since 1993, the value of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit has increased greatly. In 1998, 22 percent of all income tax filers claimed the federal EITC; the total value of credits claimed by New York City residents was nearly $1.1 billion.

- As of April 2001, Child Health Plus, the state's insurance program for children whose families do not qualify for Medicaid, had enrolled 303,000 New York City children (fewer than are eligible).

- Those working for very low incomes are also eligible for subsidized childcare and food stamps (although it is not clear that these meet the need).

Little is known about the *quality* of jobs obtained by former welfare recipients. Have the "welfare poor" simply become the "working poor"?

Employment is a means to economic self-sufficiency, but does not ensure it. To understand the degree to which employment has helped improve former welfare recipients' economic well-being, it would be important to know about the quality of the jobs they obtained — their wages, benefits, and prospects for advancement. Unfortunately the City does not track such information. However, a number of indirect indicators suggest that the economic struggle did not end with the attainment of a job. Anecdotal evidence indicates that the limited workforce experience and skills of many former welfare recipients limited them to low-skill, low-wage jobs. As the previous discussion indicates, the number of such jobs increased in the city in the 1990s but their wages, already low, actually experienced a decline in real terms.

In addition, many employed individuals lack health insurance, as discussed in the Health and Mental Health chapter. There is a shortage of needed support services that "make work pay" such as childcare. And as is described in the Economy chapter, the City has generally been slow to implement the federal workforce system that was intended to provide low-income individuals with job training to better their employment prospects. All of these factors taken together suggest that employment may have offered a start toward self-sufficiency for former welfare recipients, but many of them probably still are poor and have limited resources with which to advance.

What lies ahead with respect to welfare reform? Expiration of welfare term limits and reauthorization of welfare reform will surely affect welfare caseloads, but it is too early to know exactly how. In December 2001, the first group of long-term welfare recipients began to reach their five-year limit on the receipt of federally funded cash assistance. Such recipients can, however, apply for assistance under the state's Safety Net Program, which will provide continuing (although in some cases reduced) benefits. At the time this report was written, it was not yet clear what the effects of term limit expirations would be, or whether (and in what form) federal welfare reform legislation would be reauthorized. Certainly the political climate suggested that welfare reform was here to stay.

For most New Yorkers, the single most important factor underlying economic well-being is their employment prospects. In the next chapter, we turn to an examination of the city's economy as a framework for understanding the job and occupational prospects faced by the city's more vulnerable residents.

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IV. The Economy

Introduction

For most New Yorkers, the basis of economic well-being — and their most significant prospect for self-sufficiency — lies in employment. Thus, the strength and structural characteristics of New York City's economy directly affect the range and quality of opportunities its residents enjoy, their service needs, and the resources potentially available to meet those needs.

In this chapter, we examine trends in employment and occupations, for these have the most direct impact on residents' job prospects. We highlight the short and long term trends that are expected to shape the city's economy in the years ahead. Finally, we conclude with questions that nonprofit organizations might ask themselves as they consider ways to help improve the well-being of New York City's economically vulnerable residents.

Employment

During the 1988-1992 economic downturn, New York City suffered substantial employment losses. But there were still a few sectors, such as health care, that posted employment gains.

One way to understand how the structure of New York City's economy has evolved during the 1990s is to trace changes that occurred through a complete economic cycle. The most recent economic cycle consists of the decline that occurred between 1988 and 1992, and the expansion that followed between 1993 and 2000.

As Exhibit 1 indicates, in economic downturn of 1988-1992, New York City suffered sharp employment declines. Non-farm payroll employment[1] in the city fell by 9 percent in that period — a loss of more than 324,000 jobs.

Employment declined in most major industry sectors (see Exhibit 2). The manufacturing sector suffered a loss of 77,300 jobs and business services lost 53,900 jobs. Employment in these sectors fell by more than 20 percent. Employment in retailing fell by 14 percent — a loss of 26,800 jobs. In construction, average annual employment fell by 27 percent — a loss of 32,900 jobs.

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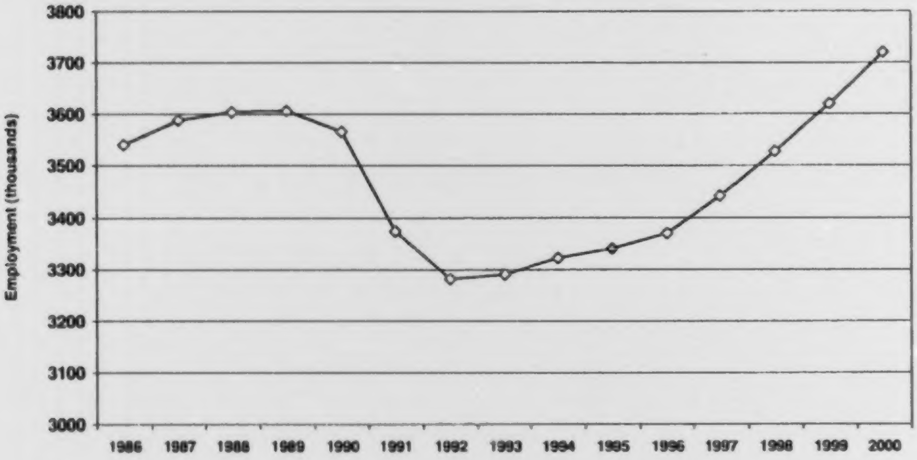
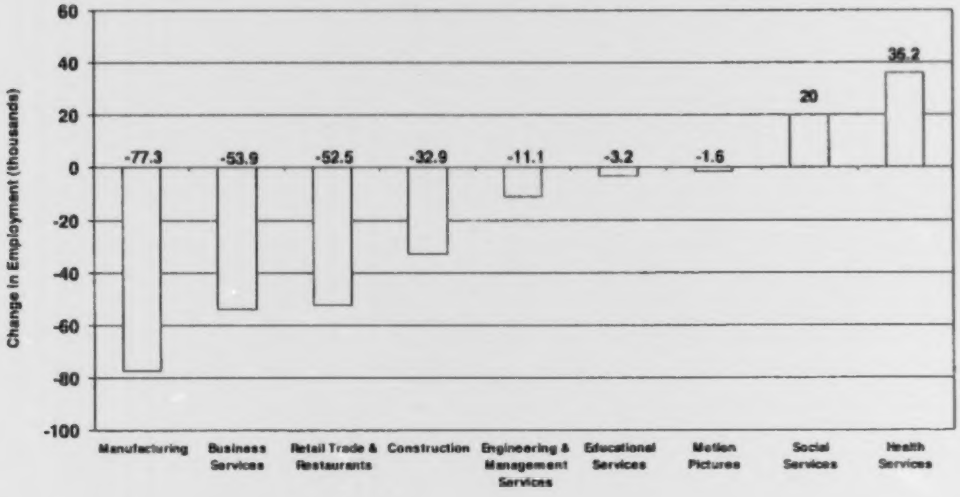
[1] "Payroll" employment denotes wage and salary jobs, in contrast to self-employment.

Exhibit 1: Average Annual Payroll Employment in New York City



Source: New York State Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics

Exhibit 2: Employment by Selected Sector, 1988 to 1992



Source: New York State Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics

The only sectors registering significant increases during the 1988-1992 recession were health care, which added 36,200 jobs, and social services, which added 20,000. Within health care, growth was especially strong in the hospital industry, which added 15,800 jobs.

As the number of jobs in New York City declined, so did the employment of city residents. Between 1988 and 1992, the average annual unemployment rate in the city rose from 5 to 11 percent. As Exhibit 3 shows, this increase reflected both a decline in the number of city residents with jobs, and continued growth in the size of New York's labor force.

Exhibit 3: Labor Force Data for 1988, 1992, & 2000

New York City	1988	1992	2000
Unemployment rate	5.0	11.0	5.7
Unemployment	159,800	359,870	203,561
Employment	3,050,300	2,902,214	3,357,363
Labor Force	3,210,100	3,262,084	3,560,924

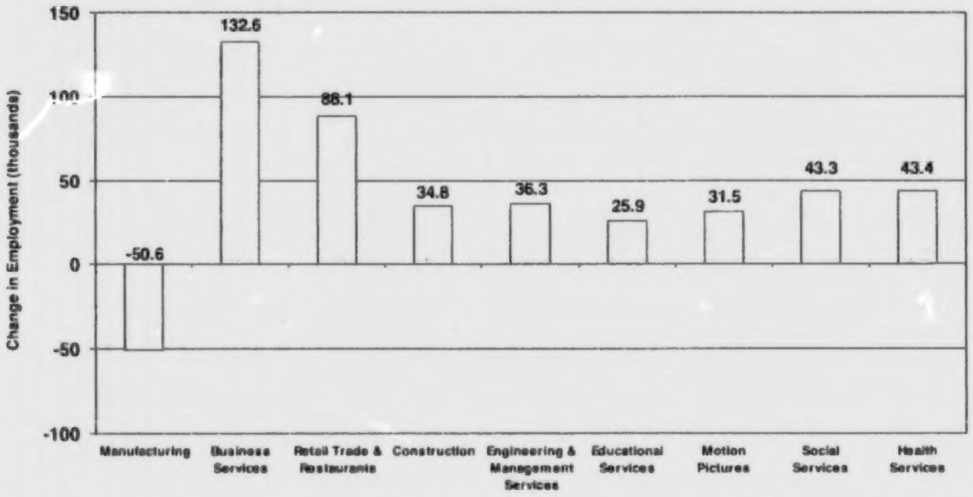
Source: New York State Department of Labor, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

While the number of wage and salary workers employed in the city declined from 1988 to 1992, earnings per worker rose, after adjusting for inflation, by 5 percent — from $44,332 (in 1999 dollars) to $46,592. This increase contrasts with the trend at the national level during the same period. Nationwide, earnings per worker declined by about 1 percent in real terms. In New York City, however, the growth of earnings in the financial sector accounted for most of the increase; earnings per worker in other sectors of the economy remained flat.

Between 1992 and 2000, the city's economy rebounded and then expanded significantly, boosting both employment and earnings.

Between 1992 and 2000 (and especially after 1995), the city's economy rebounded strongly. Non-farm payroll employment grew by 439,000 — an increase of 13 percent. Just as the recession had been broadly based, so was the recovery. Exhibit 4 shows employment changes by sector. Specific industries within these major sectors that registered strong gains during this period included securities (an increase of 52,700 jobs), construction (34,800 new jobs), retailing (45,200 new jobs), restaurants (42,900), temp services (46,900), computer services (45,600), engineering and management services (36,300) health services (43,400) and social services (43,300).

Exhibit 4: Changes in Employment by Sector, 1992 to 2000



Source: New York State Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics

Other notable increases occurred in movie production and distribution, which added 19,900 jobs, membership organizations, which added 15,200, private colleges and universities (14,600 new jobs), advertising (11,300) and air transportation (9,900). Hotels and magazine publishing each added 8,400 jobs.

But just as some industries had bucked the cyclical trend and kept growing during the recession, some bucked the trend and kept declining during the recovery. Employment in manufacturing declined by 50,600, and in banking by 37,400. Federal, state and local government employment fell by a combined total of 17,000, despite the growth of public employment in education and law enforcement.

Between 1992 and 2000, employment of New York City residents rose even faster than the number of jobs in the city. The number of working New Yorkers rose by 455,000 — an increase of 16 percent. As a result, the city's unemployment rate fell from 11 to 6 percent (see Exhibit 3). The decline in unemployment might have been greater, but for the continued growth of New York's labor force. Between 1992 and 2000, the city's resident labor force grew by 9 percent, reflecting a steady influx of immigrant workers, the entry of more women into the job market, and the increased demand for labor that attracted workers into the city.

The city's "intellectual capital" sector — and in particular, its office-based industries — are driving economic growth.

The changes outlined above had several implications for the structure of New York City's economy. One is that the revival of the economy in the mid- and late 1990's was based primarily on the growth of its "intellectual capital" sector — businesses that specialize in the creation, application and distribution of ideas and information. These include securities, business and information services, communications and professional services. The growth of these industries has created hundreds of thousands of opportunities for workers with higher-level skills and education — and at the same time, this growth depends upon the availability of such workers.

A second implication is that the strength of the city's economy is increasingly concentrated in its office-based industries. This is evident not only in industries such as securities, temp services, computer services and consulting, but even in the health services sector. Between 1992 and 2000, hospital employment increased by only 2 percent — an increase of 3,100 jobs. Employment in doctors', dentists' and other practitioners' offices, in contrast, rose by 41 percent, to 19,400. This has implications not only for the type of space that businesses occupy, but also for the basic skills that even the least-experienced entry-level workers are expected to bring to the job.

Since 1988, the number of low-wage jobs has grown briskly.

Although knowledge-intensive industries such as securities and business services were the primary engines of the city's growth during the 1990's, they were not the only industries that thrived during this period. Industries that employ large numbers of less-skilled workers, such as retailing, restaurants and personal services, also registered strong job gains. Total employment in eight major low-wage[2] industries rose by 16.8 percent between 1992 and 2000 — somewhat faster than overall employment growth in the city during this period (see Appendix).

The contrast is even stronger if we draw this comparison beginning with the start of the business cycle in 1988. Over the course of a full business cycle, total payroll employment in the city grew by 3 percent — but in the eight low-wage industries, employment grew by 8 percent. As a result, the eight low-wage industries' share of total New York City employment rose slightly, from 19 to 21 percent.

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[2] Low-wage industries are defined as those with average annual earnings of less than $31,000 in 2000.

Several factors account for the growth of these industries. As the city's population grew in the 1990's, so did industries that serve local residents such as retailing and personal services. The demand for these services was also enhanced by the growth of personal income in the city. In some cases, such as restaurants, low-wage businesses have grown in response to demand that is directly generated by the growth of high-value industries such as finance and business services. Increases in tourist traffic also fed the growth of restaurants and retailing.

Another shift in the employment structure has been the growth of self-employment. Between 1988 and 1999, the number of self-employed people working in New York City rose by 40 percent, to 550,000. As a result, the percentage of all New York City workers who are self-employed rose from 9 to 13 percent.

Like wage and salary employment, *self-employment* encompasses workers in a wide range of occupations and at virtually every income level, from relatively low paid workers such as family day care providers and street vendors, to highly paid attorneys and software engineers. An increase in the percentage of the work force that is self-employed is not necessarily a positive or negative trend. At the low end of this range, however, self-employed workers are more likely to go without health insurance and other benefits. In the event of serious illness, disability or other problems, these workers may be more at risk than their wage-and-salary counterparts.

Informal employment is more difficult to track — but it is probably growing.

The data on wage and salary employment and self-employment cited above generally do not include people working in the informal economy — people who are paid "off the books" in restaurants or small factories, or who earn unreported income by working as informal childcare or personal care providers, unlicensed cab drivers, or unlicensed street vendors.

By definition, employment in the informal economy is very difficult to track. It is undoubtedly subject to the same cyclical trends as formal employment — a parent who loses her job in the formal economy will then stop paying her neighbor to care for her child, for example. But for several reasons, it seems likely that the prevalence of informal employment is increasing. For example:

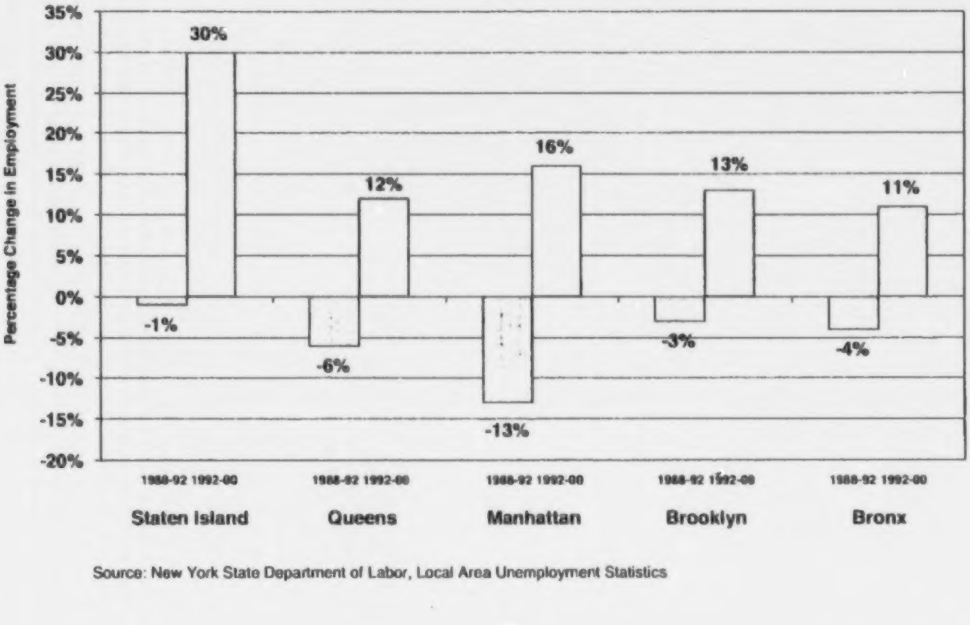
- The increase in employment among mothers with young children has increased the demand for childcare. The majority of working parents use informal childcare providers.
- Informal work is traditionally more common within immigrant enclave economies. As the City's immigrant community has grown, so may informal employment.

Informal work is of course generally better than no work. But workers in the informal economy typically face the same problems as those at the low end of formal self-employment — low earnings, unstable work situations and few benefits.

Although job growth in Manhattan has been relatively slow, the city's jobs base remains there.

Exhibit 5 shows growth rates in the various boroughs, for the recessionary and boom periods. Manhattan took a far bigger hit in the recession years. Although there was strong growth in Manhattan during the boom years, the borough had a far bigger hole to climb out of. In the outer boroughs, the decline was less severe, making the boom more potent. Nevertheless, the city's job base remains heavily concentrated in Manhattan; the borough's share of total payroll employment in the city declined only slightly, from 65 percent in 1988 to 63 percent in 2000.

Exhibit 5: Change in Employment in Recession and Expansion, 1988-2000



Source: New York State Department of Labor, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

There is considerable variation among boroughs with respect to employment trends by industry.

Overall job growth between 1988 and 2000 ranged from 1 percent in Manhattan to 28 percent on Staten Island.

One of the most notable trends in the boroughs outside Manhattan since 1988 has been the steady growth of employment in education, health and social services. Employment in these three sectors together grew by more than 38 percent — an increase of about 96,000 jobs.

The boroughs outside Manhattan registered also more limited gains in a number of other sectors; for example:

- In Queens, construction employment rose by nearly 6,200 between 1988 and 2000, aviation jobs by 3,700 and local transportation jobs by 2,900.
- In Brooklyn, employment in business services grew by more than 7,000, and in financial services, by 2,650.
- On Staten Island, employment in telecommunications quadrupled, to 2,150; and employment in the maritime transportation industry doubled, to nearly 1,700.

Manufacturing employment has declined in all of the boroughs since 1988. Losses have been especially severe in the Bronx, which lost 44 percent of its manufacturing jobs, and Brooklyn, which suffered a decline of 40 percent (Exhibit 6).

Exhibit 6: Manufacturing Employment, 1988 to 2000

	1988	2000	# Change	% Change
Bronx	19,609	10,884	-8,725	-44.5%
Brooklyn	70,473	41,734	-28,739	-40.8%
Manhattan	203,982	139,448	-64,534	-31.6%
Queens	69,231	45,497	-23,734	-34.3%
Staten Island	2,051	1,781	-270	-13.2%
NYC Total	365,346	239,344	-126,002	-34.5%

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics

Self-employment grew substantially in all five boroughs — ranging from a 31 percent increase in Manhattan to 54 percent in the Bronx. But there is a major difference between Manhattan and the other boroughs in the nature of self-employment. In 1999, average earnings in self-employment in Manhattan were $138,400; in the other boroughs, just $18,900. Average earnings in Manhattan reflect the concentration of self-employed professionals and partnerships in the central business district. Much lower earnings in the other boroughs reflect larger numbers of "mom and pop" businesses and low-paid independent contractors such as home attendants.

Earnings rose during the 1990s, but the rise was fueled mostly by high-wage industries. Wages for low-skill jobs actually declined.

Between 1992 and 1999, earnings per wage and salary worker in New York City rose, after adjusting for inflation, by 14 percent — from $46,592 to $53,317. As was true during the recession, however, the growth of earnings in the financial sector accounted for most of the increase in earnings per worker. Much of the earnings growth was fueled by strong employment growth in high-wage industries such as securities, computer services and consulting.

With respect to low-wage jobs in particular, the growth of low-wage industries since 1992 has provided tens of thousands of new job opportunities for New Yorkers with limited skills and experience. However, while the number of available jobs in these industries has increased, wages generally have not. Between 1992 and 2000, after adjusting for inflation, average annual earnings in these industries actually *declined* by about 2 percent.

The relatively mild economic downturn of 2001 was aggravated by the economic effects of the events of September 11th.

Despite the onset of a national recession in the spring of 2001, the employment base in New York City remained strong into the summer. However, the robust job growth that the city had enjoyed since the late 1990's was already winding down, even before the September 11th terrorist attack on the World Trade Center. In September 2000, there were 122,000 more people working in New York City than had been employed in the city in September 1999. However, between September 2000 and September 2001, employment in the city grew by only 10,000.

The relatively mild slowdown of the summer months became much more serious after September 11th.[3] The New York City Comptroller's Office estimates that the city effectively lost more than 79,000 jobs (seasonally adjusted) between September and October 2001.

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[3] The economic effects of the September 11th attacks are discussed in more detail in a companion report sponsored by the United Way of New York City, *Beyond Ground Zero*.

The New York State Department of Labor reported that in December 2001 there were 96,500 fewer people employed in wage and salary jobs than there were in December 2000, a decrease of 2.5 percent. If we assume that self-employment suffered a similar decline, then total employment dropped by an estimated 109,000 between December 2000 and December 2001. This includes declines attributable to both the recession and the September 11th attacks. It is reasonable to assume that even without the attacks, employment would have dropped due to the recession alone. How much of the decline is due to the recession, and how much to the attacks, is unknown. However, it appears that the job loss attributable to September 11th attacks is probably consistent with the lower end of projected losses.

As devastating as job losses are — especially for those directly affected — it is important to keep them in perspective. Even a loss of 125,000 jobs from the peak reached in June 2001 would bring the city back to the aggregate employment level of February, 2000. The city's economy has not yet fallen back into the massive job losses of the early 1990's, and does not seem likely to do so.

The decline in employment since September 11th has affected the working poor the hardest.

However, even if New York City manages to avoid a recession as deep or as prolonged as that it experienced in the early 1990s, it appears that the effects on low-skilled, low-wage workers will be especially severe. The Fiscal Policy Institute has estimated that of the 81,000 jobs lost in the immediate aftermath of September 11th, more than half were low-wage, low-skill jobs. In fact, job losses in these industries — as measured by employment declines between December 2000 and December 2001 — have been severe, particularly in financial services (many jobs were relocated out of the city in the wake of the attacks), airlines, motion pictures, apparel, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants.

The employment toll goes beyond job loss.

Employment figures alone do not provide a full measure of the adverse impact of the post-September 11th economic environment. In a number of industries, workers who are still employed have nevertheless had their work hours cut back, and have thus suffered a significant reduction in earnings. As of December 2001, for example, industry sources estimate that Manhattan parking garage operators had laid off approximately 15 percent of their hourly workers. But that roughly half of those still on the job had been cut from five to four days per week; and the overtime opportunities on which many depended had virtually disappeared. Similar cutbacks have been reported in the apparel and restaurant industries.

The losses of jobs and earnings cited above do not include losses in the informal economy. Although there are, almost by definition, no hard data available on job losses in the informal sector, they no doubt occurred. Working parents in low-wage industries such as retailing and restaurants rely heavily on informal childcare arrangements; cut backs in these industries will inevitably mean less work for informal childcare providers as well.

Important perspectives on the prospects for economic self-sufficiency are offered not only by an analysis of job prospects by *industry*, but also by *occupation*. An occupational analysis is important because it provides another perspective on "where the jobs are" — it tells us what types of jobs (for example, high-skill or low-skill) are available, and thus it has implications for the type of job preparedness that is required.

Occupational Structure

Some of New York City's most common occupations are low-wage ones.

Many of the same themes that characterize the city's employment trends by industry are reflected in its occupational trends as well. Among the most common occupations in New York City — those with over 60,000 average employment — are low-wage ones such as office clerks, secretaries, janitors, retail salespersons, and guards. Median hourly wages for these occupations range from $8 to $15 per hour. Common medium-wage occupations include registered nurses, and marketing and sales supervisors, whose median wages are $29 and $19 per hour, respectively. Common high-wage occupations are general managers and executives, where median wages are $44 per hour (see the Appendix for more detail).

High growth is projected for a range of occupations, but especially skilled ones.

In occupational projections released in June 2001, the New York State Department of Labor estimated that total wage and salary employment in New York City would grow by approximately 13 percent between 1998 and 2008 — about 1.25 percent annually.

This increase will not be evenly distributed, however. Employment in managerial, professional and technical, skilled craft and service jobs will grow more rapidly than overall employment, while employment of sales and administrative support workers and less-skilled operatives and laborers will grow more slowly (see Appendix).

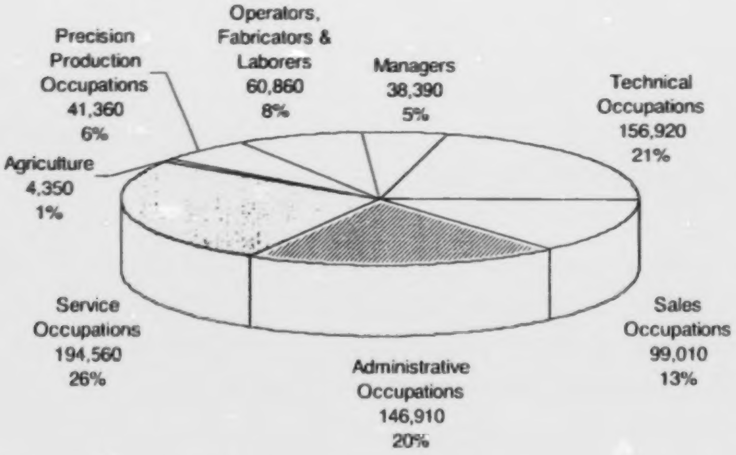
Projected growth includes a mix of high, medium and low-wage jobs — and jobs requiring higher, mid-level and limited skills. *Low-wage* occupations in which comparatively strong job growth (over 10,000 new jobs between 1998 and 2008) is expected include home health aides, nursing aides and orderlies, personal home care aides, guards, and office clerks (see Appendix for more detail, including projected occupational growth for medium and high wage occupations). These projections reflect the fact that the aging of the baby boom generation is expected to generate higher demand for jobs involving care of the elderly. These projections were issued before the September 11th attacks, but it appears likely that demand for security guards of all sorts (including airline security) is likely to increase even beyond the high growth projected.

Turnover will create opportunities for entry-level employment, even in occupations that are not growing.

Employment growth is not the only factor that determines the availability of jobs; so does turnover, especially in low-wage jobs. Thus, as Exhibit 7 shows, even though administrative support jobs will account for less than 3 percent of all new job *growth*, the Department of Labor estimates that they will account for nearly 20 percent of average annual job *openings* through 2008. Similarly, sales jobs are expected to account for 8 percent of all job growth but 13 percent of average annual job openings.

Turnover will help ensure that the city's economy will continue to generate significant numbers of entry-level job openings for people with limited skills. But whether these jobs provide opportunities for a better life is not clear. The quality of these entry-level jobs varies greatly in terms of wages, benefits, working conditions and opportunities for advancement. Janitors, for example, will earn roughly twice as much per hour as waiters, waitresses, and cashiers and generally enjoy better fringe benefits. Entry-level clerical workers also make less than janitorial workers — but many people will prefer the more attractive working conditions, more conventional work schedules and (in many cases) greater opportunities for advancement available to clerical employees. Entry-level jobs will thus be available to workers over a wide range of skill levels — but those with the greatest opportunities for advancement will typically demand higher levels of both vocational and "soft" general-employability skills.

Exhibit 7: Estimated Annual Job Openings, 1998 to 2008, by Occupational Class



Note: Percents represent share of total estimated job openings.

Source: New York State Department of Labor, 1998 Occupational Outlook and Wages

Turnover will help ensure that the city's economy will continue to generate significant numbers of entry-level job openings for people with limited skills. But whether these jobs provide opportunities for a better life is not clear. The quality of these entry-level jobs varies greatly in terms of wages, benefits, working conditions and opportunities for advancement. Janitors, for example, will earn roughly twice as much per hour as waiters, waitresses, and cashiers and generally enjoy better fringe benefits. Entry-level clerical workers also make less than janitorial workers — but many people will prefer the more attractive working conditions, more conventional work schedules and (in many cases) greater opportunities for advancement available to clerical employees. Entry-level jobs will thus be available to workers over a wide range of skill levels — but those with the greatest opportunities for advancement will typically demand higher levels of both vocational and "soft" general-employability skills.

Adequate childcare is essential for workforce participation by parents, but the demand far exceeds the supply.

To take advantage of available job openings, parents with young children will in most cases need to arrange childcare. The great majority of working parents arrange and pay for child\care on their own. For many low-wage workers, however, the cost of childcare can represent a real hardship. Moreover, they often rely on ad hoc, informal childcare arrangements that may prove unreliable, thus jeopardizing their continued employment. In addition, there is the important issue of quality. Informal care may not adequately meet the developmental needs of the child.

The City of New York provides a range of childcare assistance. Using a combination of federal, State and City funds, the Human Resources Administration (HRA) in 2001 paid for childcare for 36,000 children of public assistance recipients who were working, or enrolled in work-related programs. The City's Administration for Children's Services provided childcare subsidies (in the form of either contracts with providers or vouchers) for an additional 62,000 children of low-income working parents. In addition, 17,000 children were enrolled in federally funded Head Start programs, and 41,000 three- and four-year-olds in the Board of Education's state-funded Universal PreK program.

Together, these programs serve approximately 120,000 children. Despite their scale, however, the demand for subsidized care greatly exceeds the City's available resources. The Citizens Committee for Children of New York estimates that 100,000 children eligible for childcare assistance under City rules do not receive it, due to limits on the number of vouchers or subsidized places available. Moreover, the half-day structure of Head Start and Universal PreK programs significantly limits their usefulness to working parents. At least in the case of the Universal PreK program (as discussed in the Education chapter) this is thought to account for chronic underenrollment.

With regard to job training, New York City has a vast array of education and training resources, but has been slow to implement the federal workforce development system intended for the poor and disadvantaged.

The key to economic self-sufficiency is having the support to obtain the education and training to attain good entry-level job, and then to advance up the career ladder. New York City has an extensive network of institutions and programs that prepare both young people and adults for work. There are more than ninety colleges, universities and degree-granting proprietary schools in the city, with more than 300,000 students — an especially important resource in an economy that increasingly demands higher-level skills, even for entry-level workers (for example, 198,000 students attend the City University of New York at its 19 campuses). There are 219 non-degree granting proprietary training schools licensed by the State Education Department; dozens of education, training and apprenticeship programs operated or supported by unions; 185 sites where adult education classes are offered by the New York City Board of Education; and hundreds of community organizations that offer literacy, ESL or other classes.

Existing side-by-side with these resources available to the general public is a network of publicly-funded employment and training programs designed to serve specifically low-income families, displaced workers and other New Yorkers in need. Since the early 1980's, these programs were supported primarily with federal funds authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). Training was provided primarily through a network of non-profit organizations operating under contract with the City Department of Employment.

In 1998, Congress enacted the Workforce Investment Act (IA) to reform and replace JTPA. WIA mandated the creation of a network of "One-Stop Centers," which are intended to provide easy access to labor market information, counseling and job search assistance and — for low-income workers and job-seekers — training in basic and job-specific skills. The Act also mandated creation of a system of "individual training accounts" — in effect, vouchers that allow eligible participants to choose their own training programs from a wide list of eligible providers.

In part due to its intense focus on the process of moving public assistance recipients into the work force, New York City has been very slow in implementing the new system mandated under WIA. As of January 2002, only a single One-Stop Center, located in Jamaica, Queens and operated by the Consortium for Worker Education, was in place. At that time, the Human Resources Administration had selected several organizations to operate centers in other boroughs, but they were not yet up and running.

At the same time, some of the community-based organizations that are operating welfare-to-work programs under contract with HRA are on a de facto basis offering employment and training services to a wider range of low-income neighborhood residents. They are in effect filling the gap in services left by the slow pace of implementation of WIA.

The wide range of alternative education and training resources available in the city may offset the weaknesses of the WIA-funded workforce development system for some New Yorkers. For some of the city's economically most vulnerable residents, however — those without the skills required for college, or without the money for a proprietary vocational school, or without a union card — the City's delays in making full use of the resources provided by WIA could prove to be a significant handicap.

Looking Ahead

Mitigating the economic effects of the economic downturn and the events of September 11th will no doubt continue to absorb much of the city's energies in the near term. It is nevertheless important to keep in mind that during the next five years the strength and structure of the city's economy will also be affected by longer-term trends that were in place well before September 11th. These include:

Globalization

New York City has long been America's premier international business center, and will continue to be for the foreseeable future. On balance, the ongoing process of global economic integration will benefit New York City, for several reasons.

- The volume and value of international trade, services and financial transactions will continue to grow at a faster rate than the domestic economy.
- The growth of global business increases worldwide demand for the knowledge and skills in which New York City specializes.
- New York City is not only a major center of global finance, communications and business services, but also a major gateway of international merchandise trade — especially through Kennedy International Airport.

Global integration should thus be a continuing source of economic growth for New York City.

Technological Change

The relentless process of technological change will continue to reshape New York City's economic environment.

- The ongoing revolution in information technology (IT) and communications technology will affect the city's economy in multiple ways. While IT makes it possible to conduct more and more business from a wide variety of locations, it also increases the productivity of the city's human and physical capital. And it effectively extends the market for New York City's "intellectual capital" industries — such as music, publishing and higher education — by providing new channels for distribution.

- The biological and biomedical sciences are expected to become more important as sources of technological innovation and economic growth during the next decade. With its strengths in biomedical research, New York City is well-positioned to take advantage of this trend. As the city's experience to date with commercial biotechnology shows, however, there is no guarantee that New York City will be successful in translating excellence in research into economic growth.

- Concerns about security in the wake of September 11th will create increased demand for security-related technologies. To the extent that the city is itself a major market for innovative security technologies and services, it may also have the opportunity to develop a new "export industry."

- Concerns about security will also increase demand for communications and energy technologies that are less vulnerable to disruption. The city is likely to see a proliferation of new applications of wireless technologies. It is also likely to see increased investment in "distributed generation" of electric power, by building owners, institutions and utility companies throughout the city.

Increasing Specialization

The twin processes of global integration and technological change will continue to drive a trend that has been well under way in New York City for several decades. More and more, New York City specializes in the creation, application and dissemination of *knowledge*. Conversely, its role as a center of routine production of goods and services continues to decline.

In line with this long-term trend, the city is likely to see a continued decline in routine manufacturing production jobs, as well as routine processing jobs in financial services. Employment should remain stable or increase, however, in manufacturing and blue-collar service businesses that support the city's knowledge-based industries.

Immigration

It is difficult to overstate the importance of immigration as a source of economic strength in New York City during the past decade. Immigration has helped revitalize aging neighborhoods — has supplied a steady stream of new workers with diverse skills and experiences to the city's growing industries — and has provided a new source of entrepreneurial vitality. Over the next decade, the recovery and renewed growth of the city's economy will depend directly on its ability to maintain a steady flow of new immigrants — and to provide them the support to succeed in the American workforce.

Any significant new restrictions on the number of immigrants permitted to enter the U.S. — or even less formal signaling that immigrants are not as welcome in the U.S. as they were before September 11th — could have serious adverse effects on New York City's economy.

Adaptation to a More Uncertain World

The September 11th attacks on the World Trade Center and the prospect of a long struggle against terrorism have instilled a new sense of vulnerability among American citizens, institutions and businesses. How people and businesses in New York City and elsewhere deal with this heightened sense of vulnerability could have profound consequences for the city's economy. For example:

- Companies may seek to reduce their vulnerability to attack by spreading their operations — or even their headquarters — across multiple locations. This could of course threaten the existing concentration of finance, communications and other sectors in New York City — but that threat might be greatly reduced if companies find that they can reduce their risks by dispersing to multiple locations within New York City.

- Perhaps more than at any time since the height of the Cold War, Americans have once again begun to see other countries and other cultures as having a direct impact on their own lives and interests. This is likely to increase demand for the services of knowledge and information industries that are the bedrock of the city's economy — the media, higher education, consulting, risk management.

- The sense of vulnerability that characterizes the post-September 11th world will sharply increase the demand for security services and, as noted above, for innovations in security technology. It will also result in new emphasis on the quality and reliability of these services.

- Concerns about security could lead to a long-term reduction in discretionary travel — business and personal, domestic and international. How severely New York City will be hurt by this trend will be determined by whether the city is subject to further terrorist attacks, as well as by how successful the city, the federal government and others are in re-establishing public confidence in New York City as a safe place to visit.

Social Service Implications

The continuing evolution of New York City's economy in the coming years will affect the demand for human and community services, and the availability of public and private resources to finance those services, in many ways. As the nonprofit considers how to improve the well-being of the city's most economically vulnerable residents, it would do well to consider actions that might be taken in the near term (aimed primarily at mitigating the immediate effects of the economic downturn and of the events of September 11th), as well as those appropriate for the longer term. Questions that organizations might ask themselves include:

How can the nonprofit community assist the unemployed?

During 2002, human services agencies are likely to see increased requests for aid from workers who have lost their jobs. Possible responses might include:

- Help the newly-jobless navigate the unfamiliar and often-confusing process of applying for public benefits for which they may be eligible.
- Provide emergency cash assistance to workers who have lost their jobs, but who may not be eligible for unemployment insurance or other forms of public support.
- Provide training and job placement services aimed at helping low-income jobless workers return to work as quickly as possible.

How can the nonprofit community assist the working poor?

During the coming year, the city's working poor population may actually increase, as workers whose hours are cut back see their earnings fall below the level they need to make ends meet. Possible responses might include:

- Help low-income workers secure benefits for which they may now be eligible, such as federal and state Earned Income Tax Credits, Food Stamps, and Family Health Plus.
- Help low-income working families stretch their budgets — for example, by expanding food pantry services and providing financial counseling.
- For those whose prospects of returning to a full work-week in their current jobs are poor, provide the short-term training and placement assistance they may need to get access to other opportunities.

How can the nonprofit community help ensure that jobless and low-income workers get access to new jobs that will be created in the recovery process?

The post-September 11th economy will offer new employment opportunities in a number of areas; but it cannot be taken for granted that low-income New Yorkers will get access to those opportunities. Possible responses might include:

- Negotiate agreements with the major public agencies responsible for recovery, aimed at providing jobless and low-income workers with access to recovery-related employment.
- Provide training and job placement services specifically targeted to new employment opportunities — for example, in reconstruction at the World Trade Center site, in public and private security services, and in expanded ferry services.

How can nonprofit organizations help the city's residents prepare for participation in a changing economy?

An important need will be to help New Yorkers prepare for life in an economy that increasingly requires higher-level skills. Illustrative examples are listed below (see the Education chapter for examples of skill-building activities in the context of the primary and secondary level school system).

- Provide support for programs aimed at helping young people from low-income families graduate from high school, and then make the transition to college — especially youngsters whose families have no experience with higher education.
- Encourage private-sector employers to provide internships that help students acquire the skills and experience they need for participation in the new economy — and providing such internships in their own organizations.
- Develop collaborations between schools, businesses and nonprofit entities.
- Provide support for lifelong learning, including training opportunities as well as job counseling, that allow working-age individuals to advance up the career ladder.

How can community organizations help integrate a growing immigrant population into New York City's work force?

By 2010, if current trends continue, immigrants will constitute nearly half of New York City's resident work force. Community organizations can play a central role in integrating the newest New Yorkers into the city's work force. Possible actions might include:

- Expand English language instruction.
- Expand legal and other services aimed at helping immigrants resolve issues relating to their status in the U.S., and help eligible immigrants prepare for and acquire U.S. citizenship.
- Advocate against new restrictions on legal immigration, or on legal immigrants' access to employment.

How can the nonprofit community improve earnings and expand opportunities for its own low-wage employees?

The nonprofit community is a major (and growing) employer of low-wage, less-skilled workers. Can it help these workers improve their earnings, and expand the opportunities available to them? Possible initiatives might include:

- Establish wage and benefit standards for United Way agencies.
- Collaborate with local colleges and universities in programs aimed at helping low-wage workers build their skills.
- Work with local financial institutions to provide "financial literacy" programs for less-skilled, low-wage workers.
- Selectively support asset-building programs (such as matched savings accounts) for low-wage workers.

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V. Education

Introduction

New York City's public schools have the task of shaping both tomorrow's workers and its citizens, helping children to develop into effective, compassionate, engaged members of their communities and of society. Especially for children who grow up in disadvantaged communities and fragile families, schools can offer a window to brighter possibilities, and a path to attaining them.

We focus on New York City's public schools because they lay the foundation for most youngsters' academic skills and preparedness for employment or further education. How well the public schools do their job has an enormous impact on the lives of those children, as well as on the social fabric of the city itself.

In this chapter, we examine the trends and issues that are shaping public school performance, including trends in resources available to educate New York City youngsters, in school readiness, and in school performance. We also present queries that organizations might ask themselves as they consider ways to assist the schools perform their educational mission. Supplementary data, including longitudinal trends and data by community districts and boroughs, are provided in the Appendix.[1]

The New York City Public School System

The public school system is large and multi-faceted.

The New York City public school system is the largest in the nation. With an annual budget of approximately $12 billion, the city's public school system serves nearly one million students[2] in over 1,100 schools. Citywide, about 70 percent of these children attend elementary and middle schools, while the remainder attend high schools. Among the boroughs, Queens and Brooklyn account for the largest enrollments, while Staten Island has the smallest (see Exhibit 1 and the Appendix for more detail).

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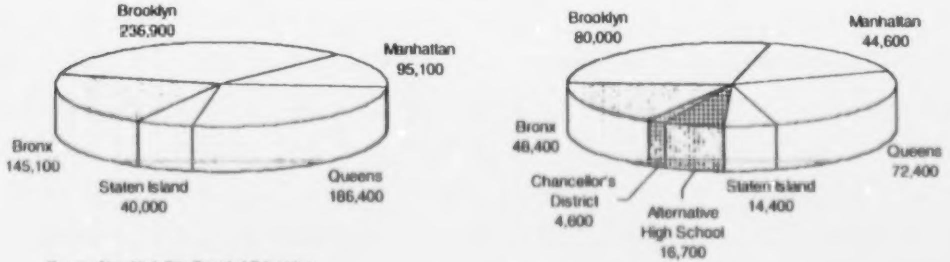
[1] Appendix data are presented separately for elementary and middle schools, and for high schools. Because elementary and middle school students tend to attend school in their neighborhood, while high school students are less likely to do so, data are shown at the community district (CD) level for elementary and middle schools, and at the borough level for high schools. Although New York City Board of Education (BOE) data are commonly presented at the school- district level rather than the CD level, we present the latter so that education data can be compared to the CD-level data presented elsewhere in this report. The CD-level figures were compiled from BOE school-specific reports.

[2] In comparison, approximately 272,000 children attend non-public schools.

Exhibit 1: Total Enrollment, 2000



Elementary/Middle Schools **High Schools**

Source: New York City Board of Education

Public schools are organized according to superintendencies. At the elementary and middle school level, there are 32 community school districts, each a superintendency. At the high school level, there are five borough-level superintendencies.

There are also separate "special purpose" superintendencies for special education programs, charter schools, and alternative schools. These include adult continuing education, alternative high schools for students at high risk of dropping out, and programs for special populations such as pregnant teens and incarcerated youth. There is also a Chancellor's District for underperforming schools. There are about 120,000 special education students (although not all of them attend schools in the special education district; some attend schools in "regular" school districts). Alternative programs serve about 45,000 students from infants to those aged 21 years, of which 17,000 are students who attend special alternative high schools. Schools in the Chancellor's District serve approximately 37,000 students. In the 2001/02 school year, there were 21 charter schools in operation.

The variation in public school quality is enormous, from cutting-edge quality to schools for which even the minimum educational requirements are difficult to attain. There are significant pockets of excellence throughout the system, and much can be learned from the schools that do well. As in many other domains, the range of educational choices in New York City is extraordinary.

But an essential element of the mission of any public school system is to educate *all* students well, not only those fortunate enough to attend the top-performing schools. By that measure, many New York City public schools struggle to fulfill their educational mission. A report issued by the State Department of Education in March 2001 indicates that three out of four city schools are not meeting performance standards, as measured by students' math and English scores. As of January 2002, fully 77 of 100 underperforming schools under registration review (SURR) by the State were located in New York City. This, however, is an improvement; in 2000, New York City accounted for 94 of the state's 99 SURR schools.

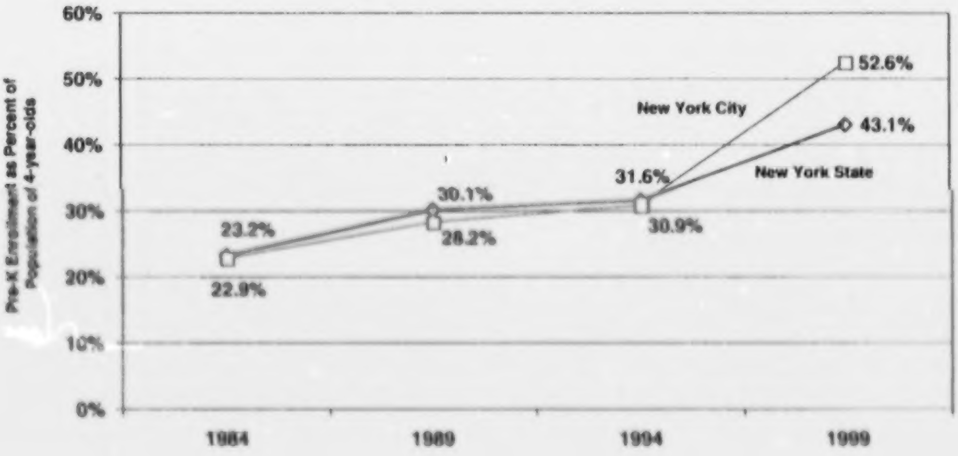
Community-based organizations play an important role in supporting the public school system. They are the service providers for a wide variety of community-school collaborations. They prepare youngsters for school through the state's Universal Pre-K program. They assist with academic achievement by operating tutoring programs and alternative tracks for, among others, special education students. Their services often help bridge the school system and the workforce development system and institutions of higher learning. They provide constructive alternatives for students such as after-school programs and Beacon school programs. In some schools they operate mental health clinics that have been credited with improving students' psychological well-being, as well as their school performance. Finally, CBOs are active in advocacy, pressing the public sector for reform and helping individual students access the services to which they are entitled.

A bright spot in the educational landscape is pre-kindergarten enrollment.

Many studies have shown that good pre-kindergarten (pre-K) education substantially improves children's readiness for school, as well as their subsequent academic achievement. In this respect, New York City is doing better than other parts of the state. Increasing numbers of preschool-aged children have been enrolling in pre-K programs, particularly since the middle 1990s (see Exhibit 2). Between 1994 and 1999, enrollment in public and private pre-K programs surged by 70 percent in New York City, an extraordinary rate of growth. The result is that by the 1999/2000 school year, over half (53 percent) of prekindergarten age children were enrolled in pre-K programs, compared to 43 percent for the state overall.

An important aspect of this phenomenon is a small but promising state program that is helping to bridge the early care and education systems. The state's Universal Pre-K (UPK) program began operating in the 1998/99 school year; the City shares in its cost. Early evidence suggests that it is off to a good start. A study of the program's first year found that all school districts participating in the study (including New York City) reported satisfaction with the program. In 2000, New York City accounted for the largest share — approximately 74 percent — of the 27,000 children funded statewide.

Exhibit 2: Pre-Kindergarten Enrollment, New York City and State



Source: New York State Department of Education, Report to the Governor 2001

Despite promising early results, however, the program suffers from underenrollment. By the 2000/2001 school year, enrollment was up to 35,300 three- and four-year-old children — but this was still 3,000 children fewer than anticipated. The main reasons for this appear to be lack of classroom space in schools and community centers, and the fact that the program's half-day structure does not meet the needs of working parents. The half-day structure was also identified by the statewide evaluation as a problem, along with the need for transportation for UPK students to school.

An innovative feature of UPK is collaboration between school districts and community-based service providers. School districts are required to provide programs in collaboration with community-based organizations such as childcare centers, nursery schools, and Head Start providers. The latter provide the instructional programs and may be contracted to provide support services. By law, school districts are required to allocate 10 percent of slots in programs run by CBOs. In New York City, CBOs play a much greater role than the minimum required. In the program's first year, they provided services to 61 percent of children enrolled in UPK.

UPK can be a promising arena for involvement by the nonprofit community and its funders. Observers have also noted that its relatively flexible, less entrenched bureaucracy offers an opportunity for innovative public-private collaboration in early education. Early findings from the program indicate at least three areas for program improvement: support to serve more children, to offer full-day programs, and to offer transportation services to children who need them.

In the following sections of this chapter, we examine issues related to primary and secondary school-aged children.

New York City public schools serve exceptionally high shares of disadvantaged and at-risk students.

Who are the students that attend New York City public schools? More than other public school systems in the state, the New York City school system is called upon to serve very high shares of disadvantaged children. These include children placed at risk by poverty, the inability to speak English well, and recent immigration (within the last three years). Differences by borough are described below. Geographic detail on student characteristics is provided in the Appendix.

- **Students Receiving Free Lunch**. A common indicator of student poverty is participation in the free-lunch program. At the elementary school level, fully 75 percent of students citywide are eligible for free lunches, compared to 45 percent statewide. In the Bronx and Brooklyn, these figures are even higher (87 and 80 percent, respectively), while they are slightly lower in Queens (64 percent) and substantially lower in Staten Island (39 percent). The figure for Manhattan is approximately the same as for the city overall. In most community districts, over half of students receive free lunch.

  At the high school level, the figures are somewhat lower, but still high. Nearly half of high school students citywide receive free lunch (47 percent), with the highest incidences in the Bronx (58 percent) and Manhattan (58 percent). Even these high figures are probably an undercount, as some schools do not participate in the free-lunch program, and some families who are eligible do not enroll.

- **Recent Immigrants**. Approximately 8 to 9 percent of public school students are recent immigrants (in elementary and middle school students, and high school students, respectively). Brooklyn and Queens have the highest shares of immigrant students, while Staten Island has relatively few. Many of these children are less than proficient in English. The public schools have the challenge of helping these students integrate into the academic stream of American schools, and making the sometimes daunting cultural adaptation to the United States.

- **English Language Learners.** Citywide, approximately 15 percent of public school students are less than proficient in English. New York City's rate of English Language Learners is nearly double the state average of 8 percent. These figures are highest for Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens. In Manhattan, for example, one-fifth of elementary and middle school students, and 17 percent of high school students, are not proficient in English. The percentages for the Bronx and Queens are only slightly lower, in the range of 16 to 20 percent.

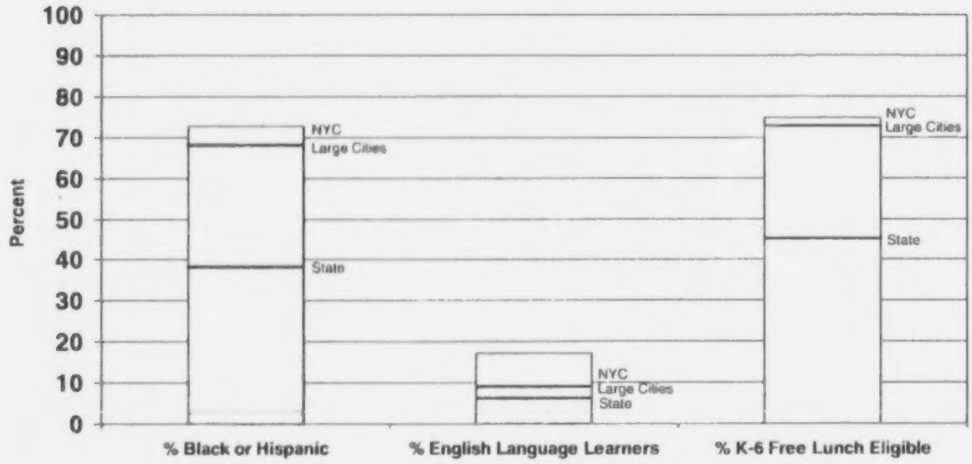
- **Special Education Students.** In 2000, about 12 percent of elementary and middle school students and 11 percent of high school students were special education students — approximately 118,000 in total. A comparison of figures for 1999 reveals that the share of special education students in the city is about the same as for the state overall.

  Children who are placed at risk by poverty, inability to speak English well, or cultural issues require the most experienced teachers, the most innovative approaches, and sensitivity to their non-academic needs in order reach their educational potential. The challenge for the education system is two-fold: to develop innovative approaches that are truly appropriate to the needs of the children, and to allocate sufficient resources to implement them.

The burden of these challenges tends to be borne disproportionately by minority students.

As shown in Exhibit 3, nearly 73 percent of New York City students are Black or Hispanic, compared to 38 percent statewide. Approximately 12 percent are Asian. "Minority" students make up the majority in every borough except Staten Island. The boroughs with the highest shares of minority students are the Bronx and Manhattan. In the Bronx, 92 percent of elementary and middle school students, and 88 percent of high school students, are Black or Hispanic. In Manhattan, the shares are 80 percent and 76 percent, respectively. The highest concentrations of Asian students are found in Queens, where Asians make up over one fifth of the student body. Staten Island has the lowest share of minority students. The ethnic and racial distribution of the student body is presented at the community district and borough superintendency levels in the Appendix. Generally it mirrors the distribution of the general population, which was discussed in more detail in the chapter on demographics (Who Are New Yorkers?).

Exhibit 3: Student Characteristics, NYC and Rest of State



*Large city districts are Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers.

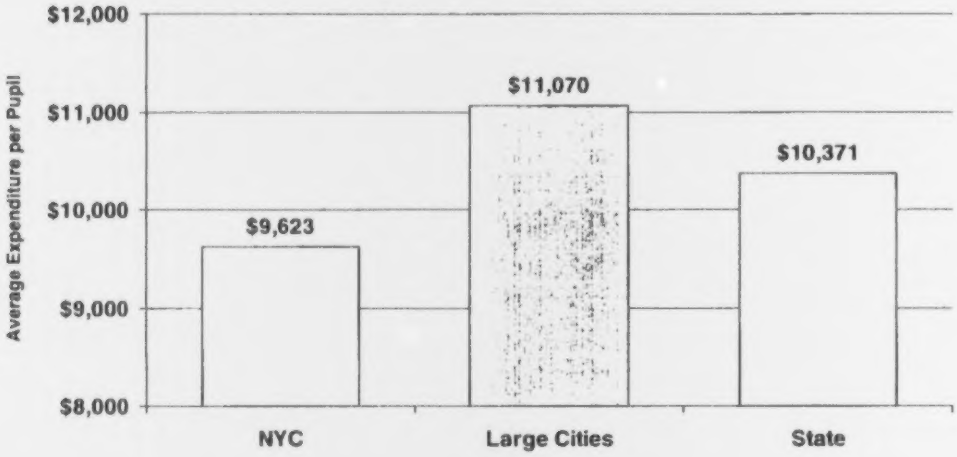
Source: New York State Department of Education, Report to the Governor 2001 (data for Fall, 1999)

Funding levels for NYC public schools are not commensurate with the city's high educational needs.

In 1998/99, the New York City average expenditures per pupil were only 93 percent of the state average. Compared to other large city districts in the state (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers), New York City fared even worse, with a per-pupil expenditure that was only 87 percent of the average for the state's other large-city school districts (see Exhibit 4).

Among the reasons for this is the funding formula by which State education funds are allocated. The State allocates most categories of aid to districts in proportion to their combined wealth ratios (CWR), a measure of their income and property wealth relative to the State average. Critics have long charged that this approach fails to calibrate educational funding to need, that is, the actual cost of educating a district's particular student population. The result, they claim, is to significantly underfund high-needs areas like New York City. Fluctuations in municipal education funding also play a role, although State funding is of a larger magnitude.

Exhibit 4: Expenditures per Pupil, NYC and Rest of State



*Large city districts are Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers.

Source: New York State Department of Education, Report to the Governor 2001 (data for 1998/99)

Some of the highest educational needs in the state, therefore, must be met with resources that are lower than the statewide average. The consequences are evident in two factors that are fundamental to school success: adequate facilities and good teachers.

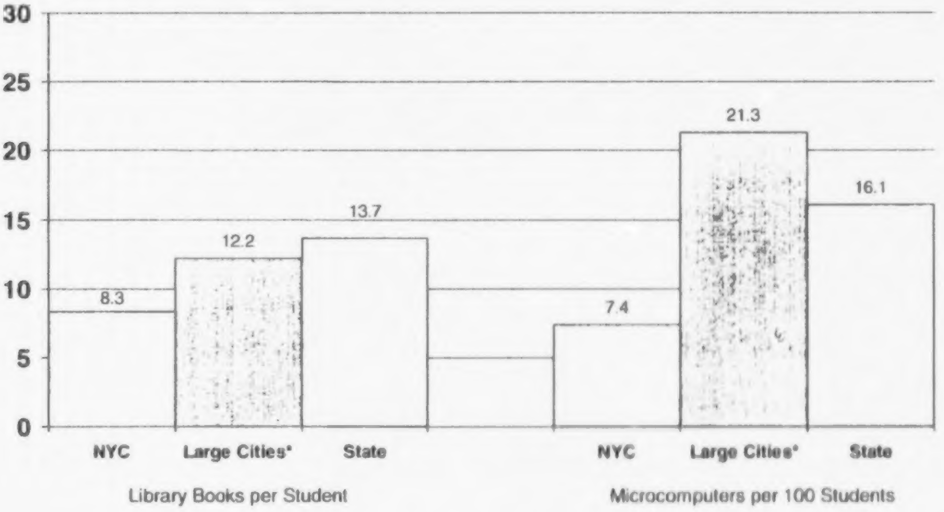
New York City schools struggle with poor facilities and academic resources.

As a result of years of disinvestment in public schools, many school facilities are in poor shape. Others are inhospitable and even dangerous. In the 1999/2000 school year, over 661,000 students attended schools that were overcrowded. In some elementary and middle school districts, over 80 percent of students attend overcrowded schools. At the high school level, over 80 percent of students in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens superintendencies attend overcrowded schools (data on capacity utilization is provided in the Appendix).

Not surprisingly, average classes in New York City are 10 to 25 percent larger than the averages for the state and for other large cities in the state. In New York City, elementary classes average four more students than classes in the large-city districts, and seven or more students in secondary school classes. The biggest disparities between New York City class sizes and the rest of the state are at the middle and high school levels. However, even though class sizes in the city are larger than elsewhere, the trend has been one of improvement. Average class sizes have been declining steadily and at all grade levels since 1996.

The issue of adequate facilities extends to learning resources as well, such as computers and library books. Here as well, New York City schools have to make do with relatively little (Exhibit 5). On average, New York City students make do with little more than *half* the books and computers, per capita, available to students in other parts of the state. In 1999, for example, New York City had only 8 library books per student, compared to a state average of 14. New York City students had access to 7 microcomputers per 100 students, compared to 16 for the state overall.

Exhibit 5: School Resources, NYC and Rest of State



*Large city districts are Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers.

Source: New York State Department of Education, Report to the Governor 2001 (Fall 1999)

The impact of poorly supplied, overcrowded schools cannot be overstated. The space crunch has an enormous impact on curriculum. Many schools cannot implement the best educational approaches — small class sizes, pre-kindergarten programs, after-school programs — simply because they lack the physical space for them. The best they can do is to implement second-best solutions, for example reducing student/teacher ratios by adding a second teacher rather than starting a second class — an option that falls short of the gains that could be achieved with smaller classes. And sometimes schools are forced into draconian decisions, in which implementing one program means evicting another from that space.

In short, the significance of inadequate facilities goes far beyond the immediately visible ones of overcrowded buildings. What is not visible, but hugely significant, is the enormous opportunity cost in terms of schools' inability to adopt programs that could improve performance.

Teacher quality and availability are significant problems.

Compared to statewide averages, the New York City public school system is characterized by more students per teacher, higher rates of teacher turnover, and a larger share of uncertified teachers. The teacher turnover rate is 19 percent in New York City, substantially higher than at the statewide average of 13 percent. Nearly one quarter (24 percent) of New York City teachers are working outside their certification area, more than double the statewide average of 11 percent.

Each school year in New York City begins with approximately 15-20 percent of the teaching force unlicensed and uncertified (see Appendix for more detail on teacher qualification). At the elementary and middle schools, 20 percent of teachers are not fully licensed and permanently assigned to their schools. The deficits in these areas are particularly severe in the Bronx (29 percent) and Manhattan (25 percent). At the high schools, approximately 18 percent of teachers are not fully licensed and permanently assigned to their schools. The situation is particularly severe in the Bronx (22 percent).

Many of these teachers work in high-needs schools where experience and training are *most* needed. For example, the problem is particularly acute in the alternative high schools, which serve students at risk for dropout, and the underperforming Chancellor's District schools. At the latter, for example, one-third of teachers are not fully licensed and permanently assigned to teach there.

A second major challenge is keeping quality teachers in the system. According to the United Federation of Teachers, 55 percent of new teachers leave the system in their first five years. According to the State Education Commissioner, approximately 38 percent of teachers hired in NYC leave within six years — most leaving the profession entirely. The difficulty of placing good teachers where they are most needed is aggravated by a seniority system that allows the most experienced teachers to choose where they want to work — typically, in the more affluent, lower-need districts.

The burden of these deficits in the teaching workforce tends to fall disproportionately on the poor and on minorities. Fully 64 percent of "high-minority" schools in New York City (schools where 81-100 percent of students are non-White) are also classified as having a poverty status of medium or high. And high-minority schools have higher teacher turnover, higher shares of uncertified or unlicensed teachers, and less experienced (therefore lower paid) teachers than schools with few minority students. Education advocates have long claimed that in New York City, there is a direct relationship between student need and teacher quality: the poorer the school, the more the teachers are likely to be unlicensed, uncertified, and inexperienced.

It is against this backdrop that New York City's public schools must work to meet State-specified academic standards.

Academic Performance

Since 1995, school reform has raised curriculum and graduation standards statewide.

Performance results must be interpreted against the backdrop of school reforms that, since 1995, have raised curriculum and graduation standards across New York State. At the elementary and middle school level, new English and math tests were introduced for the 1998/99 school year, replacing the Pupil Evaluation Program (PEP) tests. The new tests are scored according to four performance levels; proficiency at levels 3 or 4 indicates that the student meets or exceeds the required standard.

At the high school level, the key measures are performance on state-required Regents' exams, and graduation rates. The State Board of Regents has increased graduation requirements in a number of ways beginning in the mid-1990s. In 1996, the Regents defined curriculum standards for all grade levels in seven subject areas. They increased credit requirements for graduation, to be phased in over nine years beginning in 1997. They instituted graduation requirements that all students must pass five core examinations to demonstrate proficiency in English, math, social studies and science. Exams in more subject areas will be required for graduation, with new subject areas required for each succeeding freshman cohort beginning in 1997.

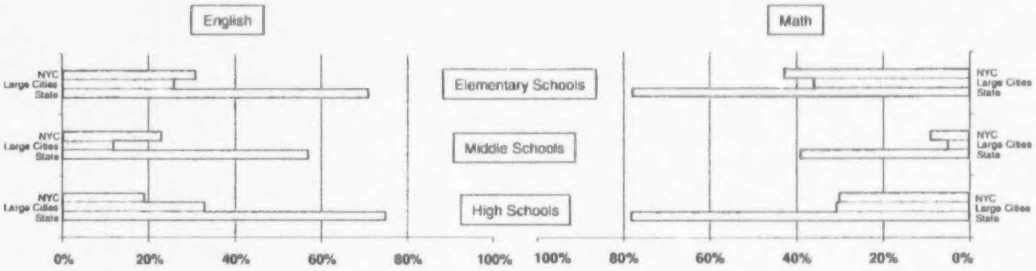
In addition, the lower-level Regent's Competency Tests (RCT) are gradually being phased out, to be replaced by the more rigorous Regents' examinations as a graduation requirement for all students. Beginning with the class entering 9th grade in 2001, all general-education students will be required to demonstrate competency using the Regents' exams rather than the RCT (students with disabilities may continue to use the RCTs until 2005).

Finally, the Regents proposed to remove the "low-pass" option on Regents' exams (a low-pass grade is in the range of 55-64, rather than 65 or above). This policy has been under review by the Regents since June 2001. Because they are being introduced incrementally, the effects of these changes will be felt gradually, and will become more pronounced with each succeeding cohort of high school students.

New York City schools are performing better than those in other large school districts in the state, but both are far below state standards.

New York City schools are doing better than other large city districts in meeting state English and math standards (Exhibit 6) at the elementary and middle school levels. But all large city districts are doing very poorly compared to State performance standards. The figures below reflect the share of schools that meet State standards in math and English.[3]

Exhibit 6: Schools Meeting State English and Math Standards



Source: New York State Department of Education, Report to the Governor 2001 (data for 1999/2000)

At the elementary school level:[4]

- 71 percent of schools statewide meet English standards — but only 31 percent and 26 percent meet them in New York City and other large cities, respectively.
- 78 percent of schools statewide meet math standards, compared to 43 percent in New York City and 36 percent in other large cities.

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[3] It bears noting that New York City public schools do better in comparison to national norms than to State standards, suggesting that State standards are relatively high. However, the state comparison is the more meaningful insofar as it represents the standards to which the city's schools are accountable, and which govern whether students are able to graduate.

[4] For elementary and middle schools, the State standards represent acceptable progress toward the State's goal of proficiency for 90 percent of the students.

The pattern is similar at the middle school level:

- Statewide, 57 percent of schools meet English standards, compared to 23 percent in New York City and only 12 percent in other large cities.
- Statewide 39 percent of schools meet math standards, compared to only 9 percent in New York City and barely 5 percent in other large cities.

At the high school level[5]:

- Over three quarters of schools statewide meet English and math standards, but in New York City and other large cities, only one-third or fewer schools do so.

Academic performance is lowest in the Bronx and Brooklyn.[6]

Citywide, only 34 percent of elementary and middle school students meet City and State math standards (see Exhibit 7 and the Appendix for greater geographic detail). Only 41 percent meet English standards. Problems are particularly acute in the Bronx, where less than a quarter of students meet math standards, and less than a third meet English standards. In Brooklyn as well, fewer than 15 percent meet math standards, although over 40 percent meet English standards. The best-performing borough is Staten Island, which also has fewest of the high-need students. But even there, only 46 percent of students meet math standards, and 56 percent meet English standards.

There are some bright spots in performance, however. In the three-year period 1999/2001, English scores have been rising steadily. On the other hand, math scores have stayed stable or slightly lowered during that three-year period (see Appendix). In 2001, there was a large increase in the share of 4th graders doing well in math — nearly 52 percent met or exceeded State math standards.

Scores on Regent's math and English exams are eloquent measures of basic competencies at the high school level (see Exhibit 8 and the Appendix for greater geographic detail). Citywide, only 57 percent of high school students pass the

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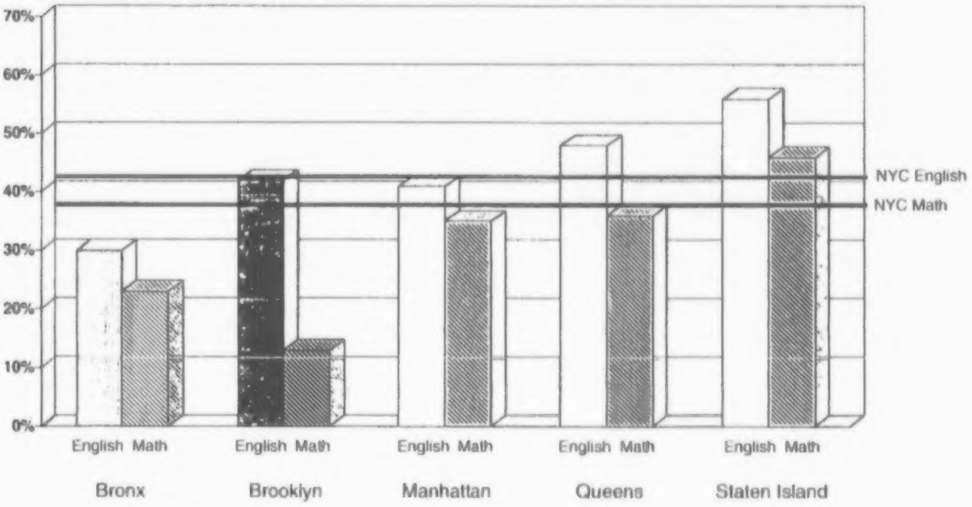
[5] At the high school level, the State standards are that 90 percent of the annual high school cohort meets its graduation assessment requirements in English and math, and that the annual dropout rate is less than 5 percent.

[6] Note that the statistics in this section reflect shares of *students* meeting standards (not schools, as in the preceding section).

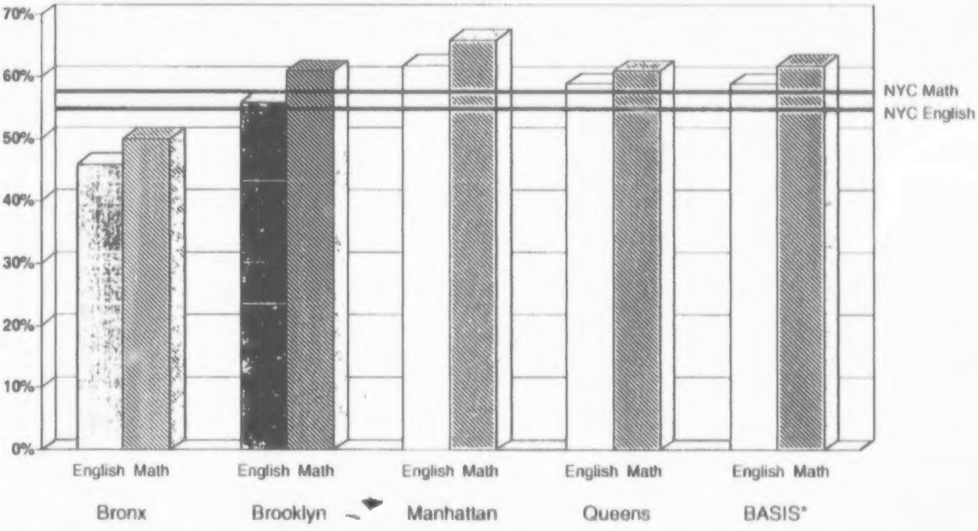
Exhibit 7: Elementary & Middle Students Passing City & State Math and English Tests



Source: New York City Board of Education (data for 2001)

NOTE: Percents reflect students who scored at levels 3 and 4 on City and State tests for grades 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 (for English) and grades 3-8 (for math)

Exhibit 8: High School Students Passing Regents' Math and English Exams



Source: New York City Board of Education (data for Class of 2001, 4-year results)

*Brooklyn and Staten Island Superintendency

NOTE: Percent of students passing Regents' exams with a grade of 65 or higher, or passing an approved alternative test.

math exams, and only 54 percent pass the English exams.[7] Among the boroughs, Bronx students had the lowest passing rates (50 percent passed the math exam, and 46 percent passed the English exam). Other boroughs had passing rates in the range of 58 percent to 66 percent.

Test performance results are particularly troubling in light of the fact that within a few years, all students will be subject to the standards of passing these Regents' exams. The lower-level RCT will no longer be an option, and the "low-pass" option on Regents' exams may also be eliminated.

Graduation rates have remained stagnant, with about half of high school students graduating on time.

How well do students progress through the educational system? An important measure of school success is the graduation rate. This is a more meaningful indicator than the dropout rate because many high school students in New York City — about one-third of a given cohort — do not graduate on time (thus they are not technically dropouts, but neither are they progressing satisfactorily through the school system).

In any given year, about half of a given cohort graduates on time. Citywide, 50 percent of students in the class of 2000 graduated (see Appendix). Not surprisingly, these scores are lowest for the underperforming Chancellor's District schools and for alternative high schools, which serve students at high risk of dropping out. But they are also very low for ordinary high schools in the Bronx — only 45 percent of students there graduated. The graduation rates in the other boroughs — Queens, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Staten Island — were on the order of 60 to 64 percent.

Graduation rates have not varied much in the 1990s. From 1991 to 2000, graduation rates have remained in the range of 48 percent to 51 percent. About 51 percent of the Class of 2001 graduated. As with fluctuations in test scores, slight changes over time are not as significant as the actual rates themselves, which remain low.

Who is most at risk of not graduating? Minorities, immigrant children, and English Language Learners (ELL students) tend to have lower graduation rates. It is these students that educators worry will be hardest hit by the stricter graduation requirements. For example, in the class of 2000, 71 percent of Whites graduated, compared to 40 percent of Hispanics and 44 percent of Blacks.

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[7] These figures reflect shares of Class of 2001 students passing with a grade of 65 or higher. If the "low-pass" option (a passing grade of 55) is eliminated, as has been proposed, this is the standard to which students would be held.

There are important nuances, however. With respect to immigrant children, graduation success appears to depend on when the child entered the American school system. Those who enter in middle school have graduation rates approximately equal to non-immigrants (50 percent). Immigrant students who enter the American school system in the higher grades do less well. For example, only 43 percent of those who entered the school system as part of the graduating class, graduated. Lack of English proficiency can also be a serious impediment to graduation. Approximately 52 percent of English-proficient students in the class of 2000 graduated. Surprisingly, former ELL students (those who had once been classified as ELL but tested out) did even better — 58 percent graduated. But only 30 percent of those who were still classified as ELL managed to graduate.

In recent years, high schools have implemented some support services to help all students do better. These include stretch courses (courses lasting more than two terms), additional instruction before and after school and on weekends, summer school programs, establishment of Young Adult Borough Centers for students who cannot attend school during normal school hours, and increased parent outreach efforts. Only time will tell if these efforts will result in better educational performance, and for whom.

The implications of low academic performance are far-ranging.

The most significant feature of academic-performance results is their persistent and pervasive low levels. Even for boroughs that do comparatively well, performance levels are lower than anyone would wish. And although there have been some signs of improvement, the levels from which they start indicate eloquently the long road ahead.

The social implications of a system that struggles to adequately educate large numbers of children are immense. Most fundamentally, it exacerbates the gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots." Quite simply, children who lack a strong education have fewer options in life. They are less likely to obtain good jobs. They are more likely to engage in negative behaviors that compromise their own success in life, as well the fabric of their communities. They place immense additional demands on social services.

These are the visible consequences. But there are also more subtle and insidious ones. A poor education robs children of opportunities to make the most of their potential. Research has shown the inter-relationship of income and education. Education improves earnings. And children from higher-income families tend to do better in school because, it is thought, higher income families engage in activities that enhance educational performance. The effects of a poor education, therefore, are visible not only in the teenage parent or in the high school dropout who cannot get a job. They are also manifest in the parent who does not read to his or her children or is unable to provide a model of higher aspirations, and in the citizen who is disengaged from his or her community. The social implications of a poor educational system resonate through the generations.

Looking Ahead

What factors are likely to shape the city's public school system in the years ahead? For insight, we look to the outcomes of several important developments:

Overhaul of the State education funding formula could result in more State funding for the city's public schools.

A landmark court decision may dramatically change the mechanism by which New York City, and other cities, receive State education funding. In January 2001, the New York State Supreme Court ruled that the state's education funding formula deprives students of the right to a sound education guaranteed them by the State constitution, because it does not take into account school district need (that is, the actual cost of providing adequate services). In *Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. versus the State of New York*, the court ruled that the State must overhaul the current funding formula by September 2001. The State has appealed, and the remedy is on hold as of the writing of this report. If implemented, the decision could have major ramifications for the education funding received by the New York City school system, potentially releasing significantly more funds to the City. The ultimate effect, of course, will depend on the levels of City and State appropriations as well.

The difficulty of attracting and retaining good teachers is likely to increase, even as the pressure to do so mounts.

In 2003, the State will require that all New York City teachers be licensed and certified. But an anticipated nationwide wave of teacher retirements in the next five years is likely to intensify the teacher shortage.

The increase in competency standards is likely to continue, raising concerns about those left behind.

The educational reforms begun in the middle 1990's will take effect incrementally. Over the next several years, requirements will increase even more. Many education advocates charge that raising academic standards is insufficient without a concomitant increase in resources to ensure student success. And they worry about the students being left behind: those who fail to graduate, or to graduate on time; those whose limited English proficiency hampers test performance; and whose precarious economic and social environment places them at risk for educational failure.

Public schools may face increasing competition from charter schools and vouchers.

The growing popularity of charter schools, and the possibility of publicly funded vouchers for private school education, are likely to affect the public school system in New York City as elsewhere. The notion behind both ideas is that they provide parents with greater school choice, while also providing competition for public schools that would help to motivate improvements.

Charter schools are new in the state (enabling state legislation was passed in 1998). There are 21 charter schools in New York City — too few to have a noticeable impact on the overall educational profile of the city, but perhaps enough to draw attention to innovative approaches.

Publicly-funded vouchers are being discussed locally as well as nationally. At present, publicly supported programs exist only in Milwaukee, Cleveland and Florida. Opponents claim that they drain funds from public schools, and that they violate the separation between church and state when they are used to pay for parochial schools. Proponents claim that they give parents, especially poor and disadvantaged parents, choices they do not now have.

Evaluations of both charter schools and voucher programs tend to show mixed performance results, although there is evidence of high parent satisfaction. Both of these innovations are unlikely to affect the school system significantly in terms of numbers, but their proliferation will shift the mix of service providers (giving a greater role to private organizations), and could serve as useful laboratories for finding what works in education.

Social Service Implications

The challenges that beset the New York City public schools cannot be remedied without government intervention. There is general consensus among education experts on the areas in which intervention should occur, if not on the specific solutions. These broad areas include:

- Provision of resources commensurate with the high educational needs of New York City's student body;

- Innovative approaches to improve school facilities;
- Creative approaches to hiring and retaining good teachers;
- Greater accountability throughout the school system; and
- Improved governance and decision-making mechanisms.

In this context, there is much that nonprofit community can do to support the public schools and to help complement the services offered by the public school system. Where might involvement be most useful and strategic? Below are questions that nonprofit organizations might ask themselves as they consider ways to improve educational outcomes for New York City youngsters, and examples of specific activities.

How can organizations help ensure that children are ready to enter school?

Examples might be:

- Work to continue the state's Universal Pre-K program and make it more responsive to families' needs. Leverage non-public funding to provide transportation services to children that need it and to expand half-day programs to a full day.
- Broker and implement connections between the day care community and the educational community in providing robust early childhood programs.

How can community-based organizations help families engage in their children's education?

Possibilities include:

- Help families become informed about, and obtain access to, public school resources for their children such as special education services, programs for immigrant children, and the like.
- Educate families about their school options, and help them select among options. Help parents to understand the wealth of school information and how it can be used to make decisions. Provide parents with information about non-traditional or non-public educational options,

such as scholarships to private schools, parochial school options, charter schools and the like.

- Develop programs in school buildings that engage families and communities, e.g. recreational weekend or "family-night" activities.

- Help parents learn to assist their children in school, for example through adult literacy training, parent-child reading programs, assistance getting access to low-cost computers, and computer training.

- Most broadly, help families resolve problems that compromise their stability and well-being. Support provision of employment and housing services, improve access to government benefits, and provide support services such as day care and transportation.

Where families are not able to provide adequate educational support to their children, how can community-based organizations help?

Examples of activities might be:

- Develop mentoring programs that provide good role models for children.

- Help develop recreational and social programs in school buildings outside of school hours that give children positive outlets.

- Continue and expand academic preparation programs that help students meet the challenge of higher competency standards and graduation requirements. Focus on the types of students most challenged by the new requirements. Use methods suitable for students that do not respond well to traditional teaching methods, such as experiential learning, physical activities, and peer teaching.

- Consider extending tutoring and mentoring programs to locations where disadvantaged students live, such as homeless shelters.

- Help students get access to school-based programs, for example by offering transportation from homeless shelters to school.

- Assist with ancillary services to address factors that affect students' ability to do well in school, such as school-based health and mental health programs, substance abuse prevention campaigns, and other social services.

- Support efforts to develop an accreditation system for after-school programs, and a credential program for the staff who operate them.

- Work to improve the access of special-needs students to needed services.

How can organizations engage the entire community in the education of its youngsters?

Illustrative activities include:

- Develop inter-generational programs such as those involving elementary school students and a local nursing home or senior center.

- Support programs that engage employers in education. Employers can help in a variety of ways. They can provide employment, internship, and apprenticeship opportunities for students. They can make their employees available as resources. For example, they can sponsor programs in which students shadow employees for a day. They can sponsor lunchtime literacy volunteer programs (in which employees spend a lunch hour reading to children at a local school). They can make staff members available to talk about their careers at a local school.

- Engage guidance counselors and post-secondary institutions to collaborate in bringing college recruitment drives to high schools traditionally overlooked by them. Examples include "recruitment fairs," similar to job fairs, that expose high school students to local colleges and universities, and scholarship opportunities.

- Broker, develop, or implement relationships between institutions of higher learning and local schools, for example by bringing college students to tutor students.

- Develop and implement community-service learning programs in local schools.

- Develop internship programs for local high school students within nonprofit social service organizations.

How can organizations better inform their own educational programming, and help to inform the education debate?

Possibilities include:

- Encourage organizations to build into their educational programs clearly articulated, measurable educational objectives, and benchmarks for progress. Provide organizations with informational and technical assistance to help them do so.
- Sponsor assessments of innovative educational approaches. Disseminate information about what works.
- Sponsor forums that publicize what is working well in New York City education, and that foster public awareness and debate of the issues. These may be place-based or subject-based forums.

Improvements will not come easily or soon, or with complete consensus about the best course to take. But the willingness to undertake positive action carries enormous implications for the one million youngsters whose intellectual and social development depends on it. If the problems that beset New York City public schools are substantial, so is the creativity available to address them.

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VI. Health and Mental Health Care

Introduction

Few other factors underlie well-being more fundamentally than sound physical and mental health. By many measures, progress was made in the 1990s with respect to the health status of New Yorkers. Access to health care, however, remains a major challenge. In this chapter, we examine health in New York City from the perspectives of health status, access to health care, and the city's mental health system. We summarize major developments that are expected to shape broad developments in health care in New York City in the next few years, and conclude with queries that organizations might ask themselves as they consider ways to help the city's neediest residents in the area of health.

Low income New Yorkers obtain medical care in a large variety of settings. The Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) is a major provider of care for the poor. Among its facilities are 11 acute care hospitals, 6 diagnostic and treatment centers that provide routine preventive and primary care; 4 long-term care facilities (nursing homes); 7 Communicare centers (community health clinics) that provide preventive and primary care like the diagnostic and treatment centers; 46 child health clinics providing primary and preventive care to children and teens; 6 oral health clinics; and a home health care agency. Low-income New Yorkers also receive care through nonprofit hospitals, private practitioners that accept Medicaid, and city-funded school-based health centers, and clinics that specialize in sexually transmitted diseases, maternal, infant and reproductive health, and tuberculosis.

Health Status

In many respects New Yorkers' health status improved significantly throughout the 1990s.

The *New York City Community Health Profile* published by the City's Department of Health (August 2001) tracked health status of New Yorkers in 1987, 1992 and 1997. The report found that New Yorkers were healthier in many respects in 1997 than in 1987, and that they have some good habits that should help their health. Health status appears to vary significantly by neighborhood, however, which relates to problems with health care access raised later in this chapter. Positive trends include the following.[1]

There has been significant overall improvement in infant and maternal health.

In terms of infant health, there was a major decline — nearly a halving — in infant mortality. The infant mortality rate dropped from 13 per 1,000 live births in 1987 to 7.1 in 1997. Subsequent data indicate that the rate dropped even further after 1997, to 6.9 in 1999. In addition, neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates — deaths before one month and one year of age, respectively — were reduced significantly between 1990 and 1999 according to the New York City Department of Health (DOH), Office of Family Health. The neonatal mortality rate dropped from 7.8 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 6.2 in 1995 to 4.9 in 1999. The post-neonatal mortality rate dropped from 3.8 in 1990 to 2.6 in 1995 to 2.0 in 1999.

Maternal health indicators also indicate significant overall improvements. According to the DOH, the percentage of pregnant women receiving late or no pre-natal care dropped from 15 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 1994 to 6 percent in 1998. In addition, more women entered the "system" of prenatal care in the all-important first trimester. In 1999, more than half of all women received prenatal care that was initiated during the first trimester of pregnancy, up from 45 percent in 1990. Birth outcomes improved. Premature births decreased from 12.0 percent of all live births in 1990 to 11.4 percent in 1995 to 10.9 percent in 1999. Low birth-weight births also decreased from 9.3 percent of all live births in 1990 to 8.9 percent in 1995 to 8.5 percent in 1995, according to DOH.

Certain aspects of child and adolescent health have also improved, including reduced lead poisoning among children.

According to the DOH reports on vital events and reportable diseases, the rate of lead poisoning among young children (aged 0-5) dropped dramatically in the middle and late 1990s, from 305 cases per 100,000 people in 1994, to 127 cases in 1999. The overall mortality rate for children declined significantly in all age groups from 1987 to 1997, according to the DOH's Community Health Profile.

Adolescent homicides have declined, and adolescent risk behaviors are comparably lower than elsewhere.

Homicide death rates declined by 61 percent for adolescents (aged 10-17) between 1992 and 1997. Selected risk behaviors were lower in adolescents (aged

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[1] Except where noted, all data in this section are taken from the Department of Health's *New York City Community Health Profile, 2001*. Supplemental data on selected health status indicators, taken from other sources, are presented in the Appendix.

10-17) than their counterparts in New York state or other selected U.S. urban settings, according to the federally funded 1997 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys.

Seniors are living longer.

The overall mortality rate for adults 65 and older was 16 percent lower in 1997 than it was in 1987 according to the Community Health Profile.

Transmission of some infectious diseases has decreased, including sexually transmitted diseases.

There was an overall decline in tuberculosis rates between 1992 and 1997, from 52 cases per 100,000 persons to 24 cases, according to the Community Health Profile. Subsequent data indicate that the rate dropped even further after 1997, to 20 per 100,000 persons by 1999. In addition, the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases was lower in 1997 compared to both 1987 and 1992 among adolescents (aged 10-17) as well as young adults (aged 18-24).

There have been reductions in HIV infection rates and the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed.

HIV infection rates and the number of AIDS cases diagnosed dropped between 1992 and 1997. The rates of diagnosed AIDS cases between 1992 and 1997 declined by 39 percent for adults 25–44 and 19 percent for adults 45–64. According to the DOH AIDS Surveillance Program, the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed decreased dramatically, from 10,000 in 1992 to 7,000 in 1997 to fewer than 4,000 in 2000. Between 1990 and 1999, HIV seroprevalence dropped significantly among all high-risk groups according to research conducted on STD clinic patients.

But the magnitude of some health problems remains high.

Childhood asthma is a major pediatric problem.

Childhood asthma is a much greater problem in New York City than in other parts of the country. The DOH found that in 1995, New York City children were hospitalized for asthma at a rate nearly 3 times higher than the national rate and over 4 times higher than the rate for the rest of the state.

Indeed, the leading cause of hospitalization among children in 1997 was asthma. Hospitalization rates for asthma are higher in poor and minority neighborhoods. In 1997, reports the DOH, the asthma hospitalization rate for children from low-income areas was over *four times* higher than that for affluent children.

Furthermore, hospitalization rates have increased. According to the DOH Asthma Initiative, asthma hospitalization rates for preschoolers as well as for children aged 5-14 increased by over 50 percent between 1988 and 1997. The most pronounced increases in asthma hospitalization rates occurred among poor children. The asthma hospitalization rate for preschoolers from low-income areas rose by 63 percent during that period.

Further strides can be taken in maternal and child health.

Pregnancy and its complications was the leading cause of hospitalization for both adolescents (10-17) and young adults (18-24) in 1997.

Prenatal care is underutilized in New York City, according to the Community Health Standards Indicators (CHSI) project, a federal initiative to gather cross-county comparisons of health data. CHSI reports that many New York women fail to get prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. The percentage of women not receiving this care varies from a low of 17 percent in Staten Island (which echoes the national percentage) to a high of 45 percent in the Bronx, with Queens (34 percent), Manhattan (38 percent) and Brooklyn (41 percent) falling in between. The national goal is to reduce these figures to 10 percent by 2010.

According to data from the National Immunization Survey, a federal initiative to collect data on child immunizations, child immunization rates in New York City are lower than national figures. The survey found that only 60-73 percent of New York City children aged 19-35 months have been immunized to the target levels, compared to rates of 72 to 74 percent nationwide (the national goal is 100 percent immunization).

Adult and senior health and mental health in New York City are not as strong as they could be.

New York-based adults aged 25-44 were more likely than other U.S. adults to report poor health. So were seniors. New York City hospitalization rates for diabetes for seniors in 1997 were 36 percent higher than the 1987 rate. The most common cause of hospitalization for seniors in 1997 was heart disease. In addition, hospitalizations for mental disorders (excluding alcohol- and drug-related conditions) increased in all boroughs between 1992 and 1997.

AIDS remains a significant problem in New York City.

According to the DOH AIDS Surveillance Program, New York City AIDS cases represented 17 percent of the national total in June 1999. In December 2000, there were more than 46,800 adults and adolescents and approximately 700 children living with AIDS in New York City. The majority of them are people of color.

In summary, the many improvements in health status highlight the significant strides that have been made in advancing the health of New Yorkers. But the magnitudes of the city's health issues are a reminder of the work that remains to be done to ensure good health, and good access to care, for every New Yorker.

Health Care Access

In New York City the key health issue for the poor is access to care.

In New York City, the issue is not the availability of quality health care — the city is home to some of the world's best medical facilities and most advanced methods. The significant issue is *access.* What determines one's effective access to health care in New York City? There are several dimensions to the issue.

- **Financial access** – the ability to pay for services;
- **Geographic access** – the ability to reach service providers;
- **Cultural access** – the ability of service providers to interact with patients of various cultures in a way that engages them in their care;
- **Physical capacity** – the availability of health care resources such as hospital beds; and
- **Informational access** – knowing how to exercise one's health care options.

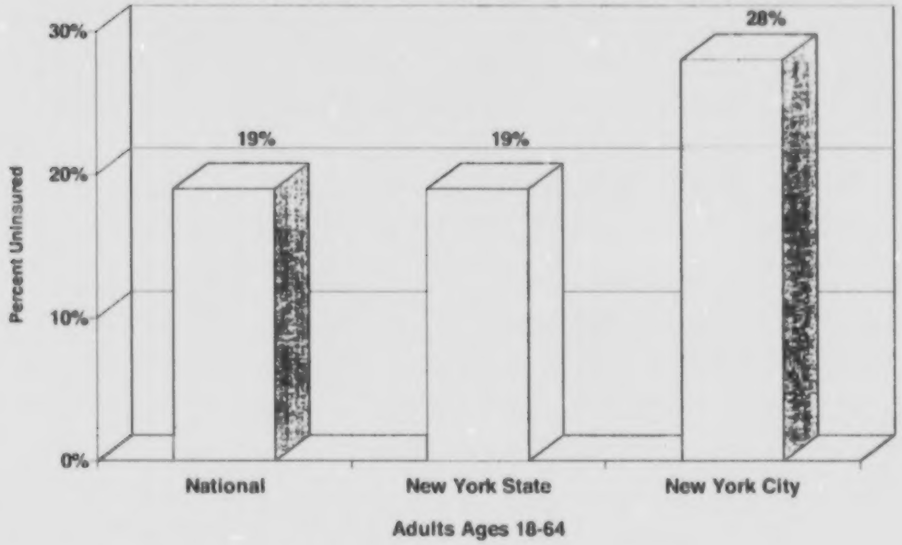
All of these factors are critical. For example, anecdotal evidence suggests that those with limited financial resources tend not to travel out of their communities for health care. Having health insurance matters little if there is no clinic nearby, or if getting to a clinic means a lengthy bus trip and time lost from work. The availability of services matters little if one doesn't know about them, or if treatment plans are difficult to understand, or if one is obliged to discuss personal issues with clinicians who cannot speak one's language, literally or figuratively. Access to care is only as strong as its weakest component.

Which of these are the most significant barriers to access can vary for different types of populations. For elders and the disabled, the most important access issues may be related to their limited mobility and isolation. For immigrants, it may be cultural accessibility — a major factor in a city in which, by some estimates, half the population speaks a language other than English at home. A population-based analysis is the best way to illuminate the specific needs of individual groups. In this report we focus on *financial* access because it is fundamental to virtually all aspects of health and mental health care, but we do so with the recognition that it is not the sole factor that defines New Yorkers' access to good care.

Lack of health insurance remains a fundamental barrier to health care for nearly 2 million people in New York City.

Lack of health insurance effectively closes off large portions of the health care system to a great many New Yorkers — and the problem appears to be worse in New York City than elsewhere in the U.S. (See Exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1: Share of Uninsured Working-Age Adults, New York City and the US



Source: The Commonwealth Fund Survey of Health Care in New York City, 1997

The Department of Health's *Community Health Profile* found that New York City working-age adults (aged 25-64) were more likely than other U.S. adults to report lack of health insurance and not seeing a doctor in the past year because of cost (those over 65 are not counted because they are typically covered by Medicare).

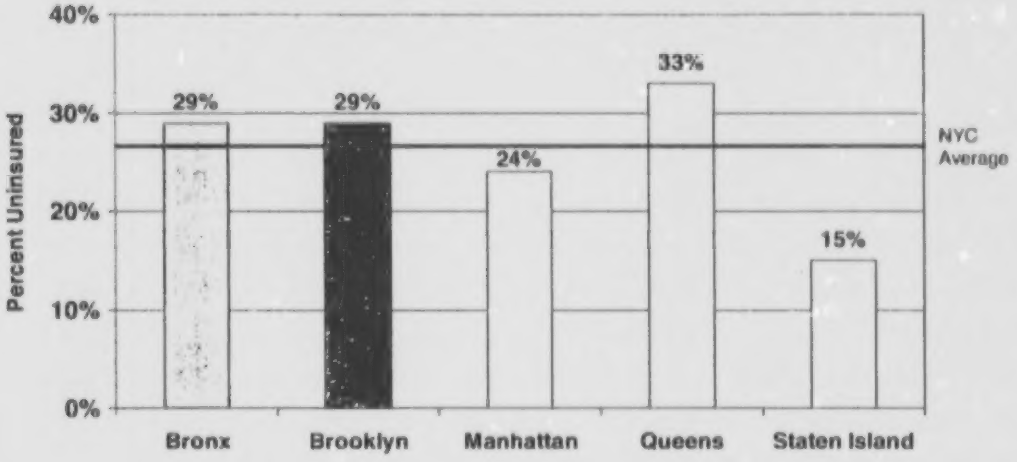
According to an analysis by the United Hospital Fund of 1999 Current Population Survey data, 25 percent of New Yorkers under 65 are uninsured — about 1.7 million New Yorkers. The challenge facing the city's health care system, then, is to serve the needs of an uninsured population that is the size of a major American city.

Who are the uninsured?

Paradoxically, insurance coverage is less of an issue for individuals at either end of the income distribution. The affluent are covered by private insurance, and the very poor are eligible for public insurance programs such as Medicaid. Hardest hit are those whose incomes make them ineligible for public insurance yet who are unable to afford private insurance. Also affected are low-income non-citizens because they are ineligible for most public insurance programs.

Citywide, fully 28 percent of adults are uninsured (Exhibit 2). The highest shares of uninsured adults are in Queens, where one-third of adults lack health insurance. In the Bronx and Brooklyn, uninsured rates are approximately equivalent to the city average (24 to 29 percent). Substantially fewer are uninsured in Staten Island (15 percent).

Exhibit 2: Percent of Adults Who Are Uninsured, by Borough, 1997



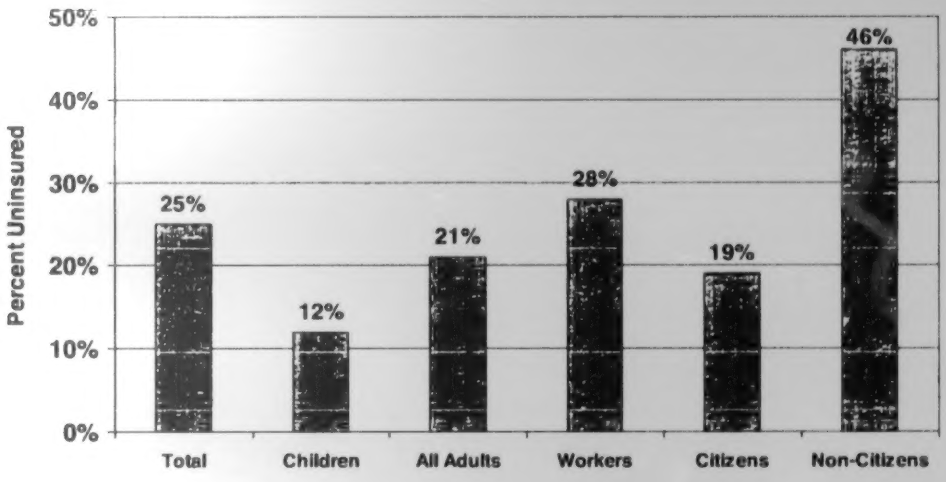
Figures are for adults aged 18-64

Source: The Commonwealth Fund Survey of Health Care in New York City, 1997

Who is most likely to lack insurance? Uninsured rates for specific population groups are shown in Exhibit 3 and discussed below.

- **Non-citizens.** Nearly half of noncitizens (46 percent) are uninsured — the highest of any of the population groups commonly studied. This is a rate more than double that for citizens (of whom "only" 19 percent lack insurance). Many low-income immigrants are ineligible for public health insurance programs because they are not citizens. Further compounding the challenges facing immigrants are language and cultural barriers. Culturally competent outreach and service delivery are major issues for this group. Noncitizens account for 38 percent of the uninsured, according to Current Population Survey data.

Exhibit 3: Percent of Population Groups Who Are Uninsured



Source: United Hospital Fund analysis of 1999 Current Population Survey data.

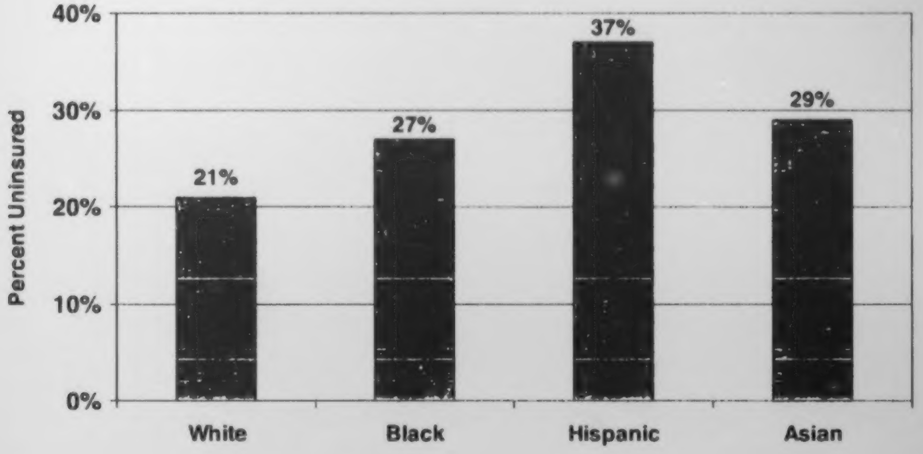
- **The working poor.** A job, even a full-time one, is no guarantee of health insurance. Nearly one third (28 percent) of employed adults lacked health insurance in 1999, according to Current Population Survey data. Among the uninsured, a startlingly high 63 percent are employed *full-time* (9 percent are employed part-time). Lack of insurance affects the entire family's access to health care. According to the Commonwealth Fund, 70 percent of uninsured New Yorkers work or live in an employed family. Working actually can increase the risk of being uninsured because individuals lose eligibility for public insurance.

  This problem is particularly acute for workers in small firms. Most uninsured workers work in small firms. The Current Population Survey data revealed that two-thirds of uninsured workers are in firms with fewer than 100 employees; half work in firms with fewer than 25 employees. It is small firms that typically find it hardest to offer — and maintain - insurance benefits for their employees.

  There have been several pilot programs in the city to help small businesses extend coverage to employees, but for the most part they have not been successful. The challenge is not only initial employer enrollment, but also retention. The business position of many small employers is precarious enough that when times get difficult, insurance for employees is one of the first things to go. This situation is only expected to worsen as the economy weakens, but the exact magnitude is unknown.

- **Children**. Relatively more children are insured than adults because of public insurance programs that target them. But even so, approximately 12 percent of children are uninsured. This figure has been falling since 1997, when it was 16 percent. During that time, the proportion of uninsured adults has remained steady, in the 21 percent range (1996-1999). Most uninsured children live in working, two-parent families, according to the Commonwealth Fund.
- **People of Color.** Minority adults in New York City are more likely to be uninsured than white adults, according to the Commonwealth Fund survey, because they are also more likely to be noncitizens or the working poor (see Exhibit 4). While 21 percent of Whites are uninsured, the rates for minorities range from 27 percent (Blacks) to 36 percent (Hispanics).

Exhibit 4: Percent of Individuals Who Are Uninsured, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1997

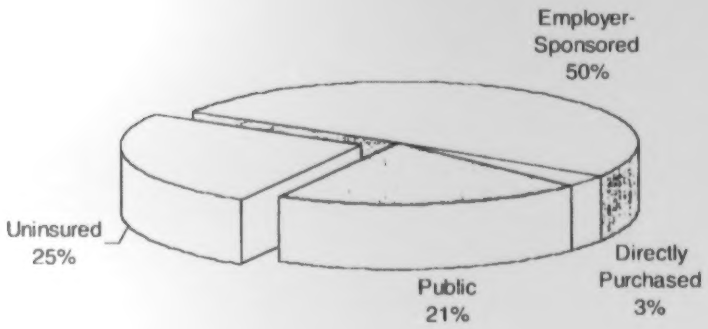


Source: The Commonwealth Fund Survey of Health Care in New York City, 1997

Over 3 million New Yorkers take advantage of the public-insurance "safety net."

Among those who have insurance, most get it through their employers or through public insurance (Exhibit 5). Half of New Yorkers (including the uninsured) have employer-sponsored insurance, while one-fifth obtain it through publicly funded insurance programs.

Exhibit 5: Insurance Coverage in NYC, 1999



Source: United Hospital Fund analysis of 1999 Current Population Survey data.

The largest public insurance program is Medicaid, serving 1.8 million New Yorkers (see Exhibit 6). Medicare serves 971,000 senior citizens and disabled individuals. In the absence of resources to extend public insurance coverage to all who need it, government efforts have focused on providing coverage for the working poor and to children. Child Health Plus and Family Health Plus are two important programs created to serve those who earn too much to be eligible for Medicaid — the working poor. Child Health Plus, in particular, is notable for extending benefits to children of undocumented aliens.

A major development in public insurance statewide is the shift of Medicaid from a fee-for-service model to managed care. The transition is geographically based, with enrollees' residence determining when they will be shifted to managed care plans. At the writing of this report the transition was in the second of five phases in New York City, with no clear estimate of when it would complete (the initial two phases have taken seven years rather than the originally anticipated two years). The experience with managed care is still too new to provide a clear sense of its effects, but it is being attentively monitored by stakeholders throughout the health sector. Insofar as it represents a profound change in the way "health care is done," both providers and patients will need assistance adapting to the new regulations and demands that the shift will place on them.

Exhibit 6. Public Insurance Plans Available in New York City

Insurance Type	Who it Serves	How Many NYC Residents it Serves
Medicare	• Citizens or 5-year residents who are elderly and/or disabled.	845,000 elderly and 126,000 disabled Total 971,000. Source: Medicare Rights Center, 1999.
Medicaid Children's plan now called "Child Health Plus A"	• People with very low incomes. • Qualification depends on age, family status and net income. Maximum eligible net income is 200% of federal poverty level. • Serves undocumented immigrant children	1 million adults and 800,000 children Total 1.8 million. Source: Commonwealth Fund.
Child Health Plus B	• Children in families that don't qualify for CHP-A and have gross family incomes at or below 250% of federal poverty level. • Serves undocumented immigrant children	300,000 children. Source: 1999 CPS.
Family Health Plus	Citizens or 5-year residents who are: • Low-income adults ineligible for Medicare or Medicaid • Gross income cap ranges from 100% (non-parents) to 150% (parents) of federal poverty level.	Available in New York City beginning February 2002. Approximately 375,000 are estimated to be eligible in NYC. Source: Mayor's Office of Health Insurance Access.
Disaster Relief Medicaid / Family Health Plus	Temporary program created to expedite coverage for Medicaid-eligible and FHP-eligible families in the wake of the September 11th attacks.	Enrollment September 2001 to January 2002 only. Served 378,000. After January 2002 applicants required apply for the public programs above. Source: Mayor's Office of Health Insurance Access.

Paradoxically, it is still a challenge to enroll all eligible individuals into available public insurance programs. Half a million eligible people are not enrolled.

Approximately 525,000 New Yorkers, 325,000 of them children, were eligible for public health insurance programs in 2000 but were not enrolled, according to the Mayor's Office of Health Insurance Access. This figure includes 200,000 adults eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid and 325,000 children eligible for Child Health Plus A and B. With the establishment of the new public health insurance program, Family Health Plus, in autumn 2001, an additional 375,000 adults are eligible for coverage.

Why the underenrollment? Findings from a Medicare study are informative. A survey conducted statewide by the Medicare Rights Center found that "low-income people with Medicare are not enrolling in government assistance programs for two critical reasons. The vast majority — 88 percent — is unaware that these programs exist; and even when they learn about these programs, they are not willing or able to undertake the effort to apply for them." The same factors also deter enrollment in Medicaid, say experts.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that underenrollment may also have been a consequence of the city's transition to welfare reform in the middle and late 1990s. With the institution of welfare reform in 1996, the automatic linkage between welfare and Medicaid enrollment was severed, so that individuals must now affirmatively apply for Medicaid. This caused a great many people to lose Medicaid benefits. Apart from the initial enrollment, *maintaining* enrollment is also an issue, since enrollment requires periodic recertification.

In response, in June 2000 the City launched a major initiative, HealthStat, to enroll all eligible individuals into public health insurance programs. The effort includes an ad campaign and incentive programs to engage various groups and institutions, such as public schools and tenant organizations, in helping enroll their constituencies in public health insurance programs. CBOs are central to this initiative. Elsewhere, such facilitated enrollment programs — those that rely on CBOs to conduct outreach in the community "where the people are," for example, at health fairs and schools, rather than requiring them to go to a government office to apply — have had great success.

Underinsurance can also create significant service gaps.

The concept of underinsurance, or inadequate coverage, is difficult to define with precision. But there is no question that some insurance plans fail to cover services that are medically necessary. In particular, the kinds of coverage that are widely felt to fall short of needs are those for mental health services, prescription drugs, dental care, eyeglasses and home health care. Poor coverage obliges policyholders to cover these costs out-of-pocket, or go without. Small provider networks can also be a problem that effectively limits access to care.

These translate to cost burdens that are difficult to bear. The Commonwealth Fund survey found that 58 percent of the uninsured reported problems paying medical bills, compared to 27 percent of the insured.

Managed care plans have been widely criticized for unreasonable restrictions in coverage, and they cover a great many people — approximately half of all New Yorkers, and as many as 75 percent of those with private insurance. But restrictions also characterize traditional fee-for-service plans, if deductibles are high or reimbursement falls short of the fee for service. Further, it is important to remember that Medicaid and other public insurance funds are the *sponsors* of public insurance. The funding pools for public insurance are a fundamental determinant of how generous public insurance plans can afford to be.

Indeed, large commercial plans such as Oxford Health Plans and Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield have withdrawn from the city's Medicaid program. According to the Commonwealth Fund, in 1997, 20 of the 21 plans participating in the Medicaid program lost money. Currently there are over 19 managed care plans participating in Medicaid, and these are mostly small, nonprofit provider-sponsored health plans.

It is unlikely that insurance provisions will become more comprehensive in the near future. The challenge that besets New York City's health care system is not just to provide care to the uninsured, but also to help fill the service gaps of those whose insurance coverage is inadequate for their needs.

These factors can result in inappropriate use of medical resources such as emergency rooms.

Lack of insurance and a medical "home" (such as a primary care physician) result in unnecessary visits to emergency rooms for conditions that should have been treated in primary care settings. Using emergency rooms for primary care is a "lose-lose" proposition. It produces both poor health outcomes (because conditions are left untreated until they become acute) as well as high costs (because emergency room treatment is more expensive than preventive care or primary care).

According to the Commonwealth Fund, the uninsured are more than twice as likely as the privately insured to use a public hospital emergency room. In the year prior to the survey (1996), one third of the uninsured used an emergency room. Of these, half reported that they did so because no other facility was available or because their physician directed them there. The same study found that uninsured children are two and a half times more likely than insured children to rely on hospitals and emergency rooms for their regular care.

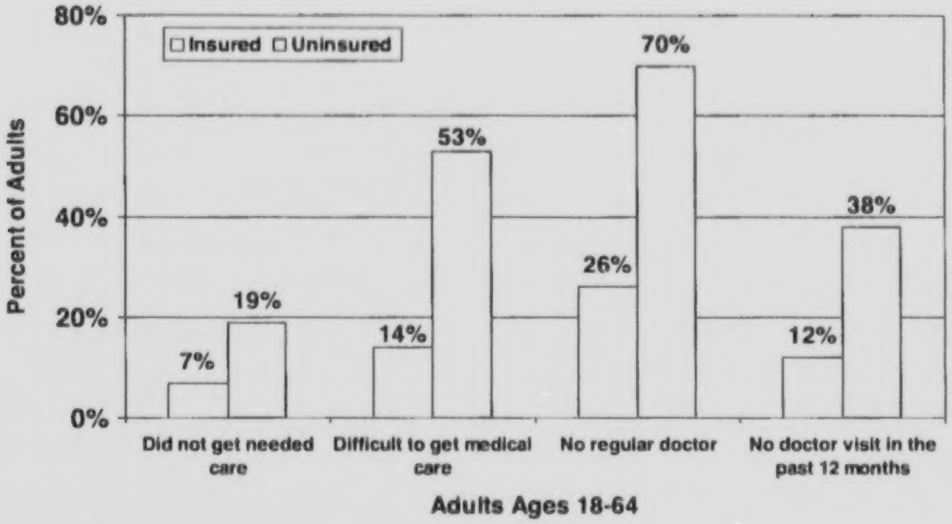
Would inappropriate use of emergency rooms decline if more people were insured? Not necessarily. Surprisingly, the Commonwealth Fund survey found that voluntary managed care in Medicaid has not resulted in substantially altered utilization patterns among enrollees, nor has it reduced reliance on emergency rooms. It found that half of Medicaid beneficiaries or their family members used an emergency room in the past year. Why? Clearly, insurance alone is not enough.

How and where patients seek care clearly depends on a host of factors. Provider policies have a huge impact, for they determine hours of service, waiting times, service capacity, and requirements for up-front payment — all of which can sharply constrain access to care. But as the example above illustrates, *education* is also an integral element of improving access to care. If patients are not instructed how to navigate the managed care system, they are likely to continue to access care in ways that are familiar to them. And for many poor people in New York City, that means trips to the emergency room.

Lack of health insurance results in inadequate — or nonexistent — health care.

An obvious consequence of the lack of access to health care is that people have great difficulty getting the care they need, or they simply go without (Exhibit 7). In the Commonwealth Fund survey, 19 percent of the uninsured reported they did not get needed medical care, compared to only 7 percent of the insured. Four times as many uninsured individuals reported difficulty getting care as did insured individuals — 53 percent compared to 14 percent. The study found that the uninsured have greater difficulty accessing care of all types — specialists, advice by phone, and care on nights and weekends.

Exhibit 7: Difficulty Getting Access to Care



Source: The Commonwealth Fund Survey of Health Care in New York City, 1997

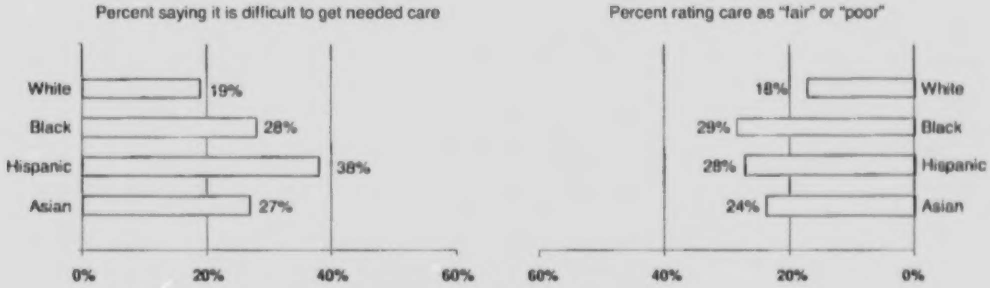
Consider as well:

- Forty percent of uninsured children in the city have no regular doctor, compared to only 10 percent of insured children.
- Seventy percent of uninsured adults have no doctor, compared to 26 percent of the insured.
- Nineteen percent of uninsured adults had a time when they needed care but did not get it in the previous year, compared with only 7 percent of insured adults.
- Children need regular checkups, but uninsured children are about three times as likely as insured children to have had no visit to a doctor in the previous year.
- Uninsured adults are twice as likely as the insured to rate the care they receive as fair or poor (39 percent of the uninsured rate the care poorly compared to 19 percent of the insured).

Deficits in health care tend to affect people of color disproportionately because they are more likely to be poor and/or uninsured.

People of color are more likely to lack health insurance because they are more likely to be poor and/or non-citizens. Additionally, people of color are more likely to face cultural and other barriers in accessing care. Not surprisingly, they are more likely to report difficulty obtaining needed health care, and more likely to rate poorly the care they do receive (Exhibit 8). Only 19 percent of Whites reported difficulty getting care, while rates for other races were between 27 percent and 38 percent. Similarly, only 18 percent of Whites were dissatisfied with their care, compared to 24-29 percent for other races.

Exhibit 8: Satisfaction with Healthcare, by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1997



Source: The Commonwealth Fund Survey of Health Care in New York City, 1997

Mental Health Care

The personal and social toll of poor mental health can be enormous. When mental problems are untreated, or poorly treated, individuals often get caught up in the social welfare system or the criminal justice system. Even short of such dramatic consequences, its impact is felt in the workplace (in terms of lower productivity and morale), in schools (in terms of behavior problems and poor learning), and in the home (in terms of family stress, domestic violence or child abuse). Yet many New Yorkers suffer needlessly from mental conditions that could be alleviated. What keeps people from getting treatment? Stigma and cultural norms that frown on sharing one's life problems with outsiders are important reasons. The shortcomings of the mental health system — inadequate insurance, long waiting lists, and too-few services — also play a role.

Many of the previously-discussed issues that affect health care also apply to mental health care — the shift to Medicaid managed care, the vast numbers of people who lack insurance to cover needed services, and the need for culturally competent outreach and care, to name a few.

But mental health cannot be understood simply as an adjunct of the health care system. While the issues that affect physical and behavioral health may be similar, they may have a different significance. Cultural competency, workforce turnover, and service coordination resonate even more deeply in the arena of mental health, where patients' problems are typically multi-dimensional; where shame and stigma are often major factors; and where treatment success depends critically on the stability and sensitivity of the therapeutic relationship.

In this section we discuss the trends and issues that shape New Yorkers' ability to obtain quality mental health care, focusing on the issues related to community-based outpatient care.

Community-based care is the backbone of mental health care in New York City.

The mental health care system is composed of inpatient facilities, outpatient facilities, and specialized programs such as special housing and day treatment programs. In New York City, public mental health care is provided by the Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (a newly created city agency formed in 2002 by the merger of the former Department of Health and the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Alcoholism Services[2]), and at the state level by the New York State Office of Mental Health. The HHC operates a number of hospitals, clinics and programs, while the state operates five psychiatric inpatient hospitals in the city. The Department of Mental Health contracts with providers, in a typical year supporting over 500 programs serving more than half a million New Yorkers.

Among the services available through the City are day treatment programs, psychosocial clubs, 23 mobile crisis outreach teams, a crisis telephone line, LIFENET, and 13 Assertive Community Treatment Teams (intensive, long-term, team-based services provided to persons with persistent and severe mental illness who have had difficulty with traditional outpatient care). Services specifically for children and adolescents include child/adolescent clinics at three municipal hospitals, residential treatment facilities, and school-based programs. For adults there are various supportive housing and supervised housing programs (these are group and single-occupancy residences with on-site case management).

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[2] Henceforth called the Department of Mental Health for brevity.

Most of these services are provided in the community. Since the early 1990s, the foundation of the mental health system in New York, as elsewhere in the country, has shifted from inpatient facilities — the traditional state psychiatric hospitals — to community-based care. The trend began nationwide in the 1960s, but was given particular impetus in New York State with the Community Mental Health Reinvestment Act of 1993, which resulted in a proliferation of community based mental health initiatives statewide.

The premier issue in mental health care is system capacity.

The most significant issues in understanding mental health care in New York City relate to the question of the system's capacity to accommodate need. There are several dimensions to the question of capacity:

The quantity of services available. Long waiting lists and unmet demand are evidence of a system that is severely overburdened. Mental health practitioners note that the city's mental health care system can barely accommodate the demands currently placed on it, much less absorb additional demand from anticipated population growth or unexpected shocks such as the September 11th attacks.

Fragmented services. In a field where the inter-related nature of many patients' problems demands service *integration*, unfortunately even service *coordination* remains a challenge. Mental health practitioners are virtually unanimous in their concern that it is far too easy to fall through the cracks of the mental health care system. Despite the existence of some excellent, truly integrated programs, they characterize the system overall as a loose patchwork of programs focusing on narrowly defined needs, subject to different requirements, and often competing for the same scarce resources. This is created by the peculiarities of bureaucratic structures, funding streams and differences in "therapeutic cultures." For example, despite the frequent co-occurrence of substance abuse and mental illness, the two treatment systems are essentially distinct.

Workforce capacity. Low salaries and difficult working conditions contribute to very high turnover in the community mental health field. A survey by the Voluntary Coalition of Mental Health Agencies in 2000 found turnover rates between 37 and 54 percent among direct care staff, with 75 percent of departing staff having been on the job a year or more. The length of time to fill vacancies has also grown, the survey found. These factors are particularly significant in the mental health field, where the efficacy of treatment depends integrally on a trusting, stable relationship between therapist and client.

Capacity deficits stem from systemic causes and years of underinvestment in mental health.

Funding for mental health services comes from Medicaid and Medicare reimbursement, private insurance plans, state aid to localities, and city budgets. According to practitioners, mental health has historically received less attention, and far fewer resources, than other aspects of the health care system. Among the chief contributing factors are:

- **Lack of parity between insurance coverage for mental health services and other health services.** Mental health advocates are pressing for insurance reform that would require health plans to provide coverage for mental conditions on the same terms as any physical disorder. Over thirty states have such legislation; New York State does not.
- **Low reimbursement rates from Medicaid** compared to the cost of providing services. The Northern Manhattan Community Voices Collaborative estimates that on average, a community-based provider can expect to receive 40 to 50 cents per dollar of service provided from Medicaid. Furthermore, advocates claim that collection rates for Medicaid are also low.
- **Low or no cost-of-living increases** in community-based mental health budgets, despite the increase in number of community-based initiatives. Legislation is pending that would provide cost-of-living increases and higher Medicaid fees to mental health providers.
- **Medicaid neutrality.** State legislation enforces "Medicaid neutrality" in outpatient mental health services, a cost-saving measure that requires any expansion of outpatient mental health services to be balanced by a reduction of another Medicaid service by the applying agency. Providers identify this as a major barrier to their ability to expand services to meet demand.
- **Increased cost-containment pressures from the shift to managed care.** Community mental health providers fear the shift to managed care for Medicaid and other public insurance programs will increase their administrative burden for compliance, while reducing the fees they receive. Thus far the managed care experience is too new to be conclusive.
- **State and city funding levels.** Following years of underinvestment, state funding for mental health has increased in recent years. The Governor introduced a new initiative for mental health in 2000 that provides $125

million in new funding for mental health services statewide. Priority areas are case management, support services for children and their families and support services for adults (including supported housing and employment services). Advocates caution, however, that much depends on how funding increases are allocated. Simply creating more programs will not help, if each one is not funded well enough to do a good job; the result is simply a proliferation of underfunded programs. Greater resources for case management helps little if there are not enough programs to refer patients *to*.

The most significant gaps are in the areas of services for children, case management, and cultural competence.

According to leading mental health advocates, among the chief gaps in the mental health care system are:

Services for children and adolescents. Historically public mental health funding has been directed largely to the needs of the severely and persistently mentally ill, rather than to the milder needs of the general population. There is widespread consensus that New York City suffers a significant shortage of mental health services for children and adolescents in particular.

By some estimates, there are 146,000 children in New York City with mental illness severe enough to warrant regular treatment. Common ailments are depression, attention deficit disorder, bipolar disorder and autism. Anecdotal evidence virtually uniformly suggests that there are too few specialists, long waiting lists. Many clinics open to children with attention deficit disorder in September, at the beginning of the school year, are closed by October. Another problem is continuity of care between the many systems a child may be involved in — schools, foster care, or juvenile justice.

Specific children's and adolescents' services identified by the Department of Mental Health in its 1998-2003 Local Government Plan as particularly needing attention are:

- Housing for severe and persistently mentally ill children who cannot live at home;
- Support for caregivers;
- Day treatment; and
- Prevention and referrals.

Case management. Strong case management is essential because of the multi-dimensional nature of many mental conditions. Co-occurring disorders — mental health conditions that occur with other social or psychological problems such as substance abuse — are common. Psychosocial factors — homelessness, unemployment, or adaptation to a new culture — can aggravate, and be aggravated by, mental problems. Effective case management is crucial to well-coordinated care, yet this is an area that many consider one of the weakest in the spectrum of mental health care. Despite recent increases in state mental health funding, it is still difficult to attract and retain professionals to the field (and there still remains the issue of insufficient programs to which to refer patients).

Cultural competence. Closely related to the workforce issues discussed previously, there is a dearth of bilingual, bicultural professionals — a major deficit in a city characterized by such extraordinary ethnic diversity. The city's mental health practitioners well know, and research has shown, the critical importance of cultural sensitivity in mental health care. Stigma and cultural barriers are major factors that can prevent individuals from seeking treatment and then following through. The research is also clear that third parties in the therapeutic relationship can undermine patients' engagement in therapy. Interpreters are no substitute for bilingual, bicultural clinicians. Yet the severe shortage of such mental health professionals creates major barriers to effective care for immigrants and members of ethnic communities. There is great need to develop a mental health workforce that reflects the diversity of New York City, and for more cultural competency training for existing workers.

The salient mental health issues differ for various populations.

Certain populations are noteworthy because they are considered innately vulnerable or because they have special needs. The issues for each type of group are different and are summarized briefly below.

- **Senior citizens.** Major issues in mental health with respect to seniors are outreach and diagnosis. Frequently treatable mental health conditions in elders are mistaken for a normal part of aging. One study, for example, found that 70 percent of elderly suicides had visited their physician the month before. Primary care physicians need to be trained to recognize and refer mental health conditions. Mental health services for elders are few and far between. They are rarely provided, or provided well, in nursing homes. Homebound elders in particular are at special risk of suffering in silence.

- **Immigrants.** For immigrants and members of ethnic communities, the paramount issue is culturally appropriate care. Stigma and cultural barriers keep many immigrants and members of ethnic groups from seeking help. The challenge is outreach, and the development of a culturally competent workforce.

- Children and adolescents. Among the major issues in mental health care for children and adolescents are coordination of care, and provision of support services that enable families to sustain treatment plans. Obtaining the involvement of schools and families in treatment is essential. School health centers, originally established to provide primary care and family planning, cite mental health visits as one of the most common types. Also essential are support services that enable families to be involved in a meaningful way, such as childcare, respite care, and transportation assistance when a child is hospitalized far from home.

- Hard to serve populations refer primarily to individuals who are noncompliant with treatment or those who have problems such as substance abuse or physical health problems in addition to mental health issues. Commonly this includes the homeless mentally ill, and incarcerated (or recently released) individuals. By one estimate, for example, 80 percent of the mentally ill homeless also have a substance abuse problem. They require intensive services such as core coordination, multiple services (e.g. substance abuse treatment or day programs) and supervised housing. Many of these are patients that before the 1990s would have been institutionalized in psychiatric facilities, but now the burden of serving them falls on community-based providers. Here, the main issue is the paucity of programs, long waiting lists and poorly coordinated services.

Looking Ahead

What factors will shape the landscape for health services in New York City in the coming years? Federal and state developments will have a major impact because much of health care policy and funding are determined at those levels. Important debates to follow are those concerning legislation for a patients' bill of rights that would limit managed care plans' abilities to restrict care; and attempts to improve certain benefits such as mental health and prescription drug benefits. In mental health specifically, important developments will be the fate of attempts to introduce parity legislation and legislation providing greater funds for mental health, such as automatic cost-of-living increases in mental health budgets.

A major factor that could help immigrants obtain health insurance is the *Aliessa* court decision of 2001. It obliges New York State to provide coverage to documented immigrants for health and mental health services — a difficult proposition in the face of lack of federal support for this. Its effect on immigrants is yet unknown but could be significant. Also at the state level, the shift to Medicaid managed care will reverberate throughout the health care system, touching patients and providers alike.

At the local level, a major development is the merger of the Departments of Health and Mental Health in July 2002. Such mergers have been successful in other cities, notably Chicago and San Francisco. At their best, they can result in a more integrated system of care. For example, it would be easier to address the depression that frequently accompanies an asthma or HIV diagnosis, or treat the physical side effects of psychotropic medications. Redundancies could be eliminated, freeing resources for new services. Finally, the merger might give mental health programs access to the larger funding pool of public dollars for physical health. Ultimately, the success of this venture will depend greatly on the way in which the complex notion of "integration" is defined and then operationalized.

Finally, of course, there are the immense health and mental health impacts of the events of September 11th on the city. These are the topic of a separate companion report, but it is worth highlighting here that the attacks present an entirely new battery of health issues for the city. Preliminary evidence suggests that air quality in the attack site and surrounding areas has worsened and continues to be a problem months after the attacks. The extent and consequences of environmental contamination were unknown at the time of the writing of this report and their health effects will take years to fully manifest. The anthrax incidents of autumn 2001 highlighted the urgency of strengthening the public health system to handle an entirely new form of health threat, bioterrorism.

The mental health effects of the September 11th attacks are equally significant, and are expected to resonate for many years. One of the major lessons of the Oklahoma City bombing tragedy for the mental health community was that the psychic effects of a major disaster continue for years after the event, showing as greater incidences of depression, anxiety, alcoholism and other manifestations of mental anguish.

Most obviously, the attacks have created enormous additional demand for health services in the city. This further strains the capacity of a system that was already overburdened. They also pose the danger that the needs of the poor might be overshadowed by the attention given to September 11th issues. The challenge for decisionmakers at all levels is to balance the imperatives of responding to the new needs created by September 11th, while remembering that the health needs of the city's poor did not disappear on that day.

One positive effect is that the disaster has also brought greater resources to the city. As well — in hopefully its most enduring effect — the tragedy has raised the profile of mental health in the public eye. The sheer scale of the disaster has helped many New Yorkers realize that mental distress can affect anyone, and that there is no shame in seeking help.

Social Service Implications

Where might involvement in New York City's health system be most strategic? Bearing in mind that the health sector in New York City is almost entirely nonprofit, the opportunities for involvement span all areas of care. We focus here on community-based interventions. Below are questions that nonprofit organizations and potential funders might ask themselves as they consider ways to improve mental health services in New York City, and examples of specific activities.

How might the nonprofit community help eligible individuals obtain health insurance?

Illustrative examples include:

- Continue to conduct and expand facilitated enrollment programs that bring outreach efforts into the community, to inform people about their eligibility and help them enroll.

How can organizations help enrollees use their insurance effectively?

- Educate recent enrollees on their benefits, and on the importance of good health behaviors that are made possible by the insurance they have (preventive care, establishment of a "medical home" such as a primary health physician, etc.).

- In particular, help Medicaid managed care enrollees understand how to use a managed care system (rather than continuing to rely on emergency rooms, for example).

What assistance would help service providers better cope with the transition to Medicaid managed care?

- Provide training and technical assistance to help agencies comply with new regulations and administrative requirements. Provide information about new requirements. Provide technical support to administrative staff to improve billing practices, claims tracking.

- Assist overwhelmed agencies to identify new emerging funding sources and capitalize untapped existing sources (e.g. to pay for primary care and mental health services in school-based centers).

How can organizations help both the insured and uninsured navigate the complex health care system?

Examples include:

- Continue to support efforts to educate individuals about available options and facilities. Particular emphasis should be given to programs that emphasize cultural competence.
- Provide health care advocates to help individuals with severe needs navigate the system, for example in obtaining cancer treatment.

How can the nonprofit community help fill insurance coverage gaps or gaps in public health services?

Examples include:

- Continue support for free or low-cost health centers and programs. The breadth of needs is great. Examples include immunization programs, prenatal care, dentistry, eye care, and general preventive care such as health screenings.
- Provide corresponding support for education and outreach for these programs.

How might organizations promote better coordination of services?

Some ideas include:

- Provide resources for case management services.
- Support efforts to provide a higher level of training for case managers, such as the development of certification programs in case management.
- Develop better tracking systems that would ensure that patients do not "get lost" between referrals.

- Support integrated care programs that combine behavioral and physical health services.

How might the cultural competence of the health system be improved?

- Recruit and train a more diverse cadre of health professionals, particularly mental health professionals.
- Increase resources for cultural competency training for current mental health professionals.
- Form linkages between traditional providers and culturally competent organizations to provide training on various health subjects, for example depression screening.

What efforts would help improve health and mental health services for specific populations?

Illustrative activities include:

- Develop systematic analyses of the access barriers for specific populations and develop outreach strategies accordingly.
- Improve outreach to the elderly and specific immigrant communities.
- Provide in-home health and mental health services to homebound populations such as the homebound elderly, the disabled, and women with young infants.
- Provide supportive services such as transportation assistance to families whose loved ones are receiving care far from home, and respite care for caregivers.
- Help families and providers coordinate services with schools for children undergoing mental health treatment.
- Continue to support and expand school-based health services.
- Train primary care clinicians to recognize and refer mental health problems for treatment.

How might the magnitude and nature of health needs be more rigorously assessed?

Examples include:

- Support rigorous, systematic needs assessments on health topics defined precisely enough so that analyses can be conducted meaningfully across the many providers and services that make up the health care system. For example, conduct focused needs assessments on low-income, immigrant or minority communities to identify the levels of unmet needs, access barriers and "customer satisfaction." When addressing cultural competence needs, analyze which specific ethnic communities are least well served.
- Support analyses to assess the quality of care and overall system performance.
- Support efforts to collect systematic data about specific types of patient groups.

How can the nonprofit community catalyze new approaches to old problems?

- Support experimental approaches to the provision of health insurance (e.g. innovative approaches to the question of aligning financial incentives with the provision of accessible, quality care, such as the Bronx Health Plan).
- Support experimental efforts to help small businesses offer — and then retain — health insurance for their employees, especially in an environment of economic entrenchment.
- Support systematic, rigorous assessments of the innovations funded, and disseminate the lessons learned.

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VII. Housing

Introduction

No other city rivals New York City in either the variety or size of its affordable housing programs. Yet, for all the billions of public and private dollars invested in affordable housing, few cities have housing needs as widespread and as acute. Although many aspects of the city's housing problems improved during the past decade — such as the physical condition of the housing stock, and the development of a large system of municipal shelters — the needs remain enormous. Half a million households pay more than half their incomes on rent. Tens of thousands more have no housing at all.

Housing vulnerability — that is, problems with deficient or unaffordable housing — contributes to a wide range of social problems. Physically inadequate housing can contribute to poor health. Rents that consume excessive amounts of income make it difficult for families and individuals to meet other basic needs. Moreover, when the only affordable housing that a family can find is in disadvantaged neighborhoods, individuals are deprived of quality schools, safe streets, and a host of community facilities that residents of more affluent neighborhoods take for granted. Shortages of housing that is affordable to moderate income households make the city a less appealing place to live, and harm the regional economy by making it more difficult for employers to attract and retain workers.

In this chapter, we examine three of the most important aspects of housing: affordability, physical condition, and homelessness. We focus on rental housing because in New York City renting is a much more common form of tenure than homeownership, particularly for low-income New Yorkers. We first examine New York City's housing market in national context and provide an overview of the city's affordable housing programs and policies. We then examine affordability, housing quality, and homelessness. Following that is a summary of issues that will affect the city's housing environment over the next several years. The chapter concludes with questions that nonprofit organizations and their funders might ask themselves as they think about how to improve the housing situation of low-income New Yorkers.

The Housing Environment in New York City

The housing environment in New York City is more challenging than that in most other parts of the nation.

On average, housing in New York City is older, has fewer amenities, and costs substantially more than elsewhere in the nation (see Exhibit 1). The housing stock is about three decades older than the national median, with nearly two-thirds of all units built more than 50 years ago. There is more multi-family housing, and fewer single-family homes. Only an eighth of the city's housing stock consists of single-family homes, compared to more than two-thirds in the U.S. as a whole. More than one third of New York's households reside in buildings with 50 or more units, compared to just three percent nationally.

Exhibit 1: Comparison of NYC and US Housing, 1999

	New York	U.S.
Homeownership		
Homeownership Rate	32%	67%
Housing Age, Amenities and Condition		
Median year housing was built	1939	1969
Percent with 2 or more bathrooms	11%	42%
Percent with 3 or more bedrooms	60%	59%
Rental Units with Severe Physical Problems	9%	3%
Rental Units with Moderate Physical Problems	8%	8%
Percent living in buildings with 50+ units	35%	3%
Affordability		
Median Monthly Housing Costs		
Renters	$700	$581
Owners	$705	$615
Percent spending 50% of income on rent	25%	12%

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Housing Reports, Series HI 50/99, American Housing Survey (United States) in 1999, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office: 2000

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Housing Reports, Series HI 70/99-53, American Housing Survey (New York-Nassau,-Suffolk-Orange Metropolitan Area) in 1999, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office: 2001

For a city of its size, the housing stock is small and accordingly vacancy rates are very low. Finding a decent, affordable apartment is an enormous challenge, sometimes an insurmountable one. Partly because few people can afford to own homes, the homeownership rate is much lower than the national rate. Only 32 percent of New Yorkers own homes, compared to 67 percent nationwide. However it is worth noting that the homeownership rate varies dramatically by borough, from a low of 22 percent in the Bronx to a high of 63 percent on Staten Island. The average value of the city's owner-occupied units is nearly twice the national average. Rents are also about 20 percent higher than the national average.

One reason for New York's endemically tight housing market is its low rate of new residential construction. Among the reasons for this are high development costs, and restrictive zoning and building regulations. The important point is that these factors result in an inadequate housing supply. For example, the city's population increased in the 1990s by more than 456,000 people, but the number of housing units grew by just 85,000. The city's housing production levels are commensurate with those of much smaller localities. For most of the 1990s, fewer than 10,000 permits for new housing units were issued annually, although this began to rise in the late 1990s, reaching 15,100 permits in 2000, a 16-year high.

High rents and the low incomes of many renters combine to produce a very high rent burden. Many households pay a dangerously high portion of their incomes on rent, making low-income New Yorkers particularly vulnerable to losing their housing in times of economic precariousness. More than in most places, the harsh housing environment of New York City increases the precarious situation of the city's poor.

The city's housing needs remain vast despite large municipal and state investments in affordable housing development.

The municipal government invests considerable resources in affordable housing development. When the federal government sharply cut back its subsidies for development of new low-income housing in the last two decades, the City of New York responded by investing its own resources in housing. Even when controlling for population, no other city comes close to the City of New York's financial support for affordable housing. In 1989, a study found that the City of New York spent more of its own resources on housing than the next 50 largest cities *combined*. Another study (Schwartz, 1999) found similar results for 1995.

A major factor in the development of affordable housing was the City's "Ten Year Plan" launched in 1986 by Mayor Koch. This was a $4 billion plan to invest municipal resources in the renovation and construction of housing for low-, moderate-, and middle-income residents. The "Ten Year Plan" continues to this day, fifteen years later. Drawing on the City's capital budget as well as federal block grants, low-income housing tax credits, bank financing, and other sources, the plan has produced more than 184,000 units of housing since 1986. The bulk of these have been targeted to low- and moderate-income households, including the homeless.

The magnitude of these investments tapered off during the second half of the 1990s, however, and production levels declined accordingly. Since 1995, the City's capital commitments for housing hovered between $239 million and $297 million annually — down from yearly levels of $500 million between 1989 through 1992. As a result, City-funded housing starts declined in the late 1990s, from about 19,000 units annually from 1989 through 1992, to fewer than 8,000 units in fiscal year 2000.

In addition, fewer of these new units are being targeted to the most vulnerable households. Until the mid-1990s, the City reserved about one-third of the housing produced under its gut rehabilitation programs for homeless families. The City gave most of these families Section 8 vouchers so that they could afford their new homes. However, when the federal government failed to increase funding for new Section 8 vouchers in the mid-1990s, the City sharply cut back on the number of new units designated for homeless families because it lacked the resources to subsidize their rent. The City continues to fund supportive housing developments for homeless individuals, but it no longer sets aside units for homeless families in its multifamily projects.

The State of New York also plays an important role in the provision of affordable housing. Through several programs the State supports development of homeowner, rental, and special-needs housing. Of particular importance for homeless New Yorkers is the New York/New York II agreement. Signed in late 1999, the agreement calls for the state and city to share the costs of providing 1,500 units for approximately 2,300 homeless mentally ill individuals over a five year period. As of early 2001, 310 of these units had been completed.

The nonprofit sector is also vital to the city's housing programs. Scores of New York City's housing development and preservation programs are based on partnerships with community development corporations, social service agencies, and other nonprofit organizations. Nonprofit organizations have produced thousands of low-income housing developments funded through the City's Ten Year Plan. The New York City Housing Partnership, a nonprofit affiliate of the Chamber of Commerce, devised a major development program for homeowner housing. Nonprofit organizations operate also 109 of the city's 122 homeless shelters for individuals and families. They also provide homeownership counseling, advocate for tenants in housing court, and identify buildings at risk of abandonment. One nonprofit operates a highly successful training program to help private owners of low-income housing become better landlords. In short, New York City's accomplishments in housing over the past 15 years would not have been possible without the collaboration of hundreds of nonprofit organizations.

Government programs to make housing more affordable — Section 8 vouchers, public housing and rent regulation — have limited success.

Apart from the issue of affordable housing *development* is the issue of policies and programs that provide housing assistance. The largest ones are the federally funded public housing and Section 8 programs, and the city's system of rent regulation and stabilization.

Although the public housing and Section 8 programs assist many New Yorkers, they fall far short of meeting the need. The stock of public housing is old and few new developments have been built since the 1970s. Waiting lists are so long as to place subsidized units effectively out of reach.

Public housing and Section 8 programs are both managed by the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), the nation's largest public housing authority. NYCHA operates 346 public housing developments containing a total of 181,000 units. Total occupancy exceeds 99 percent, and the waiting list for new apartments is approximately 136,000. Only 7,500 families moved off the waiting list into public housing in fiscal year 2000, a number that was not expected to change in fiscal year 2001 or 2002, according to the Mayor's Management Report.

In addition to public housing, about 91,000 households reside in housing built under other federal housing programs, such as the Mitchell Lama program, often in conjunction with state and local assistance.

The tenant-based Section 8 program provides vouchers to help low-income households rent housing in the private market. The program subsidizes the difference between 30 percent of participants' adjusted monthly income and a ceiling amount set by the local housing authority (currently $1,092 for a two-bedroom apartment). As of the writing of this report, about 76,000 households were benefiting from NYCHA's Section 8 voucher program, renting apartments from more than 25,000 different landlords. However, in fiscal year 2000, the waiting list contained over 219,000 households, and was closed to all but a few types of households. The City closed off the waiting list to most households in December 1994 because of its huge size. Since then, the City has restricted the waiting list to the homeless, victims of domestic violence, and witnesses who have been intimidated in a criminal prosecution. In fiscal year 2000, NYCHA placed only 4,100 households with vouchers from the waiting list. In fiscal year 2001 it planned to place 8,000 and 10,000 in 2002.

The City of New York's largest, and most controversial, housing program is unquestionably its system of rent regulation, consisting of rent control and rent stabilization. These policies affect approximately 1.4 million units, or 70 percent of the rental housing stock. Rent control and rent stabilization are governed by different regulations and apply to different categories of building and tenants, but their common purpose is to protect tenants from excessive rent increases. Under certain circumstances apartments may be removed from rent control ("decontrolled").

Nearly 1.05 million rental units are subject to rent stabilization, 53,000 units are regulated by the rent control system, and an additional 316,000 units (including public housing and other subsidized units) are subject to other forms of rent regulation. Only 603,000 units, or 30 percent of the total, are unregulated.

Although rent regulation is easily the most divisive housing issue in New York City, angering tenants and landlords alike, its ability to keep rents below market levels is often exaggerated. Rents for rent-stabilized apartments, for example, have been pushed close to market levels in many parts of the city, thanks to the cumulative effects of annual rent increases, additional rent increases allowed for vacant apartments, and capital improvements.[1]

What does this programmatic and policy environment mean for New Yorkers' ability to find decent, affordable housing? In the following sections we examine in more detail three major aspects of housing: affordability, housing condition, and homelessness.[2]

Housing Affordability

Half a million of the city's households are paying precariously high rent burdens.

Housing affordability is perhaps New York City biggest housing problem, in terms of the large numbers of people affected.[3] The federal government considers rent payments of 30 percent of income to be the threshold of housing affordability. Rent-to-income ratios above 30 percent are considered an excessive cost burden. In 1999, there were approximately 1.95 million renting households in New York City and 915,000 homeowning households. More than one quarter (26 percent) of renting households spent at least *half* their incomes on rent — despite the extensive system of rent control and stabilization. In the nation overall, in contrast, only 12 percent of households labor under such a heavy rent burden.

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[1] By making capital investments, owners can push the rents of vacant units above the threshold limit of $2,000 per month, thereby qualifying them for decontrol.

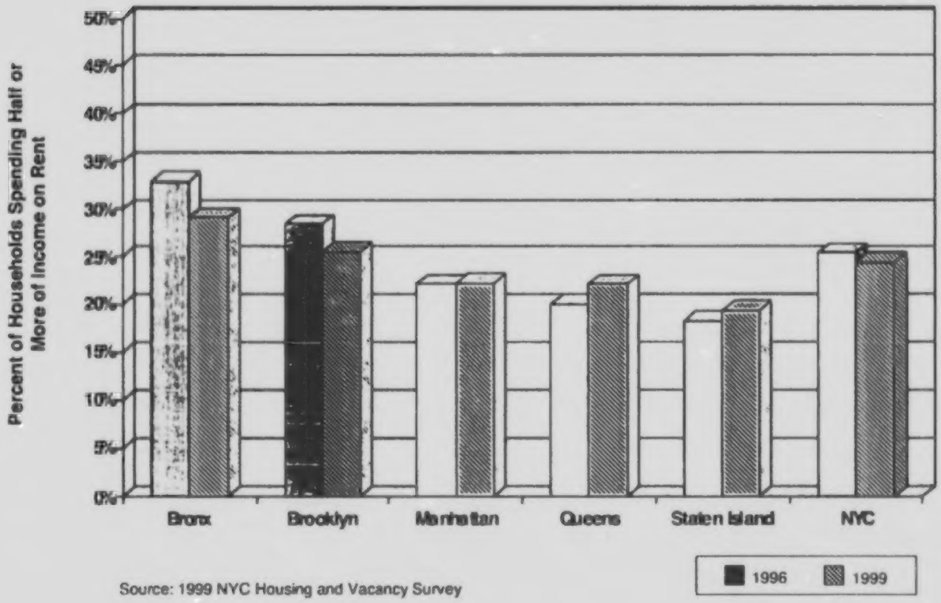
[2] The analyses of housing affordability and quality are based primarily on the 1999 Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS). Carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau for the City of New York, the HVS is designed to determine if the city's rental vacancy rate remains under 5%, the condition the State legislature has set for the continuation of rent regulation. Although the HVS is commissioned for the purpose of determining the rental vacancy rate, it provides a wealth of other data on the characteristics of New York City households and the housing units they inhabit. The survey has been carried out eleven times since 1964, most recently in 1999.

[3] Please see Appendix for further detail on indicators of housing affordability, including data at the sub-borough level.

Thus, more than half a million households spend dangerously high levels of their income on rent. Assuming an average household size of 2.5 persons, this represents more than 1.2 million people.

The share of households with excessive rent burdens varies by borough (Exhibit 2). Citywide, the shares of households so burdened have fallen somewhat since 1996, especially in the Bronx and Brooklyn. But they still remain alarmingly high. They are highest in the Bronx, where 29 percent of renting households spend more than half their income on rent) and in Brooklyn (25 percent). Rates for the other three boroughs are lower, in the range of 19 to 22 percent.

Exhibit 2: Households with Severe Rent Burdens, 1996-1999



Source: 1999 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey

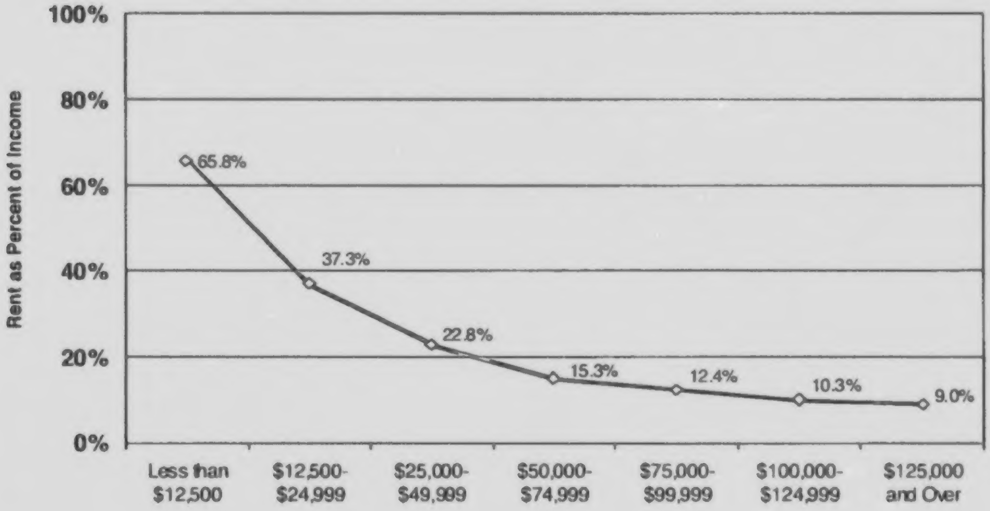
Not surprisingly, excessive cost burdens are especially prevalent among low-income households. Most of the renters that spend "too much" on rent (30 percent of income or more) are poor; 80 percent of these renters have less than $25,000 in annual household income.

Among the poorest renter households — those with incomes below $12,500 — more than 415,000 spent more than 30 percent of their income on rent in 1999. More than 250,000 of these households spent more than *half* their income on rent. On average, these poorest renters paid fully *two-thirds* of their household income on rent (see Exhibit 3).

Many more elderly renters confront high rent burdens than their younger counterparts. In 1999, more than 40 percent of households headed by people 65 or older paid at least half of their income on rent, compared to roughly 20 percent of younger households.

The City operates a program aimed at helping these senior citizens. The Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption Program (SCRIE) provides low- income elderly residents of rent control and rent stabilized buildings with exemptions from future rent increases. In compensation, it also provides landlords with a tax abatement to offset the loss of rental income. According to the New York City Independent Budget Office, in 2001 about 44,500 households were receiving SCRIE exemptions. However, this program is significantly under-enrolled, with only about one-third of eligible households participating. The exact cause of underutilization is not known, but improved outreach would almost certainly bring more eligible elderly renters into the program.

Exhibit 3: Rental Cost Burden by Income Group, 1999



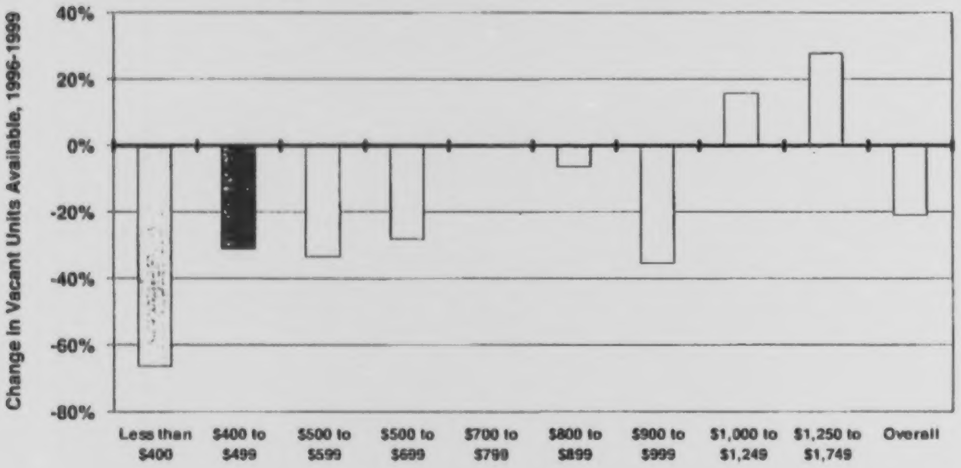
Source: 1999 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey

The affordable-housing shortage worsened in the 1990s.

Housing shortages are nothing new in New York City. The city has suffered from them for most of the past century. Indeed, the city's extensive system of rent regulation, in effect for more than 50 years, is predicated on the presence of a "housing emergency," defined as a rental vacancy rate of less than five percent.

This situation grew even worse during the late 1990s. The rental housing market, always tight, became even more so. From 1996 to 1999, the number of available vacant rental units declined by more than 20 percent. Rent increases resulted in steep declines in the availability of inexpensive apartments. As shown in Exhibit 4, the availability of apartments renting for less than $700 per month declined, with some of the sharpest declines being for the least expensive units.

Exhibit 4: Change in Number of Vacant Units, by Rent Level, 1996-1999



Source: 1999 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey

Accordingly, the city's vacancy rate, already low at four percent, dropped further to three percent. In some areas, the vacancy rate was as low as one or two percent, making an affordable apartment virtually impossible to find. In 1999, the citywide vacancy rate for units renting for less than $600—the maximum affordable to a household earning $24,000—was less than three percent. Only for expensive units — those renting for more than $1700—does the vacancy rate exceed the "housing emergency" level of five percent. A household would have to be earning at least $68,000 per year to afford such an apartment.

Rents, already high, are also increasing faster than renters' incomes. In 1999, the median gross rent (including utilities) in New York City was $700, up 9 percent from 1996. Median renter income, meanwhile, increased by less than 2 percent during that period.

Housing Condition

The physical condition of the city's housing stock is not the problem it once was.

The physical condition of housing was once the dominant concern for housing policy. It was embodied in the goal of the National Housing Act of 1949 to "provide a decent home in a suitable living environment." Over the decades, deteriorated housing has become much less prevalent. Nationally in 1999, nearly 12 percent of the rental housing stock had what the Census Bureau classifies as "severe" or "moderate" housing quality problems. In New York City the share was 17 percent, no doubt reflecting, at least in part, the older age of much of its housing.

Housing conditions have improved in New York City as well, both in the short and long term. In its Consolidated Plan submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Department of City Planning estimated that the number of "physically deficient" units[4] decreased by 21 percent between 1996 and 1999, dropping from 265,000 to 209,600 units. The most important source of physical inadequacy was, by far, apartment maintenance. More than 145,000 rental units had four or more maintenance problems in 1999. More serious problems such as building defects, dilapidation, and inadequate kitchen or bathroom facilities were far less prevalent.

The prevalence of physically deficient units varies substantially by borough, reflecting different neighborhood conditions (see Exhibit 5). Deficient housing is particularly prevalent in the Bronx (15 percent of all occupied rental units) and Brooklyn (12 percent), while it is much less prevalent in Queens and Staten Island (5 percent each). Neighborhoods with particularly high shares of physically deficient housing include Mott Haven/Hunts Point (22 percent), High Bridge (24 percent), Bedford Stuyvesant (25 percent) and Central Harlem (22 percent). In contrast, in Forest Hills and the Upper East Side, the shares of deficient rental housing units were negligible (2 percent and 3 percent respectively).

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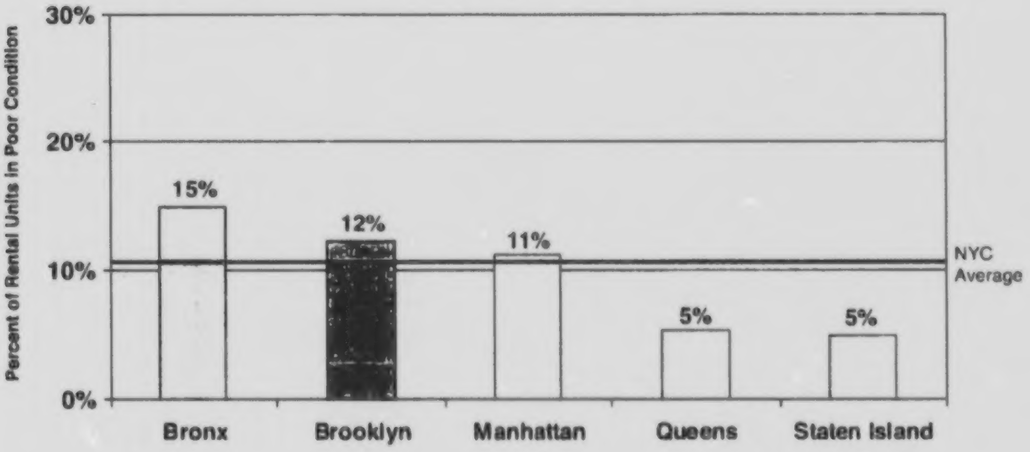
[4] The City defines a physically deficient housing unit as one that is in a dilapidated building, lacks a complete kitchen and/or bath for exclusive use, is in a building with three or more building defects, or has four or more maintenance deficiencies.

Exhibit 5: Rental Units in Poor Condition, 1999



Source: 1999 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey

Not surprisingly, relatively more low-income households live in physically deficient housing compared to affluent ones (15 percent for those with incomes below $12,500 compared to 5 percent for those with incomes over $125,000). Relatively more units occupied by Blacks and Hispanics — 16 percent and 14 percent of units, respectively — are physically deficient (compared with 5 percent of the units occupied by Whites and 8 percent occupied by Asians). Approximately 12 percent of units occupied by immigrants are deficient.

Another aspect of housing quality is overcrowding, defined as more than one person per room. In 1999, 11 percent of all renting households had more than one person per room. But such figures are difficult to interpret because the perception of overcrowdedness is culturally conditioned. What some ethnic groups consider to be overcrowding may be much more acceptable to others, for whom living in large extended families is the norm.

Overcrowding is especially prevalent among Asian and Hispanic renters. Fully one-fifth of all Asian renter households have more than one person per room. So do more than 17 percent of Hispanic renter households. In contrast, only 10 percent of all black renters, and less than six percent of Whites, live in what is commonly defined as overcrowded conditions. Commensurate with the high rates for Asian and Hispanic households, overcrowding is also relatively common among immigrants. In 1999, 14 percent of all immigrant renters had more than one person per room, as did 15 percent of all renters who moved to the United States during the 1990s.

The physical condition of neighborhoods also improved dramatically in the 1990s.

What comprises "neighborhood condition"? Arguably the essence of a community lies in factors such as social, recreational and commercial resources, transportation and service availability. It also lies in intangible factors such as race relations, community engagement and social cohesion. Little systematic data are available that would allow us to assess these important factors for the New York City's many neighborhoods. There are data that describe the physical fabric of New York City's neighborhoods, however, — an important, although certainly not the only, determinant of neighborhood conditions. These are discussed below, and additional supporting detail is provided in the Appendix.

By most measures the physical condition of the city's neighborhoods has improved substantially since the late 1980s. Vacant buildings are far less common, as are buildings with broken or boarded up buildings. Partly reflecting the City's multi-billion dollar investment in housing rehabilitation and construction, many neighborhoods that had been devastated by abandonment, disinvestment, arson, and vandalism, have been dramatically improved. The 1999 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey indicates that:

- Citywide, in 1999 only 9 percent of all renters lived on blocks that had buildings with broken or boarded up windows, down from 16 percent in 1991.

- In 1999, 11 percent of the city's renters lived in areas with one or more boarded up buildings, down from 18 percent in 1996.

- In 1999, 69 percent of respondents rated their neighborhood's buildings to be in good or excellent condition, up from 64 percent in 1996 and 60 percent in 1993.

Reports of buildings with broken or boarded up windows decreased in all five boroughs between 1987 and 1999, but nowhere was the improvement as dramatic as in the Bronx. In 1987, fully 29 percent of Bronx renters lived on blocks marred by broken or boarded up windows — twelve years later, only 7 percent did, less than the city-wide average and below that of Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Across all racial categories, most people rated their neighborhood as "good" or "excellent" in 1999. Happily, fewer than 10 percent of people of any race rated their neighborhood as "poor." But those who did were more likely to be black or Hispanic. Nine percent of Blacks and 8 percent of Hispanics rated their neighborhoods as poor, compared with only 2 percent of Whites and 5 percent of

Asians. Correspondingly fewer Blacks and Hispanics rated their neighborhoods as excellent. In 1999 Blacks were also four times more likely than Whites to live on streets with broken or boarded up windows.

Homelessness

Homeless shelter usage in New York City is at an all-time high — on the order of 30,000 people a night.

Unlike in most other cities, the homeless population in New York City has a constitutional right to shelter. In a series of consent decrees signed in the early 1980s, New York City agreed to provide shelter to any homeless man, woman, or family. Over the course of the 1980s and early 1990s, the City supported the creation of large system of shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing facilities for homeless individuals and families.

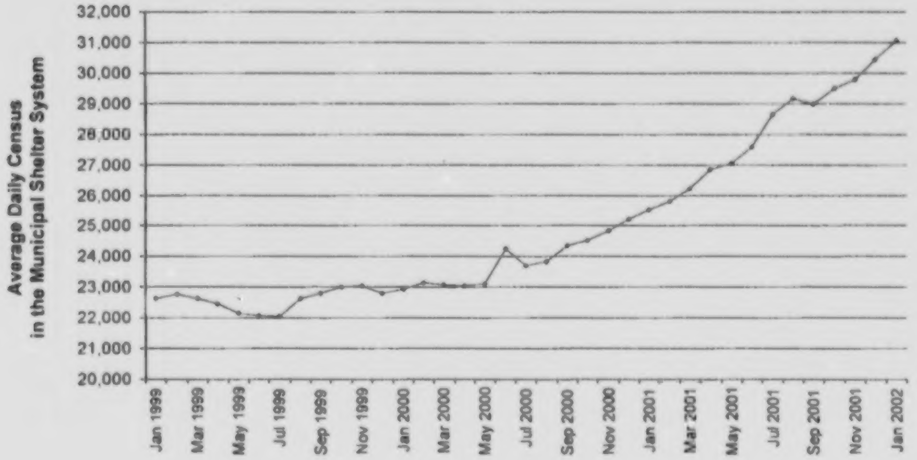
The New York City Department of Homeless Services oversees shelter facilities and services for adults as well as families. It oversees 42 shelters for adults with a capacity of 7,400 residents (5,800 beds for men and 1,600 for women). For families there are 93 facilities, including shelters, hotels and reception centers. Mobile outreach response teams provide services on the streets. There are seven teams, one in each borough and two in Manhattan. Drop-in centers provide facilities such as showers and laundry facilities as well as certain supportive services. There are nine drop-in centers, together capable of serving 900 individuals a day.

Nonprofit organizations are central to this system, operating the vast majority of facilities for the homeless. Under contract to the City, they operate 35 of the 42 adult shelters, 74 of 80 family shelters, six of the seven mobile outreach teams, and eight of the nine drop-in centers. In addition, faith-based organizations provide about 235 beds citywide in overnight shelters. These are coordinated through a citywide network involving more than 100 churches and synagogues.

Expenditures on emergency shelter and homeless shelter increased dramatically in the late 1990s. In fiscal year 1998, the City spent $380 million, an amount that has steadily risen to $497 million in the fiscal year 2002 budget.

Despite these levels of funding, the capacity of the system is strained to meet the enormous, and growing, need. The homeless population is currently at an all-time high (Exhibit 6). Data from shelter census reports kept by the New York City Department of Homeless Services indicates that on average, 31,100 individuals a day stayed in municipal homeless shelters in January 2002. This represents a 22 percent increase over the levels of January 2001, the largest one-year increase in homelessness in the city's recent history. It is the highest average daily figure on record, surpassing the previous high of 28,700 in March 1987.

Exhibit 6: Total Homeless Shelter Usage, 1999-2002



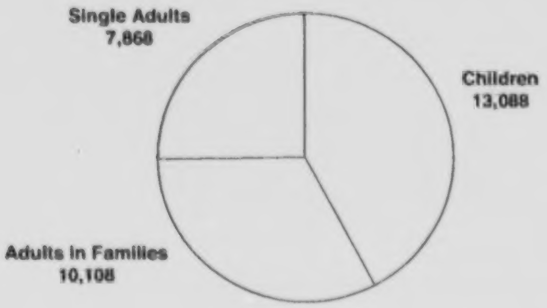
Source: NYC Department of Homeless Services, shelter census reports, compiled by Coalition for the Homeless

Families with children are the largest and fastest growing segment of the homeless population.

Who are the homeless? The largest and fastest growing homeless population consists of families. Of January 2002's average daily shelter count of 31,100 people, three-quarters were individuals in families (as seen in Exhibit 7, 42 percent were children and 33 percent were adults in families). Most of these are young single mothers. According to the Department of Homeless Services, 90 percent of families in shelters are female-headed households, where the average age of the head of household is 31 years.

The number of homeless families has been growing quickly. The number of homeless children increased by 29 percent throughout 2001. In fiscal year 2001, the average number of homeless families rose to 5,600 a night, up from 5,000 the year before. By January 2002 the figure was 6,900 families lodged in the shelter system each night, the highest levels ever seen in the city. The Children's Health Fund notes that the period 1990s saw no significant improvement in family homelessness – indeed, as the figures above illustrate, the situation has only worsened.

Exhibit 7: Who Are the Homeless?



Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, shelter census reports for January 2002, compiled by Coalition for the Homeless

The facilities for families are insufficient to meet these levels of demand, and consequently the City is relying increasingly on costly (and often less adequate) "welfare hotels" and expensive scattered-site apartments to house the overflow from shelters. According to the Coalition for the Homeless, expenditures on welfare hotels rose by 43 percent between fiscal years 2000 and 2001, from $28.6 million to $40.9 million. By January 2002, families were being housed in 1,224 scattered-site apartments costing $100 per night and more — up from 61 such apartments in January 2001. This represents a *1,907 percent* increase in the number of homeless families staying in costly alternatives to shelters.

Even as more families are homeless, fewer are moving into permanent housing. According to the Coalition for the Homeless, the number of families placed into City-funded apartments dropped significantly between fiscal years 1990 and 2001, from 2,100 to only 184.

Homelessness is growing among single adults as well. In fiscal year 2001, the city sheltered an average of about 7,200 single adults a night, a number not seen since the early 1990s. In January 2002, there were 7,900 single adults in the shelter system, an increase of 7 percent (or nearly 500 people) over January 2001 levels. The demand for shelter by single adults is nearing, but has not yet exceeded, capacity, according to the Coalition for the Homeless. Shelters for homeless men, however, are estimated to be filled to capacity.

Homeless families and individuals have different backgrounds and different needs.

The homeless population can be considered in terms of two general groups: the chronically homeless, and those for whom homelessness is episodic, hopefully only a one-time phenomenon. The needs of these groups are different.

The chronically homeless, usually single individuals, often have co-occurring problems of mental illness and substance abuse. In addition to housing, they need intensive, well-coordinated, and often permanent care. According to the Supportive Housing Network of New York, about one hundred nonprofit organizations provide supportive housing, a combination of housing and on-site case management. These providers operate more than 150 supportive housing facilities representing nearly 12,000 units, of which about one-quarter are specifically reserved for persons with mental illness. Several hundred additional apartments for the mentally ill are provided through various scattered-site programs. Most service providers that deal with this population, however, contend that this falls far short of the need. Moreover, many programs are time-limited (for example, HUD-funded transitional housing has a time limit of two years).

Both the housing and the health care communities agree that the severe and complex issues that characterize the chronically homeless demand comprehensive, systematic and sustained support. The issue is not lack of knowledge about what works, but rather the funding to make it possible. Experts agree on the need for "continuums of care" in which services are coordinated among agencies, and those receiving services are less likely to fall through the cracks. The most innovative programs offer several types of housing within one program: emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing. Under this model, homeless individuals could transition smoothly from one type of housing to another as they become ready.

The "episodically homeless" is composed largely of households, often with children, that require services and resources to help them obtain housing and get back on their feet. Although families with children are less likely to experience multiple episodes of homelessness than single individuals, a single episode can cause long lasting damage for the entire family, as especially for children.

Without a stable living environment children are subject to many forms of stress that can impair their mental and emotional health. A 1999 study by the Children's Health Fund that reviewed the medical charts of nearly 300 homeless children illustrates these issues. The study noted that there had been some improvements in immunizations and nutritional status for homeless children between 1988 and 1998, but that other conditions, such as asthma and ear infections, had worsened. Homeless children are more likely to suffer from preventable and chronic health conditions, due to their limited access to preventive medical care, as well as to the poor living conditions found in many homeless shelters.

Moreover, despite improvements in immunization rates, the Children's Health Fund study found that fully 61 percent of homeless children are still not immunized, compared to 23 percent of New York City children overall. It also found that 38 percent of the city's homeless children have asthma, *the highest rate of any child population in the United States.* This rate is six times the rate for children nationally, and four times the (already high) rate for New York City children generally.

Unmet health care needs and unstable living situations contribute enormously to the developmental delays and psychological problems often noted among homeless children. The Children's Health Fund study also notes that the deterioration in the health status of the city's homeless children over the 1990s is not a question of health insurance (most homeless people are eligible for Medicaid) but rather lack of available services, information, and resources to provide needed care. Homelessness also frequently disconnects children from their schools and other neighborhood institutions, friends, and family. Nationally, for example, researchers have found that about one-fourth of all homeless children experience some interruption in their schooling.

The city's network of "Tier II" shelters are those that provide homeless families an array of supportive services designed to stabilize families while in transitional housing and to help them acquire permanent housing. However, the supply of Tier II units is dwarfed by the demand.

.... But shelter counts as indicators of homelessness are only the tip of the iceberg with respect to housing vulnerability.

Homelessness is only the most extreme manifestation of a precarious housing situation. For the chronically homeless, the salient issues have to do with the availability of intensive, well-coordinated care that addresses the joint problems of homelessness, mental illness and substance abuse.

For others, the core of the problem is economic vulnerability. When poor households have to spend more than half their incomes on rent, they are often a layoff or an emergency expense away from losing their housing. When they have lost their housing, many lodge with friends and relatives. Of those who have no such recourse, some stay in shelters, while others simply live on the streets. Most people experiencing a severe housing crisis do a combination of all of those things.

Unfortunately, the exact number of people who lack a stable place to live is unknown. But it is clearly more widespread than average daily shelter counts would indicate. The latter provide a "snapshot" of the numbers staying at a shelter on any given night. A different perspective is given by examining the number of people who needed to stay at a shelter *at some point* in the previous year. The most recent data available are from 1995, but they give some indication of the magnitude of the problem. In that year, the average daily shelter census was 5,700 families. But more than double that number of families (13,300 families) stayed at least one night in the New York City shelter system during the previous 12 months. Similarly, the number of single adults who stayed at a shelter sometime in the previous year was 24,200 — nearly four times more than the average number of single adults sheltered during a single night. Overall, it is estimated that nearly five percent of New Yorkers stayed in the shelter system for at least one night during the nine years beginning January 1987 and ending December 1995.

Another view of homelessness is the phenomenon of "doubling-up" that occurs when households lose their housing and stay with friends or relatives. To estimate the magnitude of this problem, the Citizens Housing Planning Council used a conservative count of the number of households containing at least *two* extra individuals who are not related to the host household. This conservative estimate put the number of "doubled-up" households at 72,000 in 1996. The same analysis found that 37 percent of these "doubled-up" households are considered overcrowded (have more than one person per room), compared to only 7 percent of households who are not doubled-up. These are the 'hidden" homeless.

In summary, homelessness is inextricably bound up with the crisis in affordable housing, and points to the crucial need for homelessness prevention services. Approximately half a million households labor under excessive rent burdens. The exact numbers of those who lack a place to live are unknown. But what is clear is that shelter usage is only the tip of the iceberg — and the "tip," already quite large, is growing. With an economic downturn, the situation will only worsen. What lies ahead for those who are most vulnerable to New York City's harsh housing environment? What factors are likely to improve, or worsen, their situation in the years ahead?

Looking Ahead

No one disputes the enormous need for more housing of all types in New York City. A testament to this consensus is the fact that every candidate in the 2001 mayoral election called for the production of more than 100,000 new homes during the next decade. What trends and issues are likely to shape the housing environment for low-income New Yorkers in the years ahead? The issues that affect trends in homelessness and affordability are discussed below.

The erosion of affordable housing is likely to continue, as some formerly subsidized units convert to market rental rates.

In New York City, some of the affordable housing stock has been financed through the Section 8 New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation program ("project-based" Section 8 subsidies) and the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program. Under the Section 8 project-based program, a total of 49,900 units in 277 projects were built. But as those contracts have begun to expire, some are being converted to market level rents that low-income households cannot afford.

Similarly, many expirations of low-income occupancy protections are pending for developments financed with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, which are central to a number of the City's housing development programs for homeless and low-income households. The credit has helped finance the development of about 1,400 units annually since the late 1980s. A large portion of these projects are sponsored by nonprofit organizations that are not likely to want to convert their portfolio to market rate occupancy when the credit's low-income occupancy restrictions expire after 15 years. But others are owned by for-profit entities who might be interested. The degree to which owners of subsidized properties opt out of their respective program will have a significant impact on the affordable housing stock in New York City.

Some constraints on the production of new affordable housing will require fundamental reforms to address.

Without question, a fundamental need is for funding for affordable housing. But there are other constraints besides insufficient funding. The main factors are the near-depletion of an important source of properties that could be used for production, and restrictive zoning and building regulations. A major source of new housing production has historically been foreclosed ("*in rem*") properties. From the mid-1970s through the early 1990s the City acquired thousands of vacant and occupied buildings though the foreclosure of tax-delinquent properties. These *in rem* properties were the basis for most of the City's housing development programs of the 1980s and 1990s. In 1993, the City stopped vesting tax delinquent properties, while it continued to renovate and sell off its remaining portfolio. As a result, the inventory of *in rem* properties is nearly depleted. In fiscal year 2001, for example, only a total of 12,200 units remained *in rem*, compared to a high of 102,000 units in 1986.

Restrictive land use regulations also limit the opportunities for new affordable-housing development. About 70 percent of the city's vacant land is zoned for residential use, but only 15 percent allows development of mid- and high-rise apartment buildings, according to a study conducted by the New York University Law School. Outside Manhattan, the study found, less than *one percent* of residentially zoned vacant land in New York City can be used for the high-rise buildings that would accommodate more people. Residential zoning will need to be changed so that mid- and high-rise buildings can be built in areas currently reserved for one- and two-family homes.

With respect to the supply of unsubsidized affordable housing stock, important issues are the City's disposition of tax-delinquent housing, and tax rates on low-income rental housing.

As noted in the discussion of *in rem* properties, the City no longer takes title to properties in tax arrears. Instead, it sells the tax liens to private investors, who attempt to collect the back taxes or foreclose on the properties and sell them off. Since 1996, the City has sold tax liens for 31,000 properties. Some of these properties are potentially lost to the stock of affordable housing.

The City tries to protect distressed buildings from lien sales and potential foreclosure, so that they are not lost as affordable housing. To date it has excluded about 18,000 properties in tax arrears from tax lien sales. In most cases, the City attempts to work with the buildings' owners to help them improve the properties. There are several programs to help landlords, but most of them have the financial resources to meet only a fraction of the need. In a promising program called Third Party Transfer, the City turns ownership of the most severely distressed properties over to nonprofit or for-profit entities for restoration. The program is highly regarded but small in scale, involving only a few hundred properties.

There is little likelihood of abatement in the high levels of homelessness. This creates a need for additional resources, as well as for innovative approaches such as intensive, permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless.

A worsening economy will pitch many New Yorkers, many of them families, into homelessness. Additional resources for all components of the homeless continuum of care will be needed.

But there is also a need for creative new approaches to the needs of the chronically homeless in particular. There is a growing recognition that for this population, time-limited transitional housing is not adequate. What is needed, experts agree, is permanent supportive housing that provides an intensive, well-coordinated array of services. Accordingly, the shift — in both HUD funding as well as in innovative private initiatives — is expected to be away from transitional housing for the chronically homeless and toward permanent supportive housing. Such programs are expensive, and therefore the need for creative, multi-dimensional funding strategies is high.

The city's housing needs in the coming years will play out against the backdrop of a difficult fiscal environment.

A weakening economy is expected to exacerbate the crises in housing affordability and homelessness. At the same time, nonprofit housing organizations, like many social service providers, will face reduced City funding, the result of the city's current revenue shortfall as well as of the diversion of resources to the reconstruction of the World Trade Center site. Many of the proposals for increasing the City's affordable housing production were predicated at least on part on use of the proceeds of the World Trade Center's lease. Since the September 11th attacks, the lease proceeds are in question. Moreover, the rebuilding of lower Manhattan will greatly intensify other demands on the City's capital budget.

The dramatic housing needs of New Yorkers, especially the city's poor, are nothing new. More than ever, they demand not only monetary resources, but fresh thinking — strategies and approaches that are "outside the box" — and a willingness to tackle fundamental reforms if they are to be addressed effectively.

Social Service Implications

The housing problems that beset New York City require concerted, coordinated action. There is little that one organization can do alone, or indeed that the nonprofit community can do by itself, without supportive government policies. What is needed, and what works, is well known. The problem is a lack of funding to provide the services and housing at the necessary scale. What is needed, therefore, are efforts that leverage resources creatively. This demands cooperation and coordination among funders as well as among providers. There are significant ways in which the nonprofit community can improve the housing environment faced by low-income New Yorkers. Questions that organizations might ask themselves as they consider their future involvement in housing issues in New York City include:

How might organizations support nonprofit housing development?

Suggestions include:

- Provide capacity-building assistance for organizations that show promise in being able to develop affordable housing.
- Encourage development of mixed-income buildings housing low-moderate-, and middle-income households. For example, mixed-income development could be considered for any housing planned for the site of the World Trade Center.

How might organizations help mitigate the effects of homelessness?

Suggestions include:

- Provide support for programs aimed at homelessness prevention.
- Continue to support emergency shelters to accommodate high levels of demand.
- Support programs that address homelessness comprehensively, such as those providing integrated continuums of care that include shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing within one program.
- Support programs that provide intensive permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless.

How might organizations help low-income households take advantage of the assistance for which they are eligible?

Examples include:

- Support outreach to increase enrollment in available programs that can alleviate high rent burdens. One example is outreach to low-income elders to increase enrollment in the SCRIE program.
- Help tenants exercise their rights by providing support for organizations that provide low-cost and pro-bono legal advice to tenants facing eviction.
- Support education of tenants facing lead paint hazards and other physical housing problems, so they can report and follow up on potential

housing code violations to relevant city agencies. Many of these programs also help homeowners, for example by providing education about predatory lending, and providing referrals to various homeowner assistance programs.

- Support programs that help low-income New Yorkers find affordable housing.

How can organizations help improve landlords' receptivity to, and effectiveness in, dealing with low-income tenants?

Examples might be:

- Support training programs for landlords in property management.
- Support programs to refer landlords low-interest loan programs to finance necessary capital improvements.
- Conduct outreach to encourage owners of rental buildings to house homeless families with Section 8 and other rent subsidies.

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VIII. Crime and Safety

Introduction

Safety concerns have long occupied a central place on the public policy agenda — and reputation — of New York City. Indeed, whether high crime is a matter of perception or fact, there are arguably few other issues that resonate so viscerally among both residents of and visitors to New York City.

In this section we examine the question of safety first from the perspective of street crime, then from that of violence within the home. We provide an overview of trends and issues of "street" crime, domestic violence, and child abuse, concluding with queries that may help frame nonprofit organizations' thinking about ways to improve the safety of all New Yorkers.

Street Crime

With a workforce of over 41,000 covering 74 police precincts, the New York Police Department (NYPD) is the largest municipal law enforcement agency in the nation. New York City is characterized by an unusually high number of police officers for the population: 54 officers per 10,000 residents. In comparison, the next largest police department, the Los Angeles Police Department, has only 27 officers per 10,000 residents.

Throughout the 1990s, crime declined dramatically in New York City.

By virtually any measure, the 1990s witnessed dramatic and unprecedented drops in crime in New York City. Citywide, reported crime declined by fully 57 percent between 1993 and 2000 (see Exhibit 1). Decreases occurred systematically in all boroughs, registering declines between 50 and 66 percent. Every police precinct in the city experienced a drop in crime. The declines over the course of the 1990s were the steepest ever recorded.

Exhibit 1: Crimes by Borough, 1993-2000

	1993	1996	2000	%Change, 1993-2000
New York City				
Person Crimes	132,165	83,811	60,852	-53.96%
Property Crimes	298,295	180,141	123,251	-58.68%
Total Crime	430,460	263,952	184,103	-57.23%
Bronx				
Person Crimes	26,533	17,217	12,942	-51.22%
Property Crimes	41,794	27,012	18,657	-55.36%
Total Crime	68,327	44,229	31,599	-53.75%
Brooklyn				
Person Crimes	47,722	29,394	22,034	-53.83%
Property Crimes	79,545	45,964	33,798	-57.51%
Total Crime	127,267	75,358	55,832	-56.13%
Manhattan				
Person Crimes	30,701	19,202	12,753	-58.46%
Property Crimes	83,499	50,680	36,160	-56.69%
Total Crime	114,200	69,882	48,913	-57.17%
Queens				
Person Crimes	24,490	15,934	11,938	-51.25%
Property Crimes	83,513	50,704	31,292	-62.53%
Total Crime	108,003	66,638	43,230	-59.97%
Staten Island				
Person Crimes	2,719	2,064	1,185	-56.42%
Property Crimes	9,944	5,781	3,344	-66.37%
Total Crime	12,663	7,845	4,529	-64.23%

Note: Person crimes include: murder, rape, robbery, and felony assault. Property crimes include: burglary, grand larceny, and grand larceny auto. Crime statistics reflect New York State Penal Law definitions and differ from the crime categories reported to the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting System. All degrees of rape are included in rape category.
Source: New York Police Department CompStat Unit.

Indications are that this trend is continuing. According to the NYPD's data, crime rates declined by 12 percent between 2000 and 2001 for all types of crime (Exhibit 2). Since 1993 both "person" crimes (that is, crimes against people) and property crimes have declined.

Exhibit 2: Person and Property Crime Trends, New York City, 1993-2001

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change 1993-2001
Person Crimes										
Murder	1,927	1,582	1,181	984	767	629	667	671	643	-66.6%
Rape	3,225	3,196	3,018	2,888	2,783	2,476	2,088	2,067	1,917	-40.5%
Robbery	85,892	72,550	59,733	49,324	44,335	39,003	35,654	32,241	27,863	-67.5%
Assault	41,121	39,773	35,528	30,615	30,259	28,848	25,962	25,879	22,994	-44.0%
Property Crimes										
Burglary	100,936	90,383	75,649	61,986	54,866	47,181	41,348	38,257	32,663	-67.6%
Grand Larceny	85,737	75,459	65,425	58,690	55,686	51,461	50,138	49,398	46,117	-46.2%
Grand Larceny Auto	111,622	94,523	71,798	59,465	51,312	43,316	38,977	35,598	29,618	-73.9%
Total	**430,460**	**377,466**	**312,332**	**263,952**	**240,008**	**212,914**	**194,834**	**184,111**	**161,185**	**-62.4%**

Source: New York Police Department CompStat Unit, April 2002.

This trend is consistent with a drop in crime in many other cities in the country, including Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia and Chicago. But New York City's performance is remarkable even in comparison to other cities. Among other large U.S. cities, New York ranked second in overall crime reduction, with a drop of 7 percent between 1997 and 1998, the most recent years for which trend data are consistently available for other cities. For six years running, the FBI ranked New York City the safest large city in the country. In 2000, the latest year for which comparable rates are available, New York City was ranked as the seventh safest large city in the United States.[1] Its violent crime rate was 978 per 100,000 population, compared to a national figure of 506. Its murder rate was 8.7 per 100,000 population, compared to 5.5 nationwide. This is a remarkable performance for a city of this size, given that the national averages include small cities and towns.

Lower crime has undisputedly improved the quality of life for most New Yorkers. It has contributed to the revitalization of high-visibility commercial areas like Times Square as well as to a greater sense of security in the city's many residential neighborhoods. Safer residential and commercial areas help stabilize property values, encourage pedestrian traffic, promote economic activity and otherwise contribute to a healthier, more secure environment. The improvement has been especially significant for the city's poor and minority residents, insofar as they are disproportionately the victims of crime.

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[1] New York City ranked 7th of 31 cities with populations greater than 500,000, according to a city comparison conducted by Morgan Quintno Company.

The causes of the city's crime drop are disputed, but probably represent some combination of socioeconomic trends and better policing.

The cause of New York City's crime decline has been a matter of contentious debate. Pointing to similar declines in other cities, some experts claim that crime drops must be explained by factors common to these cities: improving economies, fewer teenaged males who most frequently commit violent crimes, the ebbing of the crack-cocaine epidemic, and social policies that gave potential offenders more constructive outlets such as higher education. An analysis by John Jay College criminologist Andrew Karmen, for example, argues that a decline in young men aged 20 to 24 had much to do with the decrease, as well as investment in public universities and community colleges, which has resulted in a larger number of persons, especially poor Black and Hispanic young men, attending college.

Others credit the institution of innovative policing methods. A December 2001 study of crime trends in New York City during the 1990s by the Manhattan Institute concluded that the City's "broken windows" policing strategy is significantly and consistently linked to declines in violent crime, and that demographic changes and decreasing use of crack cocaine were not linked to the decline. The City's "broken windows" approach to fighting crime dates to 1994. This approach is based on the premise that tolerance of minor offenses such as disorderly conduct, graffiti and prostitution create a sense of social disorder that signals a tolerance for more serious offenses. The response, it is argued, should be to adopt a zero-tolerance approach to petty crimes as a way to prevent more serious crime. At about the same time, the New York Police Department also instituted CompStat, a management and information system. CompStat provided sophisticated crime-tracking intelligence to the central command even as it devolved control — and accountability — to local precinct commanders. Called by some the "single most important organizational/administrative innovation in policing during the latter half of the 20th century,"[2] CompStat has subsequently been adopted by police departments across the country.

A July 2001 poll sponsored by the Citizens' Crime Commission shows New Yorkers strongly support "broken-window" policing and enforcement of quality-of-life laws such as those against panhandling and graffiti. Furthermore, this support appears to be strongest among people of color. On a scale of 1 to 20, with 20 representing the highest level of support, Whites averaged a score of 14.6, compared to 15.3 for African-Americans, 15.2 for Hispanics, and 15.5 for Asians.

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[2] Kelling and Sousa (2001).

Community relations and public perception have been difficult challenges for the New York Police Department.

Some critics maintain that the drop in crime came at the unacceptable cost of brutality to certain segments of the population. Many New Yorkers, particularly within communities of color, consider the NYPD to have a lack of respect for certain segments of a city that has historically been defined by the richness of its racial and ethnic diversity. The highly publicized 1997 police station torture of a Haitian immigrant, and the police shooting deaths of two unarmed young black men (one a West African immigrant in 1999, and the other a Haitian-American in 2000) are the most dramatic examples of this.

Critics claim that this has occurred against the backdrop of charged racial tensions in many of the city's neighborhoods. In the aftermath of September 11th, civil rights concerns were raised about the potential racial profiling of Arab-, Muslim- and South Asian-Americans as well.

There is little systematic data to quantify these concerns, but a 1996 Amnesty International report did conclude that instances of police brutality are not isolated occurrences but are systemic, reflecting a departmental "code of silence," an absence of accountability, and aggressive and disproportionate targeting of racial minorities. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, in May 2000, determined that New York police officers often rely on racial profiling to determine who should be stopped for questioning and frisking.

Indeed, between 1994 and 1998, the last period for which data were available, there was a 45 percent increase in complaints against police. Allegations of police misconduct have also resulted in substantial economic costs for city taxpayers. Monetary settlements increased 38 percent between fiscal years 1994 and 1998.

The heroism demonstrated by police officers during the attacks of September 11th muted criticism of the New York Police Department and resulted in considerable prestige for the NYPD. However, community relations, particularly with communities of color, remain some the Department's most significant challenges.

Domestic Violence and Child Abuse

Less visible but every bit as traumatic as crimes on the street is violence in the home. Domestic violence and child abuse are among the most tragic of crimes because they affect some of society's most vulnerable members, and because so many of the victims suffer in silence, hidden from view.

The magnitude of domestic violence and child abuse is very difficult to measure because much of it goes unreported for reasons of fear and shame. It is also difficult to measure because victims are often reluctant to label it as such. Domestic violence is not so much a crime category (in the manner of assault, for example) so much as a *cause* of crime; that is, it reflects the *circumstances* in which the crime (or crimes) occurred. There is also the question of causality: do increases stem from "real" changes, or from better reporting or more aggressive investigation? To estimate the trends we must examine these issues from several complementary perspectives, including deaths attributable to these causes, and reported incidences.

The most extreme result of domestic violence — homicide — increased during the 1990s.

The most extreme manifestation of domestic violence — female homicide by an intimate partner — increased.[3] The New York City Department of Health (DOH) found that 42 percent of the city's nearly 897 female homicides during 1990-99 had been committed by an intimate partner of the victim.

Even as the total number of female homicides declined, the number of intimate-partner female homicides stayed relatively stable, apparently resistant to factors that helped reduce homicides during the 1990s, such as the improving economy, crime reduction policies, demographic trends and a decline in crack cocaine use (see Exhibit 3).

Another reflection of the same tend is shown by the fact that between 1990 and 1997, the number of intimate-partner homicides per 100,000 women aged 12 and older increased from 1.06 to 1.43. In contrast, the comparable rate of "non-intimate partner" female homicides dropped dramatically 2.82 to .79 over the same period.

The DOH study concluded that there was a significant decline in the rate of intimate female partner homicides between 1997 and 1999, however. The rate of intimate female partner homicides dropped about 30 percent, going from 1.43 to .95 per 100,000 between 1997 and 1999. However, this finding was based on an analysis of data that was less complete than that for previous years.

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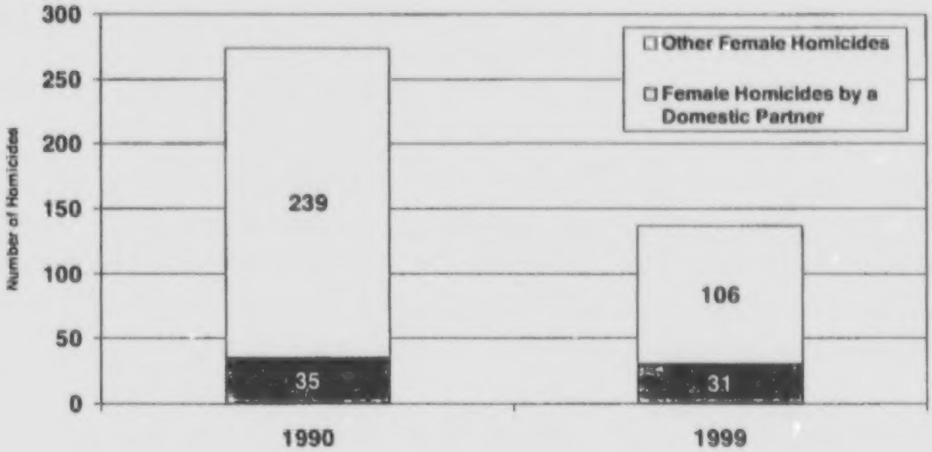
[3] This section uses data from the New York City Department of Health's Female Homicide Surveillance Project. It reports domestic violence trends affecting women aged 12 and older. The Department in 1999 completed an analysis of female homicide data from 1990 through 1997 (and a partial analysis for occurrences in 1998 and 1999). As part of this effort, the agency focused on Medical Examiner data rather than NYPD domestic violence reports.

Exhibit 3: Domestic Violence Homicides, 1990-1999



Source: New York City Department of Health, Injury Prevention Unit.

Victims of domestic partner homicides are more likely to be foreign-born women and women of color.

Demographic information about its victims suggest that intimate-partner female homicide is more likely to happen among foreign-born women and women of color. In 1998, foreign-born women made up 40 percent of female New Yorkers, but 54 percent of intimate-partner female homicide victims. Black and Hispanic women were more likely to be victims. Forty-four percent of female intimate-partner homicide victims were Black (they constitute only 27 percent of the city's female population). One-third (32 percent) were Latina, even though Latinas represent 25 percent of the city's female population.

The Female Homicide Surveillance Project also found that foreign-born, Asian and "other" women were more likely to be killed by an intimate partner (rather than non-intimate partners) when compared with different groups of women.

Foreign-born women, in the view of one Health Department official, are at particular risk. As a growing segment of New York City's population, foreign-born women may be confronted by cultural and other obstacles that could increase their risk of intimate partner homicide, including language barriers and lack of access to services.

Other measures of domestic violence — arrests and hotline calls — also suggest increases in domestic violence from 1994 to 1999.

Family-related arrests, calls to victim hotlines and hospital surveys also suggest increases in domestic violence throughout the middle and late 1990s. According to the Mayor's 2001 Management Report, the city's domestic violence hotline received over 131,000 calls in fiscal year 2001, more than double the number received in fiscal year 1994. The New York Police Department made 24,000 family-related arrests in fiscal year 2001, 60 percent more than in fiscal year 1994.

These increases may also reflect that women are less afraid to identify domestic violence as such, and institutions are more alert to it and aggressive in their investigation of it. But they clearly illustrate that even in years of relative prosperity, the magnitude of this problem is great.

Child fatalities from maltreatment dropped during the 1990s but the number of child abuse cases appears to have increased.

The following analysis of child abuse is based on data from the Administration for Childrens' Services (ACS), the City's child welfare agency. The ACS is charged with protecting children from abuse and neglect; stabilizing families under stress; providing nurturing and responsive out-of-home care; and operating family day care and Head Start programs and facilities throughout the city. ACS's potential service population consists of the approximately two million youngsters under the age of 21.

During the 1990s the total number of fatalities attributable to maltreatment[4] nearly halved between 1990 to 1999, from 117 to 55 (see Exhibit 4). All five boroughs achieved their lowest incidence of child fatalities in 1999. In most years, most such fatalities have occurred in Brooklyn (which also has the largest population of children) or the Bronx (which still has fewer children than, for example, Queens).

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[4] These are children, both known and not known to ACS, whose deaths were reported to the New York State Central Register for Child Maltreatment.

Exhibit 4: Child Fatalities from Maltreatment, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	117	102	87	93	74	70	59	73	76	55
Bronx	30	21	19	29	17	14	18	18	21	14
Brooklyn	41	41	35	27	32	23	16	28	31	13
Manhattan	15	14	14	13	9	7	9	7	5	7
Queens	19	15	11	17	11	17	14	11	7	13
Staten Island	4	5	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3
OCI*	8	6	6	5	3	7	1	5	9	5

Note: these figures exclude children placed in congregate care and non-foster care institutions. The New York State Department of Social Services Institution Abuse Unit investigates fatalities that occur in these settings.

* The Office of Confidential Investigation (OCI) investigates allegations of abuse and neglect of children in foster care and day care throughout the five boroughs.

However, according to the ACS, the number of "indicated" cases (that is, the number of reports that involved credible evidence to substantiate the allegations of abuse) increased by 60 percent between 1990 and 1999, rising from 12,600 to 20,100[5] (see Exhibit 5). This represented about 27,700 children in 1999, the most recent year for which data are available (more than one child may be included in one report).

Citywide, 16 children out of 1,000 were the victims of substantiated abuse or neglect in 1999.[6] These rates varied across the boroughs, with a low of 12 in Queens and highs of nearly 22 in the Bronx and Manhattan, respectively (see Exhibit 6).

Some of the highest child victimization rates in the city were found in the Morrisania/Crotona section of the Bronx, and in Manhattan's Chelsea/Clinton area and Central and East Harlem. These are the areas where child prevention services might be most needed.

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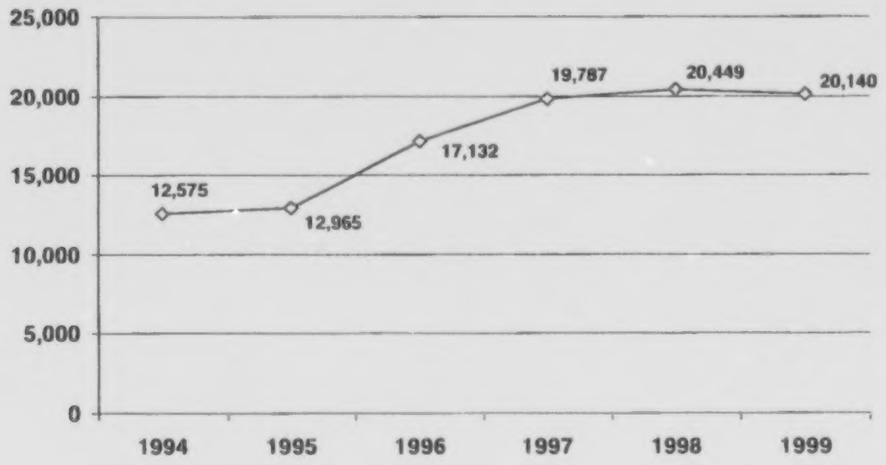
[5] Fewer than half of child abuse reports are found to be substantiated, and thus classified as "indicated." The proportion of indicated reports rose from 26 percent in 1994 to nearly 38 percent in 1999 (see Appendix).

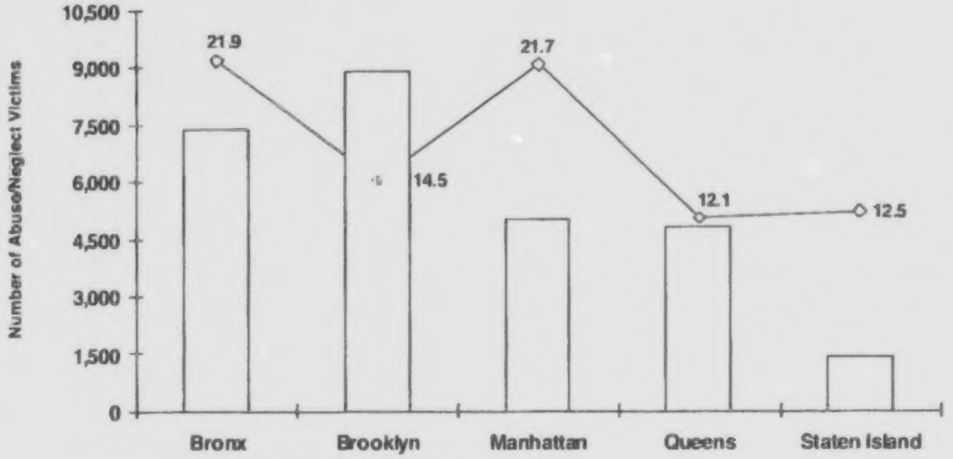
[6] These data reflect victimization rate — that is, the number of children (per 1,000 children under 18) who have been the subject of substantiated allegations of abuse or neglect.

Exhibit 5: Child Abuse Reports, 1994-1999



Source: Administration for Children's Services, Progress on ACS Reform Initiatives, Status Report 3, March 2001

Exhibit 6: Incidence of Child Abuse by Borough, 1999



Bars represent number of substantiated child abuse victims.
Line represents the number of such victims per 1,000 children.

Source: Administration for Children's Services.

Some of the lowest victimization rates were found in Manhattan's Financial District and the Tottenville/Great Kills neighborhood of Staten Island.
As with indicators of domestic violence, it is unclear what portion of the increase stems from a genuine increase rather than better reporting. But the increase is large enough to suggest it is unlikely to stem from better reporting alone.

Approximately one quarter of child abuse or neglect cases involve repeat maltreatment.

An important measure of the performance of the city's child welfare system is the extent to which children who were the subjects of abuse or neglect allegations are subjects of subsequent reports (repeated maltreatment is defined as an allegation, either unsubstantiated or substantiated, for which an investigation is opened after the closing of a prior investigation). ACS tracked children who were the subjects of abuse or neglect reports in 1997 or 1998 until July 2000. About 27 percent of children investigated in 1997 were also the subjects of subsequent reports, and 24 percent of children in 1998 were the subjects of subsequent reports.

The rate of repeat investigations tended to vary according to age as well as race/ethnicity. Repeat investigation rates were greater among older children. With respect to race and ethnicity, white children had the highest repeat rate, and Hispanic children had the lowest.

Looking Ahead

The notion of safety took on an entirely new meaning for most New Yorkers on September 11th. Indeed, domestic security concerns are expected to have a major effect on the NYPD's programs and priorities, although their exact nature was unclear at the writing of this report. Along with the Fire Department and Emergency Medical Service, the NYPD will-continue to be a front-line agency in future local security planning and mobilization for domestic security. This may bring significant additional funding and staff to the Department. But it may also detract from the attention given to types of crime unrelated to domestic security.

Other important factors in this respect include the adequacy of federal assistance dollars to help cover the immediate costs of September 11th-related emergency response; and NYPD's possible acceptance of a proposal to increase its civilian workforce, and thus increase the number of police officers available for direct law enforcement functions.

Community-police relations and racial tensions will also shape New Yorkers' experience of safety. The NYPD has articulated that community relations are a priority. Attempts to improve relations have included the establishment of a system of measurements for precinct commanders to increase communication and interaction with the public.

The events of September 11th have changed many New Yorkers' perceptions of the NYPD. Examples of heroism by police officers, firemen and rescue workers have diminished, at least for a time, concerns about the NYPD's uneasy relationship with portions of the New York City community. Whether this effect endures remains to be seen. At its best, it will become the catalyst for a more positive relationship between the police and the city's communities of color.

With respect to violence against women (for domestic violence is directed at women far more than at men) and children in the home, the issues are inter-related phenomena. Experts agree that violence against women and children in the home often occur together — estimates range from 30 percent to 70 percent — but unfortunately the social service systems that address these issues are distinct and often do not work together. Indeed, the systems can even clash in cases where there is a dispute about whether allowing a child continue to live with an abused mother is in the child's best interest. Both systems agree, however, that there are not enough services and shelters to serve the battered women and their children that are known, much less the additional ones that would be revealed if screening programs expanded.

Among the major factors expected to affect trends in domestic violence and child abuse are funding fluctuations and the general economic climate, which may put fragile families under even greater strain. As families come under greater stress because of job loss and economic hardship, advocates fear that domestic violence and child abuse could increase. They also fear funding cutbacks that may result from a municipal fiscal crisis, which would force them to reduce services.

Social Service Implications

In the section below, we outline queries that nonprofit organizations might ask themselves as they consider ways to improve crime and safety in the city's many neighborhoods.

How can nonprofit organizations help facilitate dialogue between the NYPD and communities?

Examples include:

- Facilitating dialogue between community residents and receptive local precincts, through town hall meetings and community forums.

- Help marshall community support for community policing, through residents, local businesses and schools.
- Help identify and disseminate "best practices" information about community policing strategies and programs that improve police-community relations.

How can nonprofit organizations help with the security requirements imposed by the events of September 11th?

Examples include:

- Help marshall community volunteers to participate in civilian activities related to homeland defense initiatives.

How can organizations help in crime prevention efforts?

Illustrative examples include:

- Support crime prevention programs for at-risk youth, such as conflict resolution programs, anti-gang programs, and recreational programs.
- Promote community involvement in local policing efforts, for example by encouraging youngsters to engage in community service for receptive local precincts (e.g. conducting code violation inspections in the neighborhood).
- Support efforts to establish neighborhood crime watches.

How can organizations ensure that all neighborhoods benefit fully and equitably from the police department's crime reduction efforts and resources?

Suggestions include:

- Support civic education activities, especially those focusing on the City budget process, and government accountability and management systems such as CompStat. Support should also be given to programs emphasizing advocacy training for grassroots constituencies.

How can organizations make domestic violence services more accessible, especially to Latina, African-American and foreign-born women?

Suggestions include:

- Support culturally competent outreach to foreign-born women around issues of domestic violence.
- Continue to provide support for shelters and refuge houses for abused women and children.
- Support efforts to integrate domestic violence programs with other services; where feasible, support expansion of "one-stop" shops to include domestic violence assistance.

How might organizations more effectively target and tailor their child abuse intervention and prevention services to communities or constituencies with the highest incidence of victimization?

Suggestions include:

- Support the expansion of family education and outreach activities.

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IX. Philanthropy

Introduction

If any proof was needed, the months following September 11th offered compelling evidence of the generosity for New York City's victims of misfortune. The outpouring of charitable giving — measured not only in dollars but also in time, labor and moral support — underscores how much in New York City is supported by private philanthropy. Paradoxically, the nearly overwhelming levels of support also challenge private both supporters and providers of human services in new ways. In this chapter we examine the general trends and issues that are shaping the private philanthropy that funds much of New York City's human services, as well as, more specifically, the implications of September 11th for philanthropy in the years to come.

It is informative to first place private philanthropy in context with respect to the support available for human needs in New York City. There are no data that allow a straightforward analysis of the various sources of support for New York City's human service organizations. However, a simple comparison illustrates the point that, while significant, private philanthropy cannot even remotely compensate for shortfalls in public funding. The New York Regional Association of Grantmakers, an umbrella organization for philanthropic entities in the New York City metropolitan area, notes that its 250 members had assets totaling approximately $37 billion in 2000. Of that amount, approximately 5 percent, or less than $2 billion, would be disbursed annually. In comparison, the budget for New York City public schools alone is about $12 billion annually.

Private dollars will never be able to substitute for government's commitment to the city's least fortunate, but they can complement it in important ways. Philanthropic trends have a strong effect on the resources available to human service agencies, as well as on the "rules of the game" by which those resources are allocated.

Philanthropic funding is significant in several ways. What can be funded by those dollars is different from, and often complementary to, what public dollars can support. Specifically:

- *It supplements public funding*. Few would argue that the existence of philanthropic funds absolves government of its responsibility to adequately fund social services. But nonpublic dollars often fill in the gaps left by public budgets, providing support for services where public money leaves off.

- ***It supports social experimentation.*** Philanthropic dollars often fund innovative approaches that the public sector, accountable to the taxpaying public and subject to political shifts, might be reluctant to undertake. Philanthropic funders also have the latitude to try long-term, comprehensive initiatives that attempt to address root causes of social problems.

- ***It provides seed money that can be used to leverage other funds.*** Philanthropic dollars can be an important credential that allows recipients to successfully raise other funds elsewhere for their programs.

- ***It can be flexible***, allowing grantees the opportunity to change course if warranted.

- ***It can sometimes be used to cover core operating expenses*** — in contrast to public funding, which focuses on programmatic activities.

In this chapter we examine philanthropic funding trends and the factors that define them. Philanthropic entities include foundations, corporate donors, individual donors, and federated ("all for one") philanthropies such as the United Way and the United Jewish Appeal (UJA)-Federation. We conclude with queries that philanthropic organizations might ask themselves as they consider ways to support the nonprofit community.

The Changing Philanthropic Environment

There are no comprehensive data about the aggregate levels of private support for New York City's human needs, but the level and type of such support available for any one organization is critically shaped by trends operating in the world of philanthropy. The 1990s witnessed the emergence of new players and new ways of doing things in the philanthropic world. The major trends are described below.

The 1990s saw tremendous growth in the number and diversity of philanthropic donors, both foundations and individuals. Since 1987, for example, the number of foundations in the U.S. has increased from 28,000 to about 50,000. Their assets increased from $115 billion to $300 billion. The economic prosperity of the 1990s has fueled an increase in the number and diversity of individual donors as well.

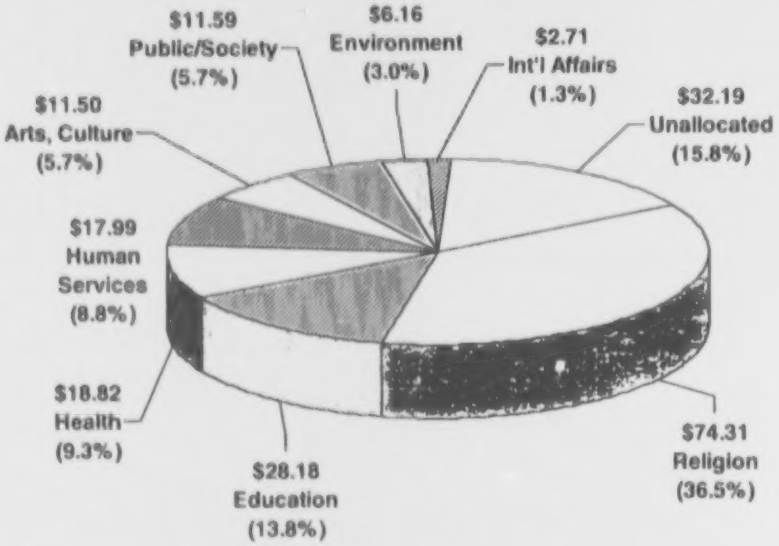
In 2000, charitable giving in the United States topped $203 billion. This represents an increase over the levels of the year before — but slower growth than occurred in the 1990s.

According to *Giving USA*, an annual yearbook of American philanthropy, in 2000, the most recent year for which data are available, total charitable contributions in the United States were $203.5 billion. Charitable giving increased by nearly 7 percent, or $13 billion, from the year before. Though robust, these increases were nonetheless smaller than the ones between two previous years of 1998-1999. In that time, charitable giving had increased by nearly 11 percent.

Giving increased from all sources in 2000 — individual donors, bequests, foundations, and corporations. Foundation giving increased the most over the preceding year (by 20 percent), fueled largely by growth in endowments. Corporate giving increased by a healthy 12 percent, individual contributions by 5 percent and bequests by 3 percent.

Among the recipients of giving, human service organizations received about 9 percent of charitable funds overall (see Exhibit 1) — slightly more than was given for arts and culture (6 percent) but less than for health (9 percent) and education (14 percent). Religious organizations received far more than any other type of organization.

Exhibit 1: Recipients of Charitable Giving Nationwide, 2000

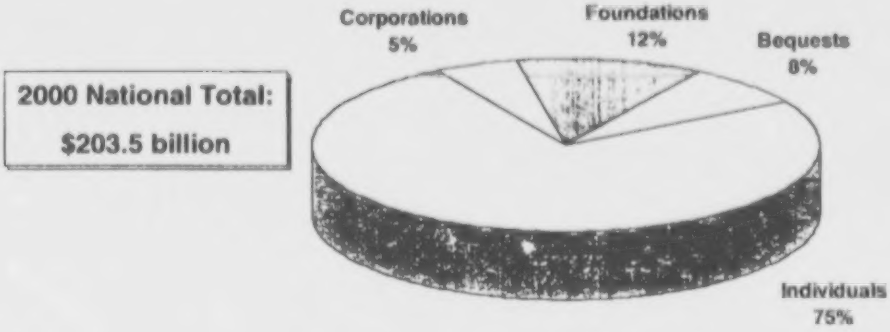


Dollar figures represent billions.
Source: AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy/*Giving USA 2001*

The largest source of philanthropic funding is individual donors, who account for over 80 percent of charitable giving.

Individual donors account for the vast majority of charitable giving (see Exhibit 2). Individual donations accounted for 83 percent of total giving in 2000, with 75 percent from living donors and 8 percent from bequests. Twelve percent comes from foundations and 5 percent from corporations.

Exhibit 2: Sources of Charitable Giving Nationwide, 2000



Dollar figures represent billions.
Source: AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy/*Giving USA 2001*

Individual donors, long the largest source of charitable giving, gained additional significance during the 1990s. The prosperity of that decade also marked the emergence of new breeds of donor: high visibility "mega-donors" such as Ted Turner, Bill Gates and George Soros — as well as many young individuals made wealthy by the high-tech boom of the late 1990s.

These "new philanthropists" do not operate like the established donors of previous times. Often they are concerned about issues that may not have attracted great philanthropic attention in the past. Many of them bring a decidedly "investment" approach to grantmaking, with greater demands for strategic thinking and the efficient use of resources. They are also less likely than the donors of old to be silent. Many of them are high-visibility, hands-on philanthropists that oblige the recipients of their funding to accommodate their programmatic preferences.

The experience of the Silicon Valley with high tech donors sheds some light on these types of donors. According to the Community Foundation of Silicon

Valley, they are more likely to give to charity (their giving rate is 83 percent compared to 69 percent nationwide), more likely to focus on educational initiatives, and less likely to be affiliated with a religious organization. These patterns of giving in the West may signal emerging donor trends nationwide.

A new presence on the scene is foundations operated by, and geared to, specific constituencies.

Against the backdrop of an increase in foundations in the last decade and a half, is the emergence of a relatively new type of donor: foundations established to serve specific constituencies such as women, gay men and lesbians, and specific communities of color. Among such New York-based funds are the New York Women's Foundation, the Stonewall Community Foundation, the Astraea National Lesbian Action Foundation, the Twenty-First Century Foundation, the Asian-American Federation of New York, and the Hispanic Federation. Their financial impact is small compared to "traditional" foundations, but their significance lies beyond the dollar value of their support.

Critics say these funds run counter to the notion of inclusivity, and that they serve to "balkanize" the philanthropic sector. They are also perceived as lacking organizational capacity with respect to fundraising, administration, and program development.

Proponents, however, counter that such funds channel resources to communities that otherwise may be overlooked. By drawing donors who might otherwise not have engaged in charitable giving, such funds can develop tap the philanthropic potential within the constituencies themselves. For donors from these constituencies, they are an introduction to more strategic giving and a source of education about issues and strategies. These funds can also be potential intermediaries between mainstream philanthropy and constituencies that may not otherwise receive attention. For those who care to listen, these funds can be articulate voices for the communities they represent. A number of mainstream funders look to them to learn about community needs, concerns, and promising nonprofits (potential grantees) in these communities. "You can learn a lot by looking at their grants lists about which nonprofits are doing promising work," said one local philanthropic leader.

Such funds have also begun collaborations with each other. In New York City, several such organizations are working together to identify new fundraising models targeting individual donors. For service providers, they are an additional source of funding; for large funders and others interested in specific populations, they are a good link to those communities. Proponents also see them as an important force to redress the racial and ethnic inequities that they feel characterize mainstream philanthropy.

A growing "bottom-line" mentality in philanthropy means greater emphasis on performance measurement and accountability — for both funders and grantees.

Traditional philanthropic organizations have historically operated in a relatively insular, isolated world. At its best, this created a flexible, almost incubator-like environment for action, permitting risky, innovative approaches to be undertaken. But it also protected organizations from public scrutiny and provided little incentive to be accountable for results.

The world has changed significantly in this respect. Philanthropic organizations are coming under greater scrutiny, both from within and without. There is greater pressure to be accountable for their priorities — and their results. Not surprisingly, this extends to the organizations they fund as well. There is a greater emphasis on performance evaluation and on measurable results.

Such pressures can result in greater efficiency and professionalism for the field; they "raise the bar" for everyone. But some caution that these imperatives should be tempered by the recognition that some of philanthropy's most valuable contributions are in fields of endeavor where results take a long time to manifest and progress may be difficult to measure, at least quantitatively — witness leadership development, racial relations, and systemic reforms that attempt to address the root causes of social problems. The challenge for the philanthropic field is to maintain a balance between healthy accountability and sufficient flexibility to permit innovative thinking and bold action.

Collaboration — among both funders and the nonprofits they support — is more essential than ever before.

The recognition of the inter-relatedness of social issues has colored all aspects of social policy and services. A "systems" approach to social problems characterizes many fields — health care, housing and employment are but a few. If a good job were essential to allow a family to afford housing and health insurance, then ideally the workforce development system, housing programs and health care systems would operate, if not in perfect tandem, at least not in opposition. Policy directives now emphasize concepts such as "continuums of care" and coordinated case management. This obliges social service providers to collaborate, or at least to coordinate. Terms such as "synergy," "partnerships" and "strategic alliances" invariably arise in discussions of social issues.

However, collaboration is no easy undertaking. It costs time, staff, and money, and it requires commitment and a level of organizational sophistication. Although collaboration is increasingly seen as a critical basic capacity, few funding sources are willing to fund it directly. Both public and private funders tend to favor programmatic support rather than administrative or capacity-building support. This leaves many service providers struggling to meet the demands for "strategic partnerships" — and often failing to do so as well as they would like.

Among funders as well, collaboration is becoming increasingly important. It is becoming more common and can take many forms. It can mean pooling funds for greater impact; coordinating approaches to leverage what each funder supports individually; making greater effort to learn from each others' experiences, sharing information about what has worked well, what hasn't, and what are the "tricks of the trade." Collaboration among funders has also taken the form of creative administrative solutions such as shared administrative offices and back-office functions.

If collaboration was an attractive concept before, it became paramount in the wake of the attacks of September 11th. Perhaps no other event has driven home the importance of collaboration more forcefully. Disaster relief depends on it. So does preparedness for any future disaster. In particular, the immediate aftermath revealed how useful can be cooperation between large service providers (who have the organizational capacity to respond to crisis) and small community based organizations (who have an excellent sense of community needs).

Collaboration happens more easily in a crisis. Will it endure after the crisis has passed? Unfortunately there are often disincentives to it: competition for funds and turf, as well as the costs of collaboration. However, in this context, federated fundraisers and foundations have a great role to play. Through their funding initiatives they can establish "incentive frameworks" that can encourage collaboration — and provide support for them. The challenge to funders it is to devise creative ways to encourage such alliances and to support the ones that emerge.

Donor choice has become increasingly important, facilitated by the rise of "e-philanthropy."

As noted previously, individual donors account for the vast majority of charitable giving. It is essential that both service providers and charitable organizations, speak effectively to their priorities and concerns.

An important factor that has shaped, and continues to shape, the charitable giving landscape in recent decades is donor choice. Both corporate and individual donors have become increasingly vocal and directive about how their funds are spent. This stands in contrast to the traditional federated-charity model, which gave charities substantial discretion in how to allocate funds. Targeted giving — or giving to specific organizations or programs — has become increasingly important, while unrestricted donations, long the mainstay of federated charities such as the United Way, have declined as a share of total donations.

This trend has been facilitated by the proliferation of technology that makes it possible. One aspect of electronic philanthropy, or e-philanthropy, is the emergence of online charitable contribution services. Websites such as AOL's Helping.org, offer individuals the choice of tens of thousands of nonprofit organizations, detailed (self-reported) information about each organization, and online payment options. In principle, these portals offer potential donors virtually unlimited choice — although in practice, the choice is limited to the organizations listed (a recent search of "human service agencies in New York City" through a major website, for example, yielded only two organizations). This system also obviously favors organizations that are able to market themselves well. Those who may be doing valuable work, but are little visible to the outside world, stand to do far less well.

Donor choice also manifests in the popularity of charitable contribution funds established by financial service companies such as Fidelity's Charitable Gifts Fund. These funds offer "all-in-one" services that allow mid-sized donors (those whose contributions exceed $10,000 but are too small to warrant establishing foundations) to construct tailored charitable giving programs, with all of the administrative details managed by the firm.

These trends have profound implications for the charitable giving landscape. They allow donors greater choice to tailor their contributions to their values, and to do so independently of intermediary organizations. But an important drawback is that they also potentially eliminate the "value added" by knowledgeable intermediaries that help steer donor dollars to the most worthy recipient organizations. Another problem for the donor choice giver is that it may be difficult to find out how or how well contributions are used by the recipient agency – information federated fundraisers such as United Way gather and share with donors.

These trends change the role of federated charities profoundly. Historically, much of their value added has been their in-depth knowledge of specific human service organizations and of human needs in their local areas. Federated charities have served as the "linking agent" between donors and nonprofit organizations, ensuring that worthy but low-profile organizations receive support, and that donors' contributions are channeled wisely. They have also been an important source of unrestricted funds that can be used to pay for critical, but unglamorous, expenses such as operating costs and capacity building activities. To the extent the "market share" of intermediary organizations wanes, these functions are compromised.

In short, factors that permit ever-greater donor choice profoundly change the rules of the game for all the players in charitable giving: donors, intermediaries, and recipients alike. They favor organizations that market themselves well. They permit greater choice and autonomy for donors, and they demonstrate the enormous potential of engaging new donors. Bu they do so at the cost, perhaps, of the contributions to be made by intermediary organizations, and to the disadvantage of organizations that may be doing valuable work but are less adept at making themselves visible to the outside world.

Looking Ahead

Without question, the chief factor affecting the philanthropic landscape of New York City is the aftermath of the events of September 11th. The outpouring of charitable giving in the wake of September 11th created unprecedented dilemmas for New York City's philanthropic community. By what standard to equitably disburse funds? How to coordinate disbursements among the many organizations that had received donations? Would "donor fatigue" set in and result in lower contributions for other purposes and at future times?

There is no precedent for a crisis such as that of September 11th, but some helpful indications are given by past history. In a study of charitable giving during other major political crises (including Pearl Harbor, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Gulf War, the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, and the Oklahoma City bombing), the American Association of Fundraising Counsel (AAFRC) found that charitable giving was not deterred. The total *amount* of charitable giving has increased every year but one (1987) in the last 40 years, even through wars, recessions and other crises.

However, the *rate of growth* in giving does correlate with economic fluctuations, typically falling during difficult economic times. The AAFRC study found that giving over the past 40 years has grown at an average annual rate of nearly 8 percent, but during recessions it averages about 5 percent growth. Thus, giving generally continues to increase, but at a slower rate.

What bodes ill in view of a recession is that higher levels of giving in the last few decades appear to stem from increases in wealth rather than from greater generosity. Indeed, the generosity of Americans, especially high-income ones, has been declining. According to Colin Burke of the University of Maryland-Baltimore County, charitable giving as a proportion of real disposable income declined by one-fourth in the early 1970s and never rebounded. Others have likewise found that charitable contributions as a percentage of income fell in the recession of the early 1990s and failed to rebound. Similarly, foundation spending increased in the 1990s because endowments grew with the stock market, not because foundations ventured off the legally required payout floor of 5 percent of assets. Corporate giving is likewise vulnerable to economic downturns. Businesses typically cut expenses, including philanthropic giving, during recessions. Corporate giving as a percent of pre-tax profits dropped from over 2 percent in 1986 to lower than 1.5 percent since 1999. The implications for philanthropy of a recession that could lower incomes, profits and endowments are pessimistic.

In view of the extraordinary situation created by the terrorist attacks of September 11th — economic downturn in a time of social instability and uncertainty — many have called for foundations to act "countercyclically" and *increase* payouts even if their endowments shrink. Just as consumers are being asked to maintain their spending as a patriotic act to bolster the economy so, observers claim, should foundations maintain their support for the country's vital nonprofit sector. A few — most notably the Packard Foundation — had committed to increase payout rates even as their endowments were taking a hit, but it was not clear how many would follow suit.

As stock markets declined in 2000, foundations began to warn of reduced grantmaking. If they adhere to the required 5 percent minimum payout, this will certainly occur. The impacts of reduced funding are expected to be felt unevenly across nonprofit organizations nationwide. According to the AAFRC, giving to human services has remained steady during recessions — but the problem is that demand increases during recessions. Sectors that have been hard hit during recessions include what AAFRC calls the "public-societal benefit" sector, which includes groups working in civil rights, community improvement, and public policy. Education spending also tends to slow during recession, although education benefited tremendously from increases in giving during the 1990s.

What are the implications of these national tendencies for New York City? As this report was being written, it was too early to know the full effects on charitable giving and philanthropic disbursement. The influx of funds into the city from both public sources and charitable donations for disaster relief was enormous. But still unclear was whether this giving would detract from donations later or for other purposes. The public mood was one of impatience to distribute the funds quickly and for certain classes of victims, rather than for longer-term causes or ones less directly tied to the disaster. It may well be that organizations not linked to disaster relief directly will not share in the influx of funds.

However, despite the uncertainty about levels of funding, some features of the new post- September 11th philanthropic landscape are emerging, and they apply equally to philanthropic funders as to the service providers they support. It is not that the tasks are themselves new — as the preceding discussion illustrates — but rather that the "double whammy" of September 11th and economic decline elevate them from "deferrable" to urgent. These include:

- Greater pressure to accomplish more with fewer resources. This creates sharp incentives to better measure success and assess program performance.
- Incentives for greater coordination and collaboration. The immediate aftermath of the attacks revealed how useful collaboration can be, especially between large service providers (who have the capacity to respond to crises) and small community-based ones (who have an excellent sense of communities' needs).
- Greater awareness of the need to connect more deeply to diverse communities — and to the community-based organizations that know them well.

What does this mean for social service providers and their supporters? The implications are examined the following section.

Social Service Implications

With the possible exception of organizations tied directly to disaster relief, a more difficult fiscal environment faces New York City's human service providers. Competition for funding will no doubt increase. Selection processes for philanthropic funding have been becoming more rigorous and will become even more so. Greater attention is being given to achievement of target outcomes. As e-philanthropy rises in popularity, organizations must position themselves to be visible in this new fundraising arena.

Who will do well in this environment? The organizations best positioned to compete successfully are those with the organizational capacity to respond to these demands. They bode poorly for newly established, small, struggling community-based organizations that have less capacity — staff, experience, technological savvy, and organizational sophistication — to meet these challenges.

A more rigorous fundraising environment can be the catalyst for positive change — if it is coupled with assistance that helps promising but needful organizations compete effectively. Philanthropic funders have enormous opportunity to develop, through their grantmaking, the types of incentive structures that promote greater accountability, self-assessment, and collaboration.

Support for organizational capacity building is the key. This can involve both support for technical assistance to nonprofit organizations (for example, paying for consulting or training by an external provider), as well as direct support to nonprofits themselves for administrative, management and governance activities (for example, supporting the salary of staff members for these activities).

Such support is key if the important contributions that young, small, less sophisticated organizations can make is not to be lost because they cannot compete effectively for philanthropic dollars. Questions that financial supporters of New York City's human service community might ask themselves as they consider ways to help them include:

How can supporters of the nonprofit sector help nonprofit organizations improve their accountability and performance measurement?

Examples include:

- Providing support for the upgrading of financial systems;
- Supporting the development and implementation of management information systems;
- Providing professional training and other staff development activities;
- Providing assistance for the development and use of self-assessment mechanisms;
- Supporting the improvement of management and governance capacity (e.g. strategic planning processes and/or management consulting);
- Identifying best practices to improve program effectiveness, and technical assistance to help nonprofits adopt them.

How can funders help promote collaboration between nonprofit agencies?

Illustrative examples include:

- Supporting initiatives that explicitly focus on fostering a "systems" approach to social problems (with specified target outcomes geared to these goals);
- Providing dedicated funding for staff members to support their inter-agency collaborative activities;
- Supporting program activities which are the linchpin of "systems" oriented initiatives, such as coordinated case management;
- Supporting efforts to build bridges between entities that have not worked together before;
- Supporting coalitions of nonprofit organizations;
- Supporting peer mentoring initiatives among nonprofit organizations.

How can supporters of nonprofit organizations help them market themselves effectively in fundraising?

Suggestions include:

- Supporting technological upgrades and training (for example, for development of online fundraising tools);
- Providing support for improvement of communications (e.g. newsletters and marketing materials);
- Supporting the provision of training on fundraising methods, particularly those oriented to helping nonprofits tap promising sources of funding such as wealthy individual donors.

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X. A Framework for Action

Introduction

As the preceding chapters illustrate, in many respects New Yorkers made tremendous gains with respect to human needs during the middle and late 1990s. That they did so is testament to the city's resourcefulness and creativity — that of individual residents, of human service providers, and of their supporters. It is also a hopeful sign that the same energy can be applied to address the problems that remain. The challenge of the years ahead will be to maintain the progress that was made in the 1990s, to extend its promise to those who did not share in it, and to keep the gains from eroding in the face of an uncertain environment. A tall order indeed!

Moreover, action must be taken against a unique confluence of events. The city faces the enormous task of recovery — psychic as well as physical and economic — from a disaster that has no precedent anywhere, the attacks of September 11th. An economic downturn could reverse many of the gains made by New Yorkers during the prosperous middle and late 1990s, and pitch those who are most vulnerable even further into need. Finally, as this report was being written, the city faced the prospect of a major municipal fiscal crisis, the worst in years and one that was exacerbated by the economic fallout from September 11th. This threatened to cut funding for human services just as demand for them was expected to increase.

But there is opportunity as well. The city received an enormous influx of funds for disaster relief. Reconstruction will create job opportunities, and also the chance to rebuild the affected area in ways that may more equitably benefit a greater number of people. New Yorkers are unified by an unprecedented sense of community and civic purpose. A greater sense of tenderness characterizes the city, in both senses of the word: greater vulnerability as well as greater compassion.

In this new environment, the need is greater than ever for resource allocation decisions that are well-informed and wisely targeted. This report is one step — but only the first of several — in that process. New York City's human needs are too numerous and too complex to lend themselves to a simple "cookbook" list of priorities. The overview presented in this report best serves as a catalyst and a foundation for the necessary subsequent steps needed to make strategic resource allocation decisions.

Before considering how the information presented in this report can be used to define resource and program decisions, let us first consider the "big picture" of what this report tells us. In the following sections we outline a number of cross-cutting themes that have arisen in a variety of topics, including several areas in which better information would be helpful. We follow with a summary of priority areas for funding. Finally, we conclude with considerations to help organizations translate the findings of this report into a strategic plan of action.

Cross-Cutting Themes

A number of cross-cutting themes that have emerged from the research of this report:

The major social problems are inter-related.

Few of the social problems in New York City exist in isolation from each other. At the root of many of the human needs discussed in this report is poverty. But poverty is not the only factor that leaves New Yorkers at risk. So does lack of information about available resources, social isolation, and the lack of a voice in the forums of power. Domestic violence, social isolation, civic disenfranchisement, poor mental health — these are problems that know no economic boundaries. But whatever their root cause, it is clear that almost any social problem reverberates throughout virtually all aspects of a person's life: family life, job productivity, engagement in the community. Virtually none of the social problems outlined in this report exists, or can be addressed, separate from the others.

Prevention is wiser than the cure.

Implicit throughout this report is that preventive social services are a wiser, cheaper, and more effective solution than "reactive" services that address problems after the fact, and after they have become more serious. Preventing homelessness by addressing the problems of affordable housing and mental health and substance abuse is better than addressing its multiple effects. It is better to prevent domestic violence and child abuse than to have to address its effects in the courts or the schools. Improving education is preferable to addressing the problems presented by a poorly trained, poorly socialized generation of youngsters.

What works is, in many respects, already known.

Much of what we need to do is well known. There is a robust body of knowledge, within New York City's human services community and elsewhere, about the characteristics of successful programs for children, families and neighborhoods. What is needed is the sharing of this body of knowledge in both formal and informal ways. Also essential, of course, are adequate resources to implement what is known to work well.

Higher aggregate funding levels do not necessarily mean more or better services.

In her book *Common Purpose: Strengthening Families and Neighborhoods to Rebuild America*, Lisbeth Schorr notes that many promising programs for children and families fail to make the transition "from the hothouse to the mainstream." When they are ramped up to a large scale, the pressure to extend the benefits of funding widely causes programs to be diluted or dismembered, rendering them ineffective. Higher aggregate levels of funding for a particular type of social service are not an automatic cure if they result in more programs, and each is inadequately funded to do a good job.

Increases in program funds may also have little impact if they do not also support the administrative and management tasks necessary to deliver services effectively. Thus, appropriate *scale of resources* and *organizational capacity* are critical considerations in funding decisions.

There is little systematic information available about needs in relation to services available.

Just as important as acknowledging what is known, is the recognition of subjects about which we wish we knew more. Clearly, additions to the body of knowledge about the factors discussed below would help inform our understanding about many of New York City's social service needs.

Information about *needs* and about *service availability* are each essential to put the other in perspective. Tallies of negative health or other outcomes (e.g. incidence of mental illness, specific diseases, and such) are based on the assumption that if services were adequate, these conditions would not exist. They are at best indirect indicators of need. They speak to the demand for services, but not to the supply.

Conversely, simple inventories of resources available can be helpful as resource guides, but they mean little if we do not know how many people would need that service. They speak to the supply of services, but not to demand for them. Anecdotal evidence about demand can be compelling, but it does not indicate the magnitude of the problem (how many people need service X that are not receiving it?), and it leaves us unable to compare needs across different types of social services (is the need more pressing for service X or service Y?).

An important next step following a broad overview of the human needs "landscape" are analyses that examine need and service availability in relation to each other. But for such analyses to be robust and meaningful, the subjects have to be narrowly focused, so that the questions can be defined clearly and precisely.

We know little about the dynamics that underlie the trends in New York City's human service needs.

As noted earlier in this report, we know little about the degree of "turnover" in the ranks of the poor. It is disturbing that throughout nearly a decade of prosperity, one-fifth of New Yorkers remained in deep poverty. But simple comparisons over time do not tell us whether the same families that were poor early in the decade are still poor, or whether they moved up the economic ladder and were replaced by others. Thus, although poverty is persistent at the aggregate level, we do not know if it is so at the individual level. The same applies to "snapshot" comparisons of people suffering from other problems as well.

The dynamics of poverty (or other trends) have major implications for types of services that may be needed. Should we be focusing primarily on programs to help the persistently poor (or homeless or mentally ill), on those that help people surmount an immediate crisis, or on those that help those on the edge of self-sufficiency to maintain their foothold there? Knowing the relative sizes of these groups would help allocate resources most appropriately. Certainly, the persistence of significant numbers of New Yorkers who are not doing well is by itself a reason for concern, regardless of its underlying cause. But if we wish to take a deeper look, longitudinal studies in the areas of human services are needed.

More information about program performance would be useful to inform decisions.

In many areas of human services, much is known about approaches that work. But when resource allocation decisions must be made with respect to specific programs in specific organizations, too often there is little systematic knowledge upon which to base a decision. There is a need for performance assessment on a wider scale. Admittedly, many programs work to effect change that is not readily measurable. But the difficulty of measuring certain types of outcomes is no excuse for not holding programs accountable for results. Well-informed assessments *can* be developed that provide useful guidance both to both funders and service providers about program effectiveness. At their best, as described later in this chapter, such assessments provide feedback that also allows programs to make mid-course corrections to improve.

Priority Areas for Funding

How to apply the findings of this report to specific decisions about funding or program priorities? Among the ways in which organizations can establish their priorities is according to population group, substantive area (e.g. housing, health care, or others), or function (programmatic funding versus capacity-building). Which of these frameworks is most appropriate depends on an organization's mission, for some organizations focus on specific populations, others on substantive topics, while yet others are more general in their scope. Taking into account the findings of the preceding chapters, we outline below possible priority areas in the context of these frameworks.

By Population Group

What populations are most at risk? For which populations are investments likely to have the biggest "multiplier" effect — that is, to result in benefits beyond the immediate investment? The city's demographic trends suggest that several groups are especially important as the focus for attention.

- ***Children.*** The population of children is large and growing quickly in New York City. Moreover, children are a particularly vulnerable population; and failure to address their needs can lead to high societal costs later on. In addition, because so many of New York's youngsters are children of color, or the sons and daughters of immigrants, it continues to be imperative that social services to them be provided in culturally appropriate ways. This implies that schools will continue to be an important focus of intervention. Childcare remains important, especially if the workforce gains made by low-income parents are to be maintained in a harsher economic environment. The health and mental health needs of children deserve special attention.

- ***People of Color and Immigrants.*** Immigrants are vulnerable on several fronts. Because many immigrants work in low-paying, precarious jobs, they are particularly likely to be vulnerable to any economic downturn. At the same time, they are also ineligible for many public assistance programs.

  The U.S. war on terrorism will affect immigrants, though not in ways that are easy to predict. To the extent it involves close scrutiny of non-citizens, greater enforcement of laws against illegal immigrants, racial profiling and the exacerbation of racial tension, it may increase the need for legal assistance, advocacy assistance, and programs aimed at the protection of civil rights. Resource allocations should take into account the changing composition of ethnic and racial groups, consistent with the trends described in this report.

- ***Senior citizens.*** The baby boom generation will begin to turn 60 in 2006. This will create a greater need for elderly services of all types, including improved physical access to health care, expanded social services, support for family care providers, and development of supportive housing for elders, to name a few. It also offers opportunities to utilize the experience and energy of newly-retired individuals who wish to give back to their communities, for example through the institution of community service or youth mentoring programs involving elders.

- ***Workers tenuously allied to the workforce.*** An economic downturn can be expected to hit hardest those with the most tenuous foothold in the labor market — new entrants to the labor force such as former welfare recipients, newly arrived immigrants (as mentioned above), and those holding jobs in the parts of the economy vulnerable to cutback.

By Substantive Area

In a fiscal environment of sharp retrenchment at the municipal level, the paramount considerations with respect to human services are likely to be maintaining as much as possible the gains made in the 1990s, and providing support for those who need it most. Key priority areas among *substantive program areas* are those that:

- ***Address the most severe life situations.*** In the face of job layoffs, unemployment and cutbacks in social services, we can expect greater need for emergency "safety net" services. This suggests funding priority for homeless shelters, food banks, and emergency assistance programs, as well as assistance obtaining access to health care for those who lost employer-sponsored health insurance.

- ***Represent "linchpin factors" that are key to progress.*** Certain needs, if left unaddressed, render other types of assistance moot. For example, a job offer means little if one has no way to get to it and no childcare. The existence of various public assistance programs means little if people don't know they are eligible for them. The availability of free health care means little if the information is not provided in a way that is accessible to non-English speakers. These suggest that funding priority be given to programs that address these "linchpin" factors — for example, employment support services, culturally appropriate outreach, and programs that help people take advantage of existing resources.

- ***Offer the best chance for clients to achieve well-being over time.*** These can be thought of as investments for the long term. Such programs include education and workforce development programs, and programs that promote the production of affordable housing. They also include investments in programs that aim to strengthen civic engagement and community empowerment, and preventive social services.

By Organizational Capacity

The priorities discussed above are chiefly programmatic ones; that is, they suggest specific types of programs that might be supported. But the impact of programmatic funding is lessened if the funds are overlaid onto a weak organizational infrastructure. Capacity-building assistance is crucial to ensure the effectiveness of program dollars. Therefore, emphasis should be placed on providers achieving a core set of capacities such as:

- Strategic planning and program design;
- Financial management;
- Data collection and self-assessment;
- Cultural competence;
- Fund-raising skills;
- Staff development (and retention);
- Case management;
- Inter-agency coordination and development of strategic partnerships;
- Self-assessment and impact measurement; and
- Identification and adoption of relevant best practices in all of the areas above.

How might an organization use these considerations to develop a specific and strategically targeted course of action? This is the topic of the section below.

A Strategic Approach to Decisionmaking

Any one organization will translate the considerations outlined above into a plan of action in its own unique way. Organizational decisionmaking processes are invariably idiosyncratic, reflecting each organization's own unique priorities, resources and world view.

But as unique as these decisionmaking processes can be, there are certain elements that strong ones have in common. The most effective organizations make their decisions not on a case-by-case basis but *strategically*. A strategic approach is more important than ever in times when uncertainty and potential funding cutbacks reduce the "margin of error." What are the elements of such an approach? They include:

Element 1: A clearly defined sense of mission and "niche."

The single most important prerequisite to a strategic approach is a clearly defined sense of what the organization wants to ultimately achieve with its funding. Effective organizations see themselves not merely as financial supporters or service providers but as agents of change. What type of change, and by what "pathways" would change occur? Does the organization want to associate itself with a particular population group, geographic area, or specific subject? Does it view itself as a catalyst for programmatic innovations, or as a provider of "infrastructural" capacity-building support (or some of both)? Does it view itself as a facilitator that helps communities identify and prioritize areas of common concern, and then helps mobilize resources for community impact?

Every other aspect of strategic decisionmaking is predicated on the assumption that that the funding organization is acting according to a clear sense of its role in effecting positive change.

Element 2: Consideration of one's funding vis a vis other sources available.

Strategic funding decisions are those that take into account the gaps left by other funding sources. If publicly-funded employment and training programs do not support services that "make work pay" (such as childcare), there is a need to support such programs. If public dollars fail to support the functions that are needed to implement programs effectively (e.g. case management or culturally appropriate outreach), there is a need for private funds to do so. If public resources are diverted to activities directly linked to the September 11th recovery effort, there is a greater need to focus on activities no longer receiving such support.

Element 3: A "systems" approach to social problems.

If social problems are multi-faceted, then so must be the solutions. A "systems" approach operates at several levels. It views individuals as parts of larger "systems" — for example, families and communities — and treats them accordingly. It also recognizes that any one dimension of well-being — economic, social, or psychological — is integrally related to the others. The best programs, recognizing this, treat no individual in isolation from his or her family and community, and no aspect of that individual's well-being as separate from the rest. A "systems" approach means making available a full array of services in order to make a difference in people's lives.

This approach has increasingly (if imperfectly) characterized many social policies over the last decade. It can be seen in the movement toward "continuums of care" (for example, in housing and health care) and "one-stop" service delivery. The goals are to ensure that clients receive the full array of services that they need; and to avoid gaps, duplication and inefficiencies in service delivery.

Unfortunately, many such attempts fall short of the goal. The track record for one-stop service delivery, for example, has often been disappointing because it has primarily reflected co-location of services rather than integrated services. The fragmentation of service delivery in many areas of social services makes even service *coordination* a challenge. True service *integration* remains an even more ambitious goal.

Funders have an enormous role to play here. They can create the types of incentive structures that encourage service integration — and also reward it, through sustained funding commitments.

Element 4: A focus on interventions that yield large "multiplier effects."

Related to the importance of "systems" approaches to social problems noted above is the recognition that the most strategic investments are those that yield "ripple effect" benefits. Sometimes this means interventions that help in several dimensions of life (e.g. helping someone get a well-paying job with good benefits also helps them obtain better access to health care and housing). Other times it refers to interventions that benefit more than just the direct recipient of services (e.g. helping a mentally ill parent obtain good counseling improves life for the entire family). An important question to ask in weighing funding or program priorities is, "Does anyone else benefit? Does helping in this regard help in others?"

Element 5: Support for capacity-building activities boost the effectiveness of program dollars.

To be effective, any kind of programmatic assistance must be overlaid onto a solid organizational infrastructure — hence the importance of the organizational capacity-building considerations outlined in the previous section of this chapter. Many of New York City's human service providers work in difficult conditions, characterized by low pay, high turnover and more need than they can accommodate. At the same time, the most effective approaches to social services are especially demanding of organizations. Systems approaches, service integration, development of collaborative partnerships — these take time, organizational savvy, patience and commitment.

Yet it is precisely capacity-building activities that tend to be underfunded, as public and private funders focus on programmatic activities. If promising organizations are to be helped to attain their potential, support for organizational capacity building is essential.

Element 6: Basis in solid information about performance, impact and knowledge about what works.

Objective information about program effectiveness is essential to strategic grantmaking. It allows funders to monitor whether their investments are bearing fruit and helps them know what needs fixing, and how to do so. There are a number of ways to foster program performance, among them external program evaluations and self-assessment. One of the most effective tools is a "formative evaluation" approach which can combine the best of both. This assessment approach is powerful because it provides feedback *as the program is evolving,* rather than only after the fact. It can identify early in a project what is working well, what is not, and — critically — what would be required to improve. Furthermore, it is collaborative in nature. It provides feedback to recipient organizations that can help them improve, and often helps promote a culture of self-assessment. Conducted well, formative program assessments can help both funders and grantees improve their effectiveness.

More broadly, better dissemination about what is known to work in addressing New York City's human needs (best practices, and lessons learned) is invaluable in helping select the most promising interventions and organizations. Funders can play a key catalytic role in this regard, helping recipient organizations learn from each other and from their respective fields.

Conclusion

Much has been made of the unique situation in which New York City finds itself in the post-September 11th world. Yet, although the uncertainties of the current period are unique, in some ways they are timeless. The situation facing decisionmakers has never been, and will probably never be, different. Only the nature of the uncertainties changes, not the fact of their existence. If the challenges of the coming years are great, so are the ingenuity and commitment of New York City's human services community to ensure that the voices of *all* New Yorkers, even the most vulnerable, are heard — and answered.

Slicing the Apple:

Need Amidst Affluence in New York City, 2002

Volume II
Appendices

May 2002

United Way of New York City.
The Way New York Cares.
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Community District	People				Families				Households			
	Total persons, 1990	Total persons, 2000	Population Change	Percent Change	Total families, 1990	Total families, 2000	Population change	Percent change	Total households, 1990	Total households, 2000	Population change	Percent change
New York City	7,322,564	8,008,278	685,714	9%	1,755,718	1,853,223	97,505	6%	2,816,274	3,021,588	205,314	7%
Bronx	1,203,789	1,332,650	128,861	11%	291,978	315,090	23,112	8%	423,191	463,212	40,021	9%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	81,390	86,337	4,947	6%	19,414	19,771	357	2%	26,334	28,332	1,998	8%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	40,463	47,261	6,798	17%	9,160	10,648	1,488	16%	12,517	14,661	2,144	17%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	56,558	68,107	11,549	20%	12,908	15,884	2,976	23%	18,026	22,203	4,177	23%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	119,331	139,394	20,063	17%	27,762	32,300	4,538	16%	40,075	45,903	5,828	15%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	114,978	125,524	10,546	9%	27,348	29,041	1,693	6%	36,100	39,248	3,148	9%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	66,760	74,782	8,022	12%	15,652	16,852	1,200	8%	21,914	24,702	2,788	13%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	128,289	141,176	12,887	10%	30,804	32,541	1,737	6%	46,732	47,744	1,012	2%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	89,239	93,649	4,410	5%	22,558	22,526	-32	0%	37,643	38,572	929	2%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	166,061	178,961	12,900	8%	42,054	44,689	2,635	6%	59,009	63,221	4,212	7%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	98,030	104,367	6,337	6%	26,798	27,314	516	2%	40,327	44,074	3,747	9%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	97,060	110,325	13,265	14%	24,965	26,657	1,692	7%	38,543	41,429	2,886	7%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	131,327	149,988	18,661	14%	32,555	36,866	4,311	13%	45,971	53,123	7,152	16%
Brooklyn	2,300,664	2,465,326	164,662	7%	563,283	584,120	20,837	4%	827,679	880,727	53,048	6%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	153,951	160,393	6,442	4%	35,808	34,374	-1,434	-4%	52,045	55,652	3,607	7%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	99,115	103,583	4,468	5%	20,146	19,904	-242	-1%	40,802	44,733	3,931	10%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	137,333	142,062	4,729	3%	31,691	32,699	1,008	3%	47,887	50,361	2,474	5%
4 - Bushwick	102,979	104,358	1,379	1%	24,549	23,864	-685	-3%	30,505	31,095	590	2%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	161,242	175,578	14,336	9%	38,285	41,893	3,608	9%	48,984	55,868	6,884	14%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	102,002	104,425	2,423	2%	23,481	22,852	-629	-3%	43,608	46,894	3,286	8%
7 - Sunset Park	101,766	118,820	17,054	17%	24,385	26,575	2,190	9%	34,961	38,749	3,788	11%
8 - Crown Heights	97,989	96,407	-1,582	-2%	22,393	21,872	-521	-2%	35,321	37,443	2,122	6%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	109,670	103,384	-6,286	-6%	26,154	25,097	-1,057	-4%	36,244	36,686	442	1%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	110,587	123,348	12,761	12%	28,487	30,464	1,977	7%	48,489	51,576	3,087	6%
11 - Bensonhurst	148,065	170,053	21,988	15%	40,300	44,281	3,981	10%	58,789	63,437	4,648	8%
12 - Borough Park	159,556	184,084	24,528	15%	38,791	41,258	2,467	6%	54,388	57,229	2,841	5%
13 - Coney Island	101,555	105,428	3,873	4%	26,450	26,507	57	0%	42,043	42,302	259	1%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	163,068	170,197	7,129	4%	40,161	40,372	211	1%	57,729	58,003	274	0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	144,339	168,365	24,026	17%	38,843	43,872	5,029	13%	58,903	64,790	5,887	10%
16 - Brownsville	84,820	84,700	-120	0%	19,615	20,038	423	2%	26,517	28,169	1,652	6%
17 - East Flatbush	159,980	165,372	5,392	3%	38,934	40,694	1,760	5%	51,256	55,670	4,414	9%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	162,648	194,377	31,729	20%	44,810	49,953	5,143	11%	59,208	65,936	6,728	11%
Manhattan	1,487,536	1,537,195	49,659	3%	305,368	301,970	-3,398	-1%	716,811	738,644	21,833	3%
1 - Financial District	23,755	32,150	8,395	35%	4,845	6,178	1,333	28%	11,523	15,597	4,074	35%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	93,805	93,117	-688	-1%	16,249	14,903	-1,346	-8%	52,019	52,748	729	1%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	163,433	166,678	3,245	2%	33,986	32,676	-1,310	-4%	65,535	69,778	4,243	6%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	85,490	87,189	1,699	2%	14,166	12,955	-1,211	-9%	49,372	51,165	1,793	4%
5 - Midtown	43,410	43,967	557	1%	6,375	6,414	39	1%	24,350	26,094	1,744	7%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	133,314	143,547	10,233	8%	25,996	25,747	-249	-1%	82,744	88,138	5,394	7%
7 - Upper West Side	210,786	207,993	-2,793	-1%	42,428	41,227	-1,201	-3%	115,185	113,289	-1,896	-2%
8 - Upper East Side	210,970	217,063	6,093	3%	44,841	43,939	-902	-2%	121,652	124,300	2,648	2%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	107,015	111,710	4,695	4%	21,891	21,654	-237	-1%	40,254	39,809	-445	-1%
10 - Central Harlem	99,272	107,252	7,980	8%	21,684	23,682	1,998	9%	41,486	45,710	4,224	10%
11 - East Harlem	110,599	117,743	7,144	6%	25,864	25,924	60	0%	40,162	43,318	3,156	8%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	197,996	208,301	10,305	5%	45,118	45,860	742	2%	69,654	70,515	861	1%
Queens	1,951,598	2,229,379	277,781	14%	495,625	537,991	42,366	9%	718,377	782,664	64,287	13%
1 - Astoria	174,717	198,309	23,592	14%	44,194	46,018	1,824	4%	72,005	78,549	6,544	9%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	95,390	109,667	14,277	15%	23,114	24,630	1,516	7%	38,487	41,279	2,792	7%
3 - Jackson Heights	128,127	169,418	41,291	32%	30,771	37,798	7,027	23%	46,622	53,148	6,526	14%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	136,533	166,171	29,638	22%	32,707	36,851	4,144	13%	45,593	50,223	4,630	10%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	148,154	163,749	15,595	11%	40,588	42,380	1,792	4%	59,121	60,964	1,843	3%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	106,393	114,688	8,295	8%	28,682	29,424	742	3%	51,491	52,908	1,417	3%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	221,721	246,082	24,361	11%	59,113	62,835	3,722	6%	83,479	90,053	6,574	8%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	129,423	143,448	14,025	11%	34,386	35,996	1,610	5%	50,318	52,662	2,344	5%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	113,694	146,691	32,997	29%	28,684	34,322	5,638	20%	41,415	47,501	6,086	15%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	107,304	127,520	20,216	19%	28,131	31,653	3,522	13%	35,313	40,872	5,559	16%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	108,297	116,493	8,196	8%	30,432	31,319	887	3%	41,677	44,632	2,955	7%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	201,155	222,685	21,530	11%	46,174	51,810	5,636	12%	61,762	70,216	8,454	14%
13 - Queens Village	179,960	197,047	17,087	9%	45,135	48,372	3,237	7%	56,302	62,535	6,233	11%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	100,710	106,766	6,056	6%	23,515	24,355	840	4%	34,792	37,036	2,244	6%
Staten Island	378,977	443,728	64,751	17%	99,464	114,052	14,588	15%	130,216	156,341	26,125	20%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	138,009	162,760	24,751	18%	35,181	39,083	3,902	11%	49,901	57,357	7,456	15%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	114,104	128,033	13,929	12%	30,307	33,525	3,218	11%	39,350	45,833	6,483	16%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	126,864	152,935	26,071	21%	33,976	41,444	7,468	22%	40,965	53,151	12,186	30%

Source: 1990 Census and 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin, 1990 and 2000

	1990		2000	
Total Population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York City	7,322,564	100%	8,008,278	100%
Nonhispanic of Single Race:				
White Nonhispanic	3,178,712	43%	2,801,267	35%
Black/African American Nonhispanic	1,874,892	26%	1,962,154	25%
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	496,287	7%	783,058	10%
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	15,149	0%	17,321	0%
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	19,597	0%	58,775	1%
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	225,149	3%
Hispanic Origin	1,737,927	24%	2,160,554	27%
Bronx	1,203,789	100%	1,332,650	100%
Nonhispanic of Single Race:				
White Nonhispanic	276,221	23%	193,651	15%
Black/African American Nonhispanic	380,670	32%	416,338	31%
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	30,948	3%	39,032	3%
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	2,907	0%	3,488	0%
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	4,177	0%	8,227	1%
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	27,209	2%
Hispanic Origin	508,866	42%	644,705	48%
Brooklyn	2,300,664	100%	2,465,326	100%
Nonhispanic of Single Race:				
White Nonhispanic	928,255	40%	854,532	35%
Black/African American Nonhispanic	806,864	35%	848,583	34%
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	108,461	5%	185,094	8%
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	4,443	0%	4,494	0%
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	5,036	0%	16,057	1%
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	68,688	3%
Hispanic Origin	447,605	19%	487,878	20%
Manhattan	1,487,536	100%	1,537,195	100%
Nonhispanic of Single Race:				
White Nonhispanic	728,563	49%	703,873	46%
Black/African American Nonhispanic	264,717	18%	234,698	15%
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	107,199	7%	143,863	9%
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	2,568	0%	2,465	0%
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	3,792	0%	5,536	0%
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	28,944	2%
Hispanic Origin	380,697	26%	417,816	27%
Queens	1,951,598	100%	2,229,379	100%
Nonhispanic of Single Race:				
White Nonhispanic	941,890	48%	732,895	33%
Black/African American Nonhispanic	394,170	20%	422,831	19%
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	233,297	12%	390,164	18%
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	4,702	0%	6,275	0%
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	6,213	0%	28,098	1%
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	92,511	4%
Hispanic Origin	371,326	19%	556,605	25%
Staten Island	378,977	100%	443,728	100%
Nonhispanic of Single Race:				
White Nonhispanic	303,783	80%	316,316	71%
Black/African American Nonhispanic	28,471	8%	39,704	9%
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	16,382	4%	24,905	6%
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	529	0%	599	0%
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	379	0%	857	0%
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	7,797	2%
Hispanic Origin	29,433	8%	53,550	12%

Source: 1990 Census and 2000 Census, City of New York, Department of City Planning, NYC 2000: Results from the 2000 Census, Population Growth and Race/Hispanic Composition, summer 2001.

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

Community District	All Asians					
	Asians/ Pacific Islanders, 1990	As % of Total Pop, 1990	Asians/ Pacific Islanders, 2000	As % of Total Pop, 2000	Change in Asian/PI population	Percent Change
New York City	510,549	7%	891,980	11%	381,431	75%
Bronx	33,696	3%	52,710	4%	19,014	56%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	356	0%	1,152	1%	796	224%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	218	1%	599	1%	381	175%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	211	0%	693	1%	482	228%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	1,959	2%	3,411	2%	1,452	74%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	2,750	2%	3,347	3%	597	22%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	730	1%	1,469	2%	739	101%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	10,363	8%	11,459	8%	1,096	11%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	4,043	5%	5,736	6%	1,693	42%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	5,967	4%	10,044	6%	4,077	68%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	900	1%	2,404	2%	1,504	167%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	3,678	4%	8,018	7%	4,340	118%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	2,479	2%	4,378	3%	1,899	77%
Brooklyn	111,148	5%	213,660	9%	102,512	92%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	4,487	3%	6,855	4%	2,368	53%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	3,323	3%	6,356	6%	3,033	91%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	549	0%	2,350	2%	1,801	328%
4 - Bushwick	4,388	4%	4,532	4%	144	3%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	5,748	4%	9,667	6%	3,919	68%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	3,037	3%	5,913	6%	2,876	95%
7 - Sunset Park	11,754	12%	22,522	19%	10,768	92%
8 - Crown Heights	968	1%	2,362	2%	1,394	144%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	1,257	1%	1,546	1%	289	23%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	8,112	7%	19,170	16%	11,058	136%
11 - Bensonhurst	16,208	11%	40,966	24%	24,758	153%
12 - Borough Park	14,056	9%	28,981	16%	14,925	106%
13 - Coney Island	6,159	6%	10,849	10%	4,690	76%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	11,607	7%	15,872	9%	4,265	37%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	10,871	8%	22,795	14%	11,924	110%
16 - Brownsville	587	1%	1,212	1%	625	106%
17 - East Flatbush	2,077	1%	2,834	2%	757	36%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	5,961	4%	8,878	5%	2,917	49%
Manhattan	110,168	7%	160,621	10%	50,453	46%
1 - Financial District	2,407	10%	5,126	16%	2,719	113%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	11,934	13%	14,632	16%	2,698	23%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	49,337	30%	60,827	36%	11,490	23%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	4,480	5%	8,242	9%	3,762	84%
5 - Midtown	3,175	7%	6,364	14%	3,189	100%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	10,143	8%	17,010	12%	6,867	68%
7 - Upper West Side	7,723	4%	13,469	6%	5,746	74%
8 - Upper East Side	8,614	4%	15,499	7%	6,885	80%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	5,019	5%	7,043	6%	2,024	40%
10 - Central Harlem	467	0%	1,596	1%	1,129	242%
11 - East Harlem	1,855	2%	4,210	4%	2,355	127%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	4,847	2%	6,603	3%	1,756	36%
Queens	238,818	12%	438,896	20%	200,078	84%
1 - Astoria	17,522	10%	31,880	16%	14,358	82%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	20,306	21%	31,926	29%	11,620	57%
3 - Jackson Heights	16,977	13%	27,100	16%	10,123	60%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	39,356	29%	51,679	31%	12,323	31%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	7,636	5%	11,956	7%	4,320	57%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	13,875	13%	26,233	23%	12,358	89%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	50,092	23%	92,747	38%	42,655	85%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	19,322	15%	38,177	27%	18,855	98%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	10,282	9%	30,431	21%	20,149	196%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	7,058	7%	23,558	18%	16,500	234%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	14,768	14%	32,015	27%	17,247	117%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	9,172	5%	15,199	7%	6,027	66%
13 - Queens Village	10,989	6%	23,440	12%	12,451	113%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	1,463	1%	2,555	2%	1,092	75%
Staten Island	16,719	4%	28,301	6%	11,582	69%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	5,194	4%	10,331	6%	5,137	99%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	7,893	7%	12,316	10%	4,423	56%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	3,632	3%	5,654	4%	2,022	56%

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

	Asian Indians						
Community District	Asian Indians, 1990	Asian Indians as % of Asian Pop, 1990	Asian Indians, 2000	Asian Indians as % of Asian Pop, 2000	Population change in Asian Indians	Percent change in Asian Indians	Change in Asian Indian Pop as % of Asian pop
New York City	88,247	17%	206,228	23%	117,981	134%	6%
Bronx	10,051	30%	19,305	37%	9,254	92%	7%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	193	54%	284	25%	91	47%	-30%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	32	15%	198	33%	166	519%	18%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	79	37%	204	29%	125	158%	-8%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	1,168	60%	1,787	52%	619	53%	-7%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	1,187	43%	1,585	47%	398	34%	4%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	176	24%	482	33%	306	174%	9%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	2,456	24%	3,441	30%	985	40%	6%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	634	16%	1,027	18%	393	62%	2%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	1,983	33%	5,079	51%	3,096	156%	17%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	142	16%	552	23%	410	289%	7%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	554	15%	2,119	26%	1,565	282%	11%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	1,447	58%	2,545	58%	1,098	76%	0%
Brooklyn	14,587	13%	32,498	15%	17,911	123%	2%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	544	12%	1,105	16%	561	103%	4%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	358	11%	891	14%	533	149%	3%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	111	20%	771	33%	660	595%	13%
4 - Bushwick	1,369	31%	1,110	24%	-259	-19%	-7%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	2,050	36%	4,895	51%	2,845	139%	15%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	367	12%	1,251	21%	884	241%	9%
7 - Sunset Park	1,437	12%	1,824	8%	387	27%	-4%
8 - Crown Heights	271	28%	636	27%	365	135%	-1%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	197	16%	356	23%	159	81%	7%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	407	5%	1,652	9%	1,245	306%	4%
11 - Bensonhurst	381	2%	1,815	4%	1,434	376%	2%
12 - Borough Park	2,551	18%	5,164	18%	2,613	102%	0%
13 - Coney Island	1,001	16%	2,131	20%	1,130	113%	3%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	1,467	13%	4,014	25%	2,547	174%	13%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	660	6%	2,088	9%	1,428	216%	3%
16 - Brownsville	148	25%	340	28%	192	130%	3%
17 - East Flatbush	694	33%	1,104	39%	410	59%	6%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	575	10%	2,006	23%	1,431	249%	13%
Manhattan	5,689	5%	17,592	11%	11,903	209%	6%
1 - Financial District	186	8%	709	14%	523	281%	6%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	326	3%	1,096	7%	770	236%	5%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	638	1%	1,951	3%	1,313	206%	2%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	224	5%	986	12%	762	340%	7%
5 - Midtown	239	8%	878	14%	639	267%	6%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	986	10%	3,022	16%	2,036	206%	8%
7 - Upper West Side	624	8%	2,034	15%	1,410	226%	7%
8 - Upper East Side	797	9%	2,699	17%	1,902	239%	8%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	466	9%	1,499	21%	1,033	222%	12%
10 - Central Harlem	27	6%	363	23%	336	1244%	17%
11 - East Harlem	210	11%	724	17%	514	245%	6%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	896	18%	1,660	25%	764	85%	7%
Queens	53,939	23%	129,715	30%	75,776	140%	7%
1 - Astoria	3,199	18%	9,534	30%	6,335	198%	12%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	3,460	17%	6,310	20%	2,850	82%	3%
3 - Jackson Heights	3,691	22%	8,420	31%	4,729	128%	9%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	7,616	19%	10,639	21%	3,023	40%	1%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	532	7%	1,519	13%	987	186%	6%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	4,006	29%	6,312	24%	2,306	58%	-5%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	6,392	13%	12,274	13%	5,882	92%	0%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	5,035	26%	11,269	30%	6,234	124%	3%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	3,674	36%	17,977	59%	14,303	389%	23%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	3,773	53%	16,806	71%	13,033	345%	18%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	1,204	8%	2,459	8%	1,255	104%	0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	4,848	53%	9,539	63%	4,691	97%	10%
13 - Queens Village	5,987	54%	15,645	67%	9,658	161%	12%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	523	36%	1,075	42%	552	106%	6%
Staten Island	3,981	24%	7,118	25%	3,137	79%	1%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	1,551	30%	2,648	26%	1,097	71%	-4%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	1,652	21%	3,483	28%	1,831	111%	7%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	778	21%	987	17%	209	27%	-4%

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infosh

Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

	Cambodians						
Community District	Cambodians, 1990	Cambodians as % of Asian pop, 1990	Cambodians, 2000	Cambodians as % of Asian pop, 2000	Population change in Cambodians	Percent change in Cambodians	Change in Cambodian Pop as % of Asian pop
New York City	2,473	0%	2,296	0%	-177	-7%	0%
Bronx	1,603	5%	1,366	3%	-237	-15%	-2%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	0	0%	13	2%	13	-	2%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	0	0%	8	1%	8	-	1%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	237	9%	100	3%	-137	-58%	-6%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	0	0%	30	2%	30	-	2%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	996	10%	627	5%	-369	-37%	-4%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	46	1%	21	0%	-25	-54%	-1%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	206	3%	153	2%	-53	-26%	-2%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	0	0%	76	3%	76	-	3%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	97	3%	253	3%	156	161%	1%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	21	1%	82	2%	61	290%	1%
Brooklyn	696	1%	660	0%	-36	-5%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	10	0%	3	0%	-7	-70%	0%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	0	0%	8	0%	8	-	0%
4 - Bushwick	76	2%	1	0%	-75	-99%	-2%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	0	0%	11	0%	11	-	0%
7 - Sunset Park	220	2%	61	0%	-159	-72%	-2%
8 - Crown Heights	0	0%	3	0%	3	-	0%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	10	1%	17	1%	7	70%	0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	0	0%	4	0%	4	-	0%
11 - Bensonhurst	85	1%	48	0%	-37	-44%	0%
12 - Borough Park	0	0%	68	0%	68	-	0%
13 - Coney Island	63	1%	101	1%	38	60%	0%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	187	2%	227	1%	40	21%	0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	0	0%	78	0%	78	-	0%
16 - Brownsville	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
17 - East Flatbush	45	2%	22	1%	-23	-51%	-1%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	0	0%	6	0%	6	-	0%
Manhattan	88	0%	91	0%	3	3%	0%
1 - Financial District	0	0%	3	0%	3	-	0%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	0	0%	5	0%	5	-	0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	19	0%	15	0%	-4	-21%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	0	0%	3	0%	3	-	0%
5 - Midtown	0	0%	4	0%	4	-	0%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	48	0%	16	0%	-32	-67%	0%
7 - Upper West Side	11	0%	13	0%	2	18%	0%
8 - Upper East Side	10	0%	12	0%	2	20%	0%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
10 - Central Harlem	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
11 - East Harlem	0	0%	11	0%	11	-	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	0	0%	6	0%	6	-	0%
Queens	86	0%	146	0%	60	70%	0%
1 - Astoria	0	0%	10	0%	10	-	0%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	0	0%	13	0%	13	-	0%
3 - Jackson Heights	32	0%	13	0%	-19	-59%	0%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	0	0%	20	0%	20	-	0%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	0	0%	7	0%	7	-	0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	0	0%	11	0%	11	-	0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	54	0%	34	0%	-20	-37%	0%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	0	0%	10	0%	10	-	0%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	0	0%	9	0%	9	-	0%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	0	0%	5	0%	5	-	0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
13 - Queens Village	0	0%	9	0%	9	-	0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	0	0%	4	0%	4	-	0%
Staten Island	0	0%	33	0%	33	-	0%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	0	0%	8	0%	8	-	0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	0	0%	23	0%	23	-	0%

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infosh

Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

	Chinese						
Community District	Chinese (Including Taiwanese), 1990	Chinese as % of Asian pop, 1990	Chinese (Including Taiwanese), 2000	Chinese as % of Asian pop, 2000	Population change in Chinese	Percent change in Chinese	Change in Chinese Pop as % of Asian pop
New York City	240,014	47%	379,809	43%	139,795	58%	-4%
Bronx	6,693	20%	7,708	15%	1,015	15%	-5%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	8	2%	184	16%	176	2200%	14%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	30	14%	86	14%	56	187%	1%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	0	0%	89	13%	89	-	13%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	357	18%	324	9%	-33	-9%	-9%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	244	9%	255	8%	11	5%	-1%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	157	22%	158	11%	1	1%	-11%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	1,365	13%	1,036	9%	-329	-24%	-4%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	1,155	29%	1,356	24%	201	17%	-5%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	1,822	31%	1,510	15%	-312	-17%	-16%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	311	35%	710	30%	399	128%	-5%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	1,084	29%	1,625	20%	541	50%	-9%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	160	6%	375	9%	215	134%	2%
Brooklyn	68,905	62%	125,807	59%	56,902	83%	-3%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	2,758	61%	3,780	55%	1,022	37%	-6%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	1,466	44%	2,766	44%	1,300	89%	-1%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	228	42%	517	22%	289	127%	-20%
4 - Bushwick	1,800	41%	1,831	40%	31	2%	-1%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	2,213	39%	1,983	21%	-230	-10%	-18%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	1,242	41%	2,047	35%	805	65%	-6%
7 - Sunset Park	8,201	70%	17,655	78%	9,454	115%	9%
8 - Crown Heights	324	33%	470	20%	146	45%	-14%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	586	47%	386	25%	-200	-34%	-22%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	5,290	65%	12,793	67%	7,503	142%	2%
11 - Bensonhurst	13,442	83%	34,361	84%	20,919	156%	1%
12 - Borough Park	8,827	63%	16,700	58%	7,873	89%	-5%
13 - Coney Island	3,204	52%	5,398	50%	2,194	68%	-2%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	6,233	54%	4,572	29%	-1,661	-27%	-25%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	8,261	76%	16,208	71%	7,947	96%	-5%
16 - Brownsville	174	30%	158	13%	-16	-9%	-17%
17 - East Flatbush	628	30%	610	22%	-18	-3%	-9%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	4,028	68%	3,572	40%	-456	-11%	-27%
Manhattan	72,277	66%	91,823	57%	19,546	27%	-8%
1 - Financial District	1,490	62%	2,831	55%	1,341	90%	-7%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	9,588	80%	10,146	69%	558	6%	-11%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	45,566	92%	53,530	88%	7,964	17%	-4%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	1,283	29%	2,912	35%	1,629	127%	7%
5 - Midtown	692	22%	2,046	32%	1,354	196%	10%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	2,872	28%	4,735	28%	1,863	65%	0%
7 - Upper West Side	2,890	37%	4,380	33%	1,490	52%	-5%
8 - Upper East Side	2,753	32%	4,759	31%	2,006	73%	-1%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	2,743	55%	2,655	38%	-88	-3%	-17%
10 - Central Harlem	199	43%	404	25%	205	103%	-17%
11 - East Harlem	728	39%	1,656	39%	928	127%	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	1,473	30%	1,769	27%	296	20%	-4%
Queens	87,001	36%	147,124	34%	60,123	69%	-3%
1 - Astoria	4,945	28%	5,633	18%	688	14%	-11%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	5,388	27%	7,974	25%	2,586	48%	-2%
3 - Jackson Heights	6,851	40%	8,818	33%	1,967	29%	-8%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	14,947	38%	22,412	43%	7,465	50%	5%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	4,766	62%	6,412	54%	1,646	35%	-9%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	6,264	45%	12,822	49%	6,558	105%	4%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	21,100	42%	43,874	47%	22,774	108%	5%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	8,118	42%	13,407	35%	5,289	65%	-7%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	3,624	35%	5,435	18%	1,811	50%	-17%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	961	14%	1,641	7%	680	71%	-7%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	6,616	45%	15,314	48%	8,698	131%	3%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	1,038	11%	903	6%	-135	-13%	-5%
13 - Queens Village	2,089	19%	2,200	9%	111	5%	-10%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	295	20%	279	11%	-16	-5%	-9%
Staten Island	5,138	31%	8,118	29%	2,980	58%	-2%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	1,677	32%	2,854	28%	1,177	70%	-5%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	2,348	30%	3,081	25%	733	31%	-5%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	1,113	31%	2,183	39%	1,070	96%	8%

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infosh

Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

	Filipinos						
Community District	Filipinos, 1990	Filipinos as % of Asian pop, 1990	Filipinos, 2000	Filipinos as % of Asian pop, 2000	Population change in Filipinos	Percent change in Filipinos	Change in Filipino Pop as % of Asian pop
New York City	45,645	9%	62,058	7%	16,413	36%	-2%
Bronx	2,957	9%	5,446	10%	2,489	84%	2%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	39	11%	136	12%	97	249%	1%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	7	3%	27	5%	20	286%	1%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	16	8%	60	9%	44	275%	1%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	71	4%	178	5%	107	151%	2%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	308	11%	277	8%	-31	-10%	-3%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	72	10%	281	19%	209	290%	9%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	657	6%	1,020	9%	363	55%	3%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	447	11%	958	17%	511	114%	6%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	405	7%	630	6%	225	56%	-1%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	87	10%	320	13%	233	268%	4%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	560	15%	1,172	15%	612	109%	-1%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	288	12%	387	9%	99	34%	-3%
Brooklyn	6,416	6%	7,918	4%	1,554	24%	-2%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	129	3%	225	3%	96	74%	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	554	17%	549	9%	-5	-1%	-8%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	49	9%	51	2%	2	4%	-7%
4 - Bushwick	428	10%	563	12%	135	32%	3%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	255	4%	226	2%	-29	-11%	-2%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	533	18%	606	10%	73	14%	-7%
7 - Sunset Park	890	8%	770	3%	-120	-13%	-4%
8 - Crown Heights	127	13%	128	5%	1	1%	-8%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	93	7%	107	7%	14	15%	0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	678	8%	857	4%	179	26%	-4%
11 - Bensonhurst	206	1%	373	1%	167	81%	0%
12 - Borough Park	404	3%	444	2%	40	10%	-1%
13 - Coney Island	585	9%	604	6%	19	3%	-4%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	533	5%	361	2%	-172	-32%	-2%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	210	2%	495	2%	285	136%	0%
16 - Brownsville	53	9%	112	9%	59	111%	0%
17 - East Flatbush	300	14%	329	12%	29	10%	-3%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	389	7%	1,170	13%	781	201%	7%
Manhattan	8,531	8%	10,223	6%	1,896	22%	-1%
1 - Financial District	175	7%	244	5%	69	39%	-3%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	291	2%	492	3%	201	69%	1%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	758	2%	723	1%	-35	-5%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	595	13%	845	10%	250	42%	-3%
5 - Midtown	246	8%	414	7%	168	68%	-1%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	2,247	22%	2,671	16%	424	19%	-6%
7 - Upper West Side	1,049	14%	1,328	10%	279	27%	-4%
8 - Upper East Side	1,522	18%	1,884	12%	362	24%	-6%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	380	8%	360	5%	-20	-5%	-2%
10 - Central Harlem	59	13%	132	8%	73	124%	-4%
11 - East Harlem	522	28%	599	14%	77	15%	-14%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	672	14%	720	11%	48	7%	-3%
Queens	24,691	10%	33,225	8%	8,538	35%	-3%
1 - Astoria	2,564	15%	3,566	11%	1,002	39%	-3%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	2,383	12%	3,741	12%	1,358	57%	0%
3 - Jackson Heights	1,628	10%	1,912	7%	284	17%	-3%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	3,980	10%	5,004	10%	1,024	26%	0%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	648	8%	1,189	10%	541	83%	1%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	712	5%	1,485	6%	773	109%	1%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	2,169	4%	2,541	3%	372	17%	-2%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	2,981	15%	4,713	12%	1,732	58%	-3%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	1,081	11%	1,873	6%	792	73%	-4%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	1,314	19%	1,239	5%	-75	-6%	-13%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	576	4%	1,067	3%	491	85%	-1%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	2,293	25%	1,753	12%	-540	-24%	-13%
13 - Queens Village	1,964	18%	2,630	11%	666	34%	-7%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	398	27%	516	20%	118	30%	-7%
Staten Island	3,050	18%	5,246	19%	2,196	72%	0%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	944	18%	2,153	21%	1,209	128%	3%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	1,360	17%	2,101	17%	741	54%	0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	746	21%	992	18%	246	33%	-3%

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infosh

Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

Community District	Japanese						
	Japanese, 1990	Japanese as % of Asian pop, 1990	Japanese, 2000	Japanese as % of Asian pop, 2000	Population change in Japanese	Percent change in Japanese	Change in Japanese Pop as % of Asian pop
New York City	17,700	3%	26,419	3%	8,719	49%	-1%
Bronx	526	2%	873	2%	347	66%	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	0	0%	38	3%	38	-	3%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	0	0%	11	2%	11	-	2%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	6	3%	12	2%	6	100%	-1%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	0	0%	52	2%	52	-	2%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	0	0%	55	2%	55	-	2%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	0	0%	27	2%	27	-	2%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	138	1%	100	1%	-38	-28%	0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	252	6%	313	5%	61	24%	-1%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	66	1%	72	1%	6	9%	0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	12	1%	59	2%	47	392%	1%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	12	0%	92	1%	80	667%	1%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	26	1%	42	1%	16	62%	0%
Brooklyn	1,298	1%	3,066	1%	1,768	136%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	131	3%	404	6%	273	208%	3%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	224	7%	537	8%	313	140%	2%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	43	8%	62	3%	19	44%	-5%
4 - Bushwick	19	0%	56	1%	37	195%	1%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	15	0%	50	1%	35	233%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	345	11%	687	12%	342	99%	0%
7 - Sunset Park	89	1%	255	1%	166	187%	0%
8 - Crown Heights	47	5%	284	12%	237	504%	7%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	29	2%	51	3%	22	76%	1%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	74	1%	142	1%	68	92%	0%
11 - Bensonhurst	23	0%	66	0%	43	187%	0%
12 - Borough Park	53	0%	98	0%	45	85%	0%
13 - Coney Island	24	0%	34	0%	10	42%	0%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	68	1%	150	1%	82	121%	0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	30	0%	76	0%	46	153%	0%
16 - Brownsville	0	0%	17	1%	17	-	1%
17 - East Flatbush	23	1%	26	1%	3	13%	0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	61	1%	76	1%	15	25%	0%
Manhattan	11,364	10%	16,116	10%	4,752	42%	0%
1 - Financial District	325	14%	515	10%	190	58%	-3%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	1,111	9%	1,290	9%	179	16%	0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	1,029	2%	1,440	2%	411	40%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	1,310	29%	1,564	19%	254	19%	-10%
5 - Midtown	954	30%	1,239	19%	285	30%	-11%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	2,178	21%	3,368	20%	1,190	55%	-2%
7 - Upper West Side	1,801	23%	2,407	18%	606	34%	-5%
8 - Upper East Side	1,956	23%	2,824	18%	868	44%	-4%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	351	7%	720	10%	369	105%	3%
10 - Central Harlem	56	12%	162	10%	106	189%	-2%
11 - East Harlem	88	5%	227	5%	139	158%	1%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	205	4%	448	7%	243	119%	3%
Queens	4,321	2%	5,957	1%	1,636	38%	0%
1 - Astoria	370	2%	1,742	5%	1,372	371%	3%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	345	2%	678	2%	333	97%	0%
3 - Jackson Heights	449	3%	287	1%	-162	-36%	-2%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	188	0%	385	1%	197	105%	0%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	68	1%	113	1%	45	66%	0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	953	7%	1,190	5%	237	25%	-2%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	744	1%	526	1%	-218	-29%	-1%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	419	2%	257	1%	-162	-39%	-1%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	99	1%	240	1%	141	142%	0%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	61	1%	50	0%	-11	-18%	-1%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	454	3%	273	1%	-181	-40%	-2%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	73	1%	99	1%	26	36%	0%
13 - Queens Village	59	1%	88	0%	29	49%	0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	40	3%	53	2%	13	33%	-1%
Staten Island	191	1%	407	1%	216	113%	0%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	75	1%	210	2%	135	180%	1%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	53	1%	124	1%	71	134%	0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	63	2%	73	1%	10	16%	0%

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infosh

Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

	Koreans						
Community District	Koreans, 1990	Koreans as % of Asian pop, 1990	Koreans, 2000	Koreans as % of Asian pop, 2000	Population change in Koreans	Percent change in Koreans	Change in Korean Pop as % of Asian pop
New York City	71,225	14%	90,208	10%	18,983	27%	-4%
Bronx	5,273	16%	4,076	8%	-1,197	-23%	-8%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	16	4%	29	3%	13	81%	-2%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	6	3%	10	2%	4	67%	-1%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	14	7%	10	1%	-4	-29%	-5%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	0	0%	60	2%	60	-	2%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	124	5%	54	2%	-70	-56%	-3%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	30	4%	48	3%	18	60%	-1%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	2,634	25%	1,389	12%	-1,245	-47%	-13%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	1,182	29%	1,181	21%	-1	0%	-9%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	299	5%	188	2%	-111	-37%	-3%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	187	21%	296	12%	109	58%	-8%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	725	20%	752	9%	27	4%	-10%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	56	2%	59	1%	3	5%	-1%
Brooklyn	6,648	6%	6,816	3%	168	3%	-3%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	373	8%	359	5%	-14	-4%	-3%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	317	10%	713	11%	396	125%	2%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	11	2%	34	1%	23	209%	-1%
4 - Bushwick	314	7%	111	2%	-203	-65%	-5%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	370	6%	168	2%	-202	-55%	-5%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	107	4%	590	10%	483	451%	6%
7 - Sunset Park	142	1%	216	1%	74	52%	0%
8 - Crown Heights	25	3%	103	4%	78	312%	2%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	186	15%	49	3%	-137	-74%	-12%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	906	11%	1,152	6%	246	27%	-5%
11 - Bensonhurst	927	6%	866	2%	-61	-7%	-4%
12 - Borough Park	337	2%	293	1%	-44	-13%	-1%
13 - Coney Island	365	6%	213	2%	-152	-42%	-4%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	651	6%	446	3%	-205	-31%	-3%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	905	8%	906	4%	1	0%	-4%
16 - Brownsville	86	15%	30	2%	-56	-65%	-12%
17 - East Flatbush	86	4%	128	5%	42	49%	0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	540	9%	472	5%	-68	-13%	-4%
Manhattan	6,200	6%	11,851	7%	5,651	91%	2%
1 - Financial District	126	5%	459	9%	333	264%	4%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	357	3%	977	7%	620	174%	4%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	253	1%	856	1%	603	238%	1%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	496	11%	974	12%	478	96%	1%
5 - Midtown	728	23%	1,331	21%	603	83%	-2%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	828	8%	1,828	11%	1,000	121%	3%
7 - Upper West Side	770	10%	1,955	15%	1,185	154%	5%
8 - Upper East Side	1,013	12%	1,997	13%	984	97%	1%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	718	14%	761	11%	43	6%	-4%
10 - Central Harlem	62	13%	84	5%	22	35%	-8%
11 - East Harlem	109	6%	139	3%	30	28%	-3%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	740	15%	591	9%	-149	-20%	-6%
Queens	49,970	21%	63,885	15%	13,915	28%	-6%
1 - Astoria	2,889	16%	1,834	6%	-1,055	-37%	-11%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	7,298	36%	6,989	22%	-309	-4%	-14%
3 - Jackson Heights	2,115	12%	1,844	7%	-271	-13%	-6%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	9,702	25%	6,514	13%	-3,188	-33%	-12%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	1,169	15%	1,210	10%	41	4%	-5%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	1,442	10%	2,394	9%	952	66%	-1%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	17,324	35%	27,808	30%	10,484	61%	-5%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	1,012	5%	2,258	6%	1,246	123%	1%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	806	8%	498	2%	-308	-38%	-6%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	231	3%	187	1%	-44	-19%	-2%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	5,584	38%	11,767	37%	6,183	111%	-1%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	60	1%	128	1%	68	113%	0%
13 - Queens Village	223	2%	367	2%	144	65%	0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	115	8%	113	4%	-2	-2%	-3%
Staten Island	3,134	19%	3,580	13%	446	14%	-6%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	513	10%	638	6%	125	24%	-4%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	1,939	25%	2,193	18%	254	13%	-7%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	682	19%	749	13%	67	10%	-6%

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infosh

Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

	Laotians						
Community District	Laotian, 1990	Laotians as % of Asian pop, 1990	Laotian, 2000	Laotians as % of Asian pop, 2000	Population change in Laotians	Percent change in Laotians	Change in Laotians as % of Asian pop
New York City	338	0%	316	0%	-22	-7%	0%
Bronx	180	1%	85	0%	-95	-53%	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	0	0%	6	1%	6	-	1%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	4	0%	5	0%	1	25%	0%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	8	1%	4	0%	-4	-50%	-1%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	124	1%	38	0%	-86	-69%	-1%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	9	0%	0	0%	-9	-100%	0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	35	1%	28	0%	-7	-20%	-1%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
Brooklyn	75	0%	29	0%	-46	-61%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	0	0%	3	0%	3	-	0%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
4 - Bushwick	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	37	1%	0	0%	-37	-100%	-1%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	5	0%	3	0%	-2	-40%	0%
7 - Sunset Park	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
8 - Crown Heights	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	0	0%	4	0%	4	-	0%
11 - Bensonhurst	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
12 - Borough Park	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
13 - Coney Island	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	8	0%	6	0%	-2	-25%	0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	8	0%	5	0%	-3	-38%	0%
16 - Brownsville	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
17 - East Flatbush	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	17	0%	0	0%	-17	-100%	0%
Manhattan	14	0%	47	0%	33	236%	0%
1 - Financial District	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	0	0%	4	0%	4	-	0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	0	0%	7	0%	7	-	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	0	0%	3	0%	3	-	0%
5 - Midtown	0	0%	3	0%	3	-	0%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	0	0%	13	0%	13	-	0%
7 - Upper West Side	14	0%	8	0%	-6	-43%	0%
8 - Upper East Side	0	0%	4	0%	4	-	0%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
10 - Central Harlem	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
11 - East Harlem	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
Queens	69	0%	147	0%	78	113%	0%
1 - Astoria	37	0%	10	0%	-27	-73%	0%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	0	0%	10	0%	10	-	0%
3 - Jackson Heights	0	0%	14	0%	14	-	0%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	19	0%	47	0%	28	147%	0%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	0	0%	7	0%	7	-	0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	6	0%	19	0%	13	217%	0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	7	0%	1	0%	-6	-86%	0%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	0	0%	19	0%	19	-	0%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	0	0%	6	0%	6	-	0%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	0	0%	6	0%	6	-	0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
13 - Queens Village	0	0%	5	0%	5	-	0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%
Staten Island	0	0%	8	0%	8	-	0%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	0	0%	1	0%	1	-	0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	0	0%	7	0%	7	-	0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	0	0%	0	0%	0	-	0%

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infosh

Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

Community District	Thais						
	Thai, 1990	Thais as % of Asian pop, 1990	Thai, 2000	Thais as % of Asian pop, 2000	Population change in Thais	Percent change in Thais	Change in Thais as % of Asian pop
New York City	4,217	1%	5,002	1%	785	19%	0%
Bronx	387	1%	421	1%	34	9%	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	0	0%	2	0%	2	-	0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	77	36%	31	4%	-46	-60%	-32%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	90	5%	52	2%	-38	-42%	-3%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	84	3%	55	2%	-29	-35%	-1%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	0	0%	9	1%	9	-	1%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	43	0%	115	1%	72	167%	1%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	5	0%	29	1%	24	480%	0%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	7	0%	25	0%	18	257%	0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	0	0%	23	1%	23	-	1%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	8	0%	46	1%	38	475%	0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	73	3%	32	1%	-41	-56%	-2%
Brooklyn	676	1%	472	0%	-204	-30%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	42	1%	30	0%	-12	-29%	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	61	2%	68	1%	7	11%	-1%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	0	0%	10	0%	10	-	0%
4 - Bushwick	31	1%	17	0%	-14	-45%	0%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	81	1%	8	0%	-73	-90%	-1%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	72	2%	65	1%	-7	-10%	-1%
7 - Sunset Park	120	1%	45	0%	-75	-63%	-1%
8 - Crown Heights	0	0%	7	0%	7	-	0%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	0	0%	6	0%	6	-	0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	0	0%	32	0%	32	-	0%
11 - Bensonhurst	53	0%	22	0%	-31	-58%	0%
12 - Borough Park	93	1%	57	0%	-36	-39%	0%
13 - Coney Island	6	0%	15	0%	9	150%	0%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	0	0%	22	0%	22	-	0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	101	1%	24	0%	-77	-76%	-1%
16 - Brownsville	0	0%	9	1%	9	-	1%
17 - East Flatbush	0	0%	15	1%	15	-	1%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	16	0%	20	0%	4	25%	0%
Manhattan	700	1%	1,003	1%	303	43%	0%
1 - Financial District	0	0%	40	1%	40	-	1%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	42	0%	73	0%	31	74%	0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	57	0%	89	0%	32	56%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	160	4%	159	2%	-1	-1%	-2%
5 - Midtown	16	1%	80	1%	64	400%	1%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	111	1%	125	1%	14	13%	0%
7 - Upper West Side	122	2%	182	1%	60	49%	0%
8 - Upper East Side	31	0%	143	1%	112	361%	1%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	56	1%	62	1%	6	11%	0%
10 - Central Harlem	0	0%	6	0%	6	-	0%
11 - East Harlem	9	0%	9	0%	0	0%	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	96	2%	38	1%	-58	-60%	-1%
Queens	2,346	1%	2,949	1%	603	26%	0%
1 - Astoria	407	2%	316	1%	-91	-22%	-1%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	488	2%	568	2%	80	16%	-1%
3 - Jackson Heights	273	2%	526	2%	253	93%	0%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	475	1%	660	1%	185	39%	0%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	18	0%	72	1%	54	300%	0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	94	1%	128	0%	34	36%	0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	176	0%	191	0%	15	9%	0%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	191	1%	158	0%	-33	-17%	-1%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	56	1%	64	0%	8	14%	0%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	0	0%	45	0%	45	-	0%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	10	0%	84	0%	74	740%	0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	30	0%	32	0%	2	7%	0%
13 - Queens Village	128	1%	94	0%	-34	-27%	-1%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	0	0%	15	1%	15	-	1%
Staten Island	108	1%	157	1%	49	45%	0%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	21	0%	39	0%	18	86%	0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	64	1%	51	0%	-13	-20%	0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	23	1%	67	1%	44	191%	1%

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infosh
Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

	Vietnamese						
Community District	Vietnamese, 1990	Vietnamese as % of Asian pop, 1990	Vietnamese, 2000	Vietnamese as % of Asian pop, 1990	Population change in Vietnamese	Percent change in Vietnamese	Change in Vietnamese as % of Asian pop
New York City	8,728	2%	13,010	1%	4,282	49%	0%
Bronx	2,574	8%	3,289	6%	715	28%	-1%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	14	4%	31	3%	17	121%	-1%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	6	3%	32	5%	26	433%	3%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	7	3%	44	6%	37	529%	3%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	43	2%	54	2%	11	26%	-1%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	115	4%	106	3%	-9	-8%	-1%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	117	16%	93	6%	-24	-21%	-10%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	1,092	11%	1,535	13%	443	41%	3%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	215	5%	223	4%	8	4%	-1%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	334	6%	229	2%	-105	-31%	-3%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	23	3%	79	3%	56	243%	1%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	325	9%	731	9%	406	125%	0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	283	11%	132	3%	-151	-53%	-8%
Brooklyn	2,550	2%	4,011	2%	1,461	57%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	88	2%	163	2%	75	85%	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	42	1%	118	2%	76	181%	1%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	14	3%	26	1%	12	86%	-1%
4 - Bushwick	198	5%	118	3%	-80	-40%	-2%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	36	1%	91	1%	55	153%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	109	4%	105	2%	-4	-4%	-2%
7 - Sunset Park	277	2%	435	2%	158	57%	0%
8 - Crown Heights	16	2%	62	3%	46	288%	1%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	104	8%	30	2%	-74	-71%	-6%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	48	1%	322	2%	274	571%	1%
11 - Bensonhurst	277	2%	659	2%	382	138%	0%
12 - Borough Park	395	3%	634	2%	239	61%	-1%
13 - Coney Island	247	4%	292	3%	45	18%	-1%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	402	3%	337	2%	-65	-16%	-1%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	145	1%	525	2%	380	262%	1%
16 - Brownsville	0	0%	9	1%	9	-	1%
17 - East Flatbush	64	3%	23	1%	-41	-64%	-2%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	88	1%	85	1%	-3	-3%	-1%
Manhattan	854	1%	1,684	1%	830	97%	0%
1 - Financial District	26	1%	62	1%	36	138%	0%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	12	0%	140	1%	128	1067%	1%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	229	0%	285	0%	56	24%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	140	3%	141	2%	1	1%	-1%
5 - Midtown	87	3%	99	2%	12	14%	-1%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	51	1%	270	2%	219	429%	1%
7 - Upper West Side	58	1%	205	2%	147	253%	1%
8 - Upper East Side	40	0%	221	1%	181	453%	1%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	93	2%	110	2%	17	18%	0%
10 - Central Harlem	0	0%	14	1%	14	-	1%
11 - East Harlem	8	0%	66	2%	58	725%	1%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	51	1%	78	1%	27	53%	0%
Queens	2,644	1%	3,737	1%	1,093	41%	0%
1 - Astoria	569	3%	650	2%	81	14%	-1%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	108	1%	277	1%	169	156%	0%
3 - Jackson Heights	514	3%	318	1%	-196	-38%	-2%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	574	1%	453	1%	-121	-21%	-1%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	73	1%	476	4%	403	552%	3%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	13	0%	98	0%	85	654%	0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	476	1%	755	1%	279	59%	0%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	71	0%	168	0%	97	137%	0%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	120	1%	188	1%	68	57%	-1%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	66	1%	75	0%	9	14%	-1%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	18	0%	153	0%	135	750%	0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	0	0%	40	0%	40	-	0%
13 - Queens Village	42	0%	71	0%	29	69%	0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	0	0%	16	1%	16	-	1%
Staten Island	106	1%	289	1%	183	173%	0%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	42	1%	121	1%	79	188%	0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	60	1%	120	1%	60	100%	0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	4	0%	48	1%	44	1100%	1%

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infosh

Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

Community District	Bangladeshi, 2000	Chinese, except Taiwanese, 2000	Taiwanese, 2000	Indonesian, 2000	Malaysian, 2000	Pakistani, 2000	Sri Lankan, 2000
New York City	28,269	374,321	5,488	3,017	2,287	34,310	2,840
Bronx	2,442	7,628	80	67	29	1,727	148
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	11	184	0	1	2	6	0
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	0	86	0	2	0	15	0
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	0	89	0	0	1	6	0
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	271	323	1	2	1	46	10
5 - Fordham/University Heights	197	255	0	2	6	24	1
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	2	158	0	2	1	34	1
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	650	1,022	14	16	1	512	48
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	111	1,331	25	3	4	156	15
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	1,078	1,508	2	10	0	218	39
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	19	699	11	11	4	38	10
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	98	1,598	27	5	5	631	13
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	5	375	0	13	4	41	11
Brooklyn	6,243	125,050	308	332	452	14,221	184
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	239	3,765	15	20	21	180	1
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	91	2,713	53	17	47	72	6
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	437	517	0	2	3	38	0
4 - Bushwick	68	1,824	7	15	10	73	0
5 - East New York/Starrett City	1,008	1,973	10	8	10	226	3
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	68	1,996	51	24	24	101	15
7 - Sunset Park	301	17,627	28	36	81	317	10
8 - Crown Heights	294	467	3	6	4	31	4
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	16	386	0	5	9	20	0
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	152	12,778	15	32	56	1,342	12
11 - Bensonhurst	67	34,314	47	10	54	2,023	2
12 - Borough Park	2,492	16,681	19	41	78	2,400	3
13 - Coney Island	113	5,391	7	13	3	1,467	11
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	926	4,556	16	62	28	3,785	31
15 - Sheepshead Bay	31	16,176	32	11	25	1,504	71
16 - Brownsville	27	157	1	1	1	50	1
17 - East Flatbush	21	607	3	3	0	29	2
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	62	3,571	1	26	1	623	21
Manhattan	1,204	90,518	1,070	453	675	1,402	357
1 - Financial District	3	2,786	45	10	14	33	9
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	4	10,036	110	35	59	53	17
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	709	53,442	88	135	300	68	8
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	51	2,846	66	29	22	113	96
5 - Midtown	10	1,977	69	21	9	43	11
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	58	4,591	144	63	133	191	71
7 - Upper West Side	49	4,184	196	36	34	239	42
8 - Upper East Side	42	4,606	153	53	76	262	48
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	41	2,519	136	35	25	111	11
10 - Central Harlem	53	401	3	8	1	14	5
11 - East Harlem	110	1,639	17	12	6	103	13
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	75	1,718	51	19	5	140	27
Queens	18,310	143,216	3,911	2,120	1,089	15,604	1,007
1 - Astoria	5,734	5,555	78	118	51	1,977	35
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	3,146	7,859	115	471	74	661	71
3 - Jackson Heights	2,027	8,652	166	128	37	2,021	82
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	2,535	22,039	373	596	269	1,398	82
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	83	6,359	53	61	17	391	3
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	137	12,303	519	302	34	420	25
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	520	42,487	1,387	161	445	2,345	108
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	1,762	13,048	359	89	64	2,464	299
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	677	5,319	116	98	32	1,405	68
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	428	1,839	2	37	22	493	22
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	41	14,614	700	31	32	539	36
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	1,018	897	6	10	12	505	63
13 - Queens Village	199	2,163	37	21	1	889	99
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	12	279	0	3	0	98	14
Staten Island	70	7,999	119	45	42	1,358	944
1 - St. George/Stapleton	62	2,842	12	19	22	470	703
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	6	3,009	72	23	16	614	201
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	2	2,148	35	3	4	272	40

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infoshare

Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Asian Population by Country of Origin, 1990-2000

Community District	Hawaiians, 1990	Samoans, 1990	Tongan, 1990	Other Polynesians, 1990	Guamanians, 1990	Other Micronesians, 1990	Melanesians, 1990	Other Pacific Islanders, 1990
New York City	679	189	10	18	958	42	34	211
Bronx	76	21	0	0	213	0	34	42
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
5 - Fordham/University Heights	17	0	0	0	30	0	28	0
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	0	0	0	0	36	0	6	0
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	40	0	0	0	65	0	0	42
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	0	10	0	0	25	0	0	0
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Brooklyn	232	89	0	0	220	42	0	62
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	5	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 - Bushwick	9	0	0	0	55	0	0	0
5 - East New York/Starrett City	9	25	0	0	34	0	0	29
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	41	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
7 - Sunset Park	28	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
8 - Crown Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	0	42	0	0	5	0	0	0
11 - Bensonhurst	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	10
12 - Borough Park	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 - Coney Island	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	2	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
15 - Sheepshead Bay	13	15	0	0	0	8	0	0
16 - Brownsville	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 - East Flatbush	97	0	0	0	8	0	0	23
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manhattan	162	65	10	18	184	0	0	58
1 - Financial District	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	40	9	0	0	7	0	0	31
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	0	0	10	0	11	0	0	0
5 - Midtown	9	8	0	0	6	0	0	0
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	12	3	0	0	18	0	0	0
7 - Upper West Side	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	16
8 - Upper East Side	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	9	9	0	0	23	0	0	11
10 - Central Harlem	8	11	0	0	9	0	0	0
11 - East Harlem	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	39	25	0	0	23	0	0	0
Queens	151	7	0	0	325	0	0	49
1 - Astoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 - Jackson Heights	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	13
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	31	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	51	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	36
13 - Queens Village	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	0	7	0	0	36	0	0	0
Staten Island	58	7	0	0	16	0	0	0
1 - St. George/Stapleton	30	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	21	0	0	0	9	0	0	0

Source: 1990 and 2000, as compiled by Infosh

Note: These figures include Hispanic Asians

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	All Hispanics Number of persons of Hispanic origin, 1990	As % of total pop, 1990	Our calcs for total Hisp pop -- adj	Hispanic or Latino persons, 2000	Difference between these calcs and official calcs *	As % of total pop, 2000	Change in Hispanic pop	Percent change in Hispanic pop	% change as piece of pie
New York City	1,737,927	24%	2,129,957	2,160,554	-30597	27%	422,627	24%	3%
Bronx	508,866	43%	637,245	644,705	-7460	49%	135,839	27%	6%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	51,473	63%	58,809	59,698	-889	69%	8,225	16%	6%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	30,977	77%	35,037	35,633	-596	75%	4,656	15%	-1%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	23,948	42%	35,479	36,207	-728	53%	12,259	51%	11%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	63,877	54%	80,348	81,314	-966	58%	17,437	27%	5%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	66,527	58%	77,832	78,651	-819	63%	12,124	18%	5%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	39,063	50%	45,813	46,370	-557	62%	7,307	19%	3%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	62,423	49%	82,184	82,846	-662	59%	20,423	33%	10%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	19,140	21%	31,629	31,893	-264	34%	12,753	67%	13%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	86,827	52%	97,872	98,752	-880	55%	11,925	14%	3%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	13,264	14%	24,349	24,526	-177	23%	11,262	85%	10%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	21,844	23%	37,144	37,425	-281	34%	15,581	71%	11%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	24,409	19%	27,584	27,947	-363	19%	3,538	14%	0%
Brooklyn	447,605	19%	478,605	487,878	-9273	20%	40,273	9%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	66,913	43%	59,948	60,472	-524	38%	-6,441	-10%	-6%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	16,335	16%	17,389	17,663	-274	17%	1,328	8%	1%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	20,316	15%	24,951	25,514	-563	18%	5,198	26%	3%
4 - Bushwick	66,472	65%	69,333	70,142	-809	67%	3,670	6%	3%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	60,471	38%	64,727	65,965	-1238	38%	5,494	9%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	25,249	25%	24,170	24,433	-263	23%	-816	-3%	-1%
7 - Sunset Park	49,781	49%	60,644	61,376	-732	52%	11,595	23%	3%
8 - Crown Heights	9,620	10%	9,248	9,741	-493	10%	121	1%	0%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	10,119	9%	8,108	8,636	-528	8%	-1,483	-15%	-1%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	8,683	8%	14,048	14,211	-163	12%	5,528	64%	4%
11 - Bensonhurst	11,302	8%	14,641	14,940	-299	9%	3,638	32%	1%
12 - Borough Park	21,798	14%	24,743	25,233	-490	14%	3,435	16%	0%
13 - Coney Island	15,501	15%	16,724	17,022	-298	16%	1,521	10%	1%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	21,297	13%	21,224	22,138	-914	13%	841	4%	0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	8,371	6%	10,860	11,058	-198	7%	2,687	32%	1%
16 - Brownsville	14,340	17%	14,818	15,294	-476	18%	954	7%	1%
17 - East Flatbush	10,042	6%	8,801	9,415	-614	6%	-627	-6%	-1%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	10,995	7%	15,313	15,763	-450	8%	4,768	43%	1%
Manhattan	380,697	26%	414,816	417,816	-3000	27%	37,119	10%	1%
1 - Financial District	1,358	6%	2,004	2,024	-20	6%	666	49%	1%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	5,459	6%	5,240	5,290	-50	6%	-169	-3%	0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	51,791	32%	44,729	44,945	-216	27%	-6,846	-13%	-5%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	19,717	23%	17,940	18,154	-214	21%	-1,563	-8%	-2%
5 - Midtown	3,685	8%	2,961	2,997	-36	7%	-688	-19%	-2%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	9,299	7%	9,946	10,058	-112	7%	759	8%	0%
7 - Upper West Side	38,518	18%	34,486	34,785	-299	17%	-3,733	-10%	-2%
8 - Upper East Side	11,310	5%	12,860	13,026	-166	6%	1,716	15%	1%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	38,000	36%	47,861	48,138	-277	43%	10,138	27%	8%
10 - Central Harlem	9,769	10%	17,755	18,135	-380	17%	8,366	86%	7%
11 - East Harlem	55,271	50%	60,900	61,343	-443	52%	6,072	11%	2%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	132,361	67%	153,599	154,394	-795	74%	22,033	17%	7%
Queens	371,326	19%	546,819	556,605	-9786	25%	185,279	50%	6%
1 - Astoria	39,398	23%	53,540	54,212	-672	27%	14,814	38%	5%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	29,283	31%	39,427	39,821	-394	38%	10,538	36%	6%
3 - Jackson Heights	54,726	43%	96,392	97,089	-697	57%	42,363	77%	15%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	56,569	41%	82,512	83,173	-661	50%	26,604	47%	9%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	20,809	14%	46,085	46,517	-432	28%	25,708	124%	14%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	10,082	9%	12,848	12,982	-134	11%	2,900	29%	2%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	32,326	15%	40,346	41,453	-1107	17%	9,127	28%	2%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	17,827	14%	22,831	23,380	-549	16%	5,553	31%	3%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	26,901	24%	50,482	51,452	-970	35%	24,551	91%	11%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	18,439	17%	26,005	26,416	-411	21%	7,977	43%	4%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	7,161	7%	10,222	10,439	-217	9%	3,278	46%	2%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	25,543	13%	28,385	30,053	-1668	13%	4,510	18%	1%
13 - Queens Village	17,875	10%	19,971	20,676	-705	10%	2,801	16%	1%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	14,387	14%	17,881	18,841	-960	18%	4,454	31%	3%
Staten Island	29,433	8%	52,963	53,550	-587	12%	24,117	82%	4%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	16,720	12%	31,780	32,222	-442	20%	15,502	93%	8%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	7,101	6%	12,276	12,376	-100	10%	5,275	74%	3%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	5,612	4%	8,900	8,952	-52	6%	3,340	60%	1%

Source: 1990 and 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

*The figures in this table are adjusted by Infoshare, Inc. to account for a likely undercount of certain Hispanic groups by country of origin. A large number of Hispanics failed to specify a country of origin in the 2000 Census, except for those originating from countries for which check boxes were given on the Census form. In New York City, this is felt to have resulted in a substantial undercount of Dominicans and other Central Americans (for which no check boxes were given). Infoshare Inc. adjusted the distribution of Hispanic country of origin data according to an algorithm proposed by John Logan of SUNY-Albany. This assigns a country of origin to all Hispanics who failed to indicate one, based on existing values for each ethnicity.

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	Mexicans						
	Number of Mexican persons, 1990	Mexicans as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Mexican persons, 2000	Mexicans as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Mexicans	Percent change in Mexicans	Change in Mexican pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	55,698	3%	192,642	9%	136,944	246%	6%
Bronx	12,273	2%	35,575	6%	23,302	190%	3%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	1,960	4%	4,926	8%	2,966	151%	4%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	971	3%	1,775	5%	804	83%	2%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	365	2%	866	2%	501	137%	1%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	1,364	2%	4,583	6%	3,219	236%	4%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	1,350	2%	2,825	4%	1,475	109%	2%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	1,541	4%	3,845	8%	2,304	150%	4%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	1,498	2%	6,265	8%	4,767	318%	5%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	337	2%	1,349	4%	1,012	300%	2%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	1,715	2%	4,661	5%	2,946	172%	3%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	182	1%	530	2%	348	191%	1%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	457	2%	2,693	7%	2,236	489%	5%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	444	2%	1,170	4%	726	164%	2%
Brooklyn	18,512	4%	60,523	12%	42,011	227%	8%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	2,703	4%	6,356	11%	3,653	135%	6%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	813	5%	2,184	12%	1,371	169%	7%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	794	4%	2,228	9%	1,434	181%	5%
4 - Bushwick	1,980	3%	6,628	9%	4,648	235%	6%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	536	1%	1,535	2%	999	186%	1%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	688	3%	2,450	10%	1,762	256%	7%
7 - Sunset Park	2,960	6%	12,433	20%	9,473	320%	14%
8 - Crown Heights	380	4%	547	6%	167	44%	2%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	188	2%	378	4%	190	101%	3%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	490	6%	2,552	18%	2,062	421%	12%
11 - Bensonhurst	1,034	9%	3,151	21%	2,117	205%	12%
12 - Borough Park	1,965	9%	6,844	27%	4,879	248%	18%
13 - Coney Island	746	5%	3,484	20%	2,738	367%	16%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	1,666	8%	5,282	24%	3,616	217%	16%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	803	10%	2,398	22%	1,595	199%	12%
16 - Brownsville	222	2%	476	3%	254	114%	2%
17 - East Flatbush	216	2%	649	7%	433	200%	5%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	327	3%	967	6%	640	196%	3%
Manhattan	10,948	3%	31,357	8%	20,409	186%	5%
1 - Financial District	93	7%	196	10%	103	111%	3%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	436	8%	741	14%	305	70%	6%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	818	2%	1,478	3%	660	81%	2%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	1,345	7%	1,920	11%	575	43%	4%
5 - Midtown	314	9%	392	13%	78	25%	5%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	439	5%	934	9%	495	113%	5%
7 - Upper West Side	2,090	5%	3,935	11%	1,845	88%	6%
8 - Upper East Side	639	6%	1,339	10%	700	110%	5%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	583	2%	3,394	7%	2,811	482%	6%
10 - Central Harlem	349	4%	956	5%	607	174%	2%
11 - East Harlem	2,432	4%	10,718	17%	8,286	341%	13%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	1,233	1%	5,267	3%	4,034	327%	2%
Queens	12,794	3%	57,069	10%	44,275	346%	7%
1 - Astoria	2,483	6%	9,756	18%	7,273	293%	12%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	1,297	4%	6,248	16%	4,951	382%	11%
3 - Jackson Heights	2,165	4%	14,179	15%	12,014	555%	11%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	2,821	5%	15,055	18%	12,234	434%	13%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	361	2%	2,160	5%	1,799	498%	3%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	253	3%	522	4%	269	106%	2%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	621	2%	1,649	4%	1,028	166%	2%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	238	1%	895	4%	657	276%	2%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	824	3%	2,360	5%	1,536	186%	2%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	489	3%	1,125	4%	636	130%	2%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	147	2%	368	4%	221	150%	1%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	593	2%	1,633	5%	1,040	175%	3%
13 - Queens Village	378	2%	565	3%	187	49%	1%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	123	1%	587	3%	464	377%	2%
Staten Island	1,171	4%	8,031	15%	6,860	586%	11%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	652	4%	5,768	18%	5,116	785%	14%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	380	5%	1,704	14%	1,324	348%	8%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	139	2%	563	6%	424	305%	4%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	Puerto Ricans						
	Number of Puerto Rican persons, 1990	Puerto Ricans as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Puerto Rican persons, 2000	Puerto Ricans as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Puerto Ricans	Percent change in Puerto Ricans	Change in Puerto Rican pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	861,122	50%	813,539	38%	-47,583	-6%	-12%
Bronx	336,367	66%	330,364	51%	-6,003	-2%	-15%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	39,333	76%	35,720	60%	-3,613	-9%	-17%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	21,698	70%	19,454	55%	-2,244	-10%	-15%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	17,675	74%	20,173	56%	2,498	14%	-18%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	32,125	50%	29,312	36%	-2,813	-9%	-14%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	37,418	56%	28,870	37%	-8,548	-23%	-20%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	27,690	71%	26,642	57%	-1,048	-4%	-13%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	38,482	62%	35,667	43%	-2,815	-7%	-19%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	9,871	52%	11,789	37%	1,918	19%	-15%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	63,992	74%	62,716	64%	-1,276	-2%	-10%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	10,528	79%	18,344	75%	7,816	74%	-5%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	15,601	71%	22,913	61%	7,312	47%	-10%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	18,132	74%	18,166	65%	34	0%	-9%
Brooklyn	263,424	59%	219,176	45%	-44,248	-17%	-14%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	42,404	63%	29,079	48%	-13,325	-31%	-15%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	11,045	68%	9,449	53%	-1,596	-14%	-14%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	14,338	71%	13,631	53%	-707	-5%	-17%
4 - Bushwick	40,869	61%	31,803	45%	-9,066	-22%	-16%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	36,018	60%	29,651	45%	-6,367	-18%	-15%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	17,509	69%	14,313	59%	-3,196	-18%	-11%
7 - Sunset Park	31,816	64%	25,455	41%	-6,361	-20%	-22%
8 - Crown Heights	3,711	39%	3,937	40%	226	6%	2%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	2,086	21%	2,087	24%	1	0%	4%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	4,456	51%	6,409	45%	1,953	44%	-6%
11 - Bensonhurst	5,164	46%	5,453	36%	289	6%	-9%
12 - Borough Park	11,016	51%	8,672	34%	-2,344	-21%	-16%
13 - Coney Island	10,653	69%	9,067	53%	-1,586	-15%	-15%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	9,059	43%	6,244	28%	-2,815	-31%	-14%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	4,133	49%	4,230	38%	97	2%	-11%
16 - Brownsville	9,841	69%	8,933	58%	-908	-9%	-10%
17 - East Flatbush	3,083	31%	2,779	30%	-304	-10%	-1%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	6,223	57%	8,471	54%	2,248	36%	-3%
Manhattan	149,464	39%	123,525	30%	-25,939	-17%	-10%
1 - Financial District	558	41%	770	38%	212	38%	-3%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	1,727	32%	1,398	26%	-329	-19%	-5%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	35,855	69%	27,178	60%	-8,677	-24%	-9%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	8,964	45%	7,260	40%	-1,704	-19%	-5%
5 - Midtown	1,574	43%	885	30%	-689	-44%	-13%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	4,070	44%	3,865	38%	-205	-5%	-5%
7 - Upper West Side	15,701	41%	12,389	36%	-3,312	-21%	-5%
8 - Upper East Side	4,231	37%	4,177	32%	-54	-1%	-5%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	7,934	21%	7,956	17%	22	0%	-4%
10 - Central Harlem	5,247	54%	7,096	39%	1,849	35%	-15%
11 - East Harlem	43,582	79%	36,565	60%	-7,017	-16%	-19%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	18,609	14%	13,039	8%	-5,570	-30%	-6%
Queens	94,395	25%	111,772	20%	17,377	18%	-5%
1 - Astoria	11,629	30%	11,132	21%	-497	-4%	-9%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	4,183	14%	3,677	9%	-506	-12%	-5%
3 - Jackson Heights	5,621	10%	6,099	6%	478	9%	-4%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	6,252	11%	5,053	6%	-1,199	-19%	-5%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	11,668	58%	20,353	44%	8,685	74%	-12%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	2,543	25%	2,976	23%	433	17%	-2%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	6,677	21%	7,008	17%	331	5%	-4%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	5,356	30%	6,223	27%	867	16%	-3%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	10,234	38%	15,797	31%	5,563	54%	-7%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	8,504	46%	9,857	37%	1,353	16%	-9%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	1,792	25%	2,488	24%	696	39%	-1%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	6,414	25%	6,292	21%	-122	-2%	-4%
13 - Queens Village	6,833	38%	6,842	33%	9	0%	-5%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	6,688	46%	7,852	42%	1,164	17%	-5%
Staten Island	17,472	59%	29,381	55%	11,909	68%	-4%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	10,925	65%	17,328	54%	6,403	59%	-12%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	3,588	51%	6,789	55%	3,201	89%	4%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	2,959	53%	5,263	59%	2,304	78%	6%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	Cubans						
	Number of Cuban persons, 1990	Cubans as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Cuban persons, 2000	Cubans as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Cubans	Percent change in Cubans	Change in Cuban pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	57,019	3%	42,393	2%	-14,626	-26%	-1%
Bronx	9,209	2%	8,520	1%	-689	-7%	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	454	1%	519	1%	65	14%	0%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	343	1%	339	1%	-4	-1%	0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	356	1%	387	1%	31	9%	0%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	988	2%	884	1%	-104	-11%	0%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	856	1%	826	1%	-30	-3%	0%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	447	1%	451	1%	4	1%	0%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	1,118	2%	930	1%	-188	-17%	-1%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	1,157	6%	1,028	3%	-129	-11%	-3%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	1,489	2%	1,426	1%	-63	-4%	0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	295	2%	509	2%	214	73%	0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	542	2%	658	2%	116	21%	-1%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	1,029	4%	544	2%	-485	-47%	-2%
Brooklyn	9,481	2%	6,950	1%	-2,531	-27%	-1%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	586	1%	467	1%	-119	-20%	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	501	3%	462	3%	-39	-8%	0%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	436	2%	337	1%	-99	-23%	-1%
4 - Bushwick	415	1%	361	1%	-54	-13%	0%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	678	1%	620	1%	-58	-9%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	1,008	4%	690	3%	-318	-32%	-1%
7 - Sunset Park	711	1%	543	1%	-168	-24%	-1%
8 - Crown Heights	164	2%	207	2%	43	26%	0%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	314	3%	225	3%	-89	-28%	0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	403	5%	372	3%	-31	-8%	-2%
11 - Bensonhurst	456	4%	277	2%	-179	-39%	-2%
12 - Borough Park	978	4%	401	2%	-577	-59%	-3%
13 - Coney Island	415	3%	294	2%	-121	-29%	-1%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	626	3%	348	2%	-278	-44%	-1%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	512	6%	344	3%	-168	-33%	-3%
16 - Brownsville	224	2%	248	2%	24	11%	0%
17 - East Flatbush	370	4%	295	3%	-75	-20%	-1%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	684	6%	490	3%	-194	-28%	-3%
Manhattan	18,671	5%	12,330	3%	-6,341	-34%	-2%
1 - Financial District	107	8%	141	7%	34	32%	-1%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	456	8%	434	8%	-22	-5%	0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	655	1%	601	1%	-54	-8%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	1,587	8%	1,158	6%	-429	-27%	-2%
5 - Midtown	346	9%	274	9%	-72	-21%	0%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	752	8%	645	6%	-107	-14%	-2%
7 - Upper West Side	2,978	8%	1,730	5%	-1,248	-42%	-3%
8 - Upper East Side	1,107	10%	967	7%	-140	-13%	-2%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	1,299	3%	909	2%	-390	-30%	-2%
10 - Central Harlem	297	3%	380	2%	83	28%	-1%
11 - East Harlem	846	2%	673	1%	-173	-20%	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	7,953	6%	4,321	3%	-3,632	-46%	-3%
Queens	18,406	5%	13,159	2%	-5,247	-29%	-3%
1 - Astoria	2,521	6%	1,720	3%	-801	-32%	-3%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	1,669	6%	1,028	3%	-641	-38%	-3%
3 - Jackson Heights	2,935	5%	2,046	2%	-889	-30%	-3%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	3,215	6%	1,530	2%	-1,685	-52%	-4%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	561	3%	435	1%	-126	-22%	-2%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	801	8%	778	8%	-23	-3%	-2%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	1,710	5%	1,310	3%	-400	-23%	-2%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	1,017	6%	740	3%	-277	-27%	-3%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	876	3%	715	1%	-161	-18%	-2%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	643	3%	466	2%	-177	-28%	-2%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	493	7%	566	5%	73	15%	-1%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	814	3%	708	2%	-106	-13%	-1%
13 - Queens Village	719	4%	705	3%	-14	-2%	-1%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	432	3%	420	2%	-12	-3%	-1%
Staten Island	1,252	4%	1,434	3%	182	15%	-2%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	488	3%	534	2%	46	9%	-1%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	393	6%	446	4%	53	13%	-2%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	371	7%	453	5%	82	22%	-2%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	Dominicans						
	Number of Dominican persons, 1990	Dominicans as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Dominican persons, 2000	Dominicans as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Dominicans	Percent change in Dominicans	Change in Dominican pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	332,713	19%	532,412	25%	199,699	60%	5%
Bronx	87,261	17%	179,461	28%	92,200	106%	11%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	4,688	9%	9,292	16%	4,604	98%	6%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	4,216	14%	8,114	23%	3,898	92%	9%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	2,451	10%	8,584	24%	6,133	250%	13%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	21,054	33%	35,360	43%	14,306	68%	11%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	19,041	29%	35,896	46%	16,855	89%	17%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	4,482	11%	9,351	20%	4,869	109%	9%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	13,597	22%	29,269	35%	15,672	115%	14%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	4,308	23%	12,957	41%	8,649	201%	18%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	9,600	11%	16,669	17%	7,069	74%	6%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	529	4%	2,121	9%	1,592	301%	5%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	1,604	7%	5,950	16%	4,346	271%	9%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	1,246	5%	4,264	15%	3,018	242%	10%
Brooklyn	55,301	12%	84,662	17%	29,361	53%	5%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	11,207	17%	13,840	23%	2,633	23%	6%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	1,021	6%	1,931	11%	910	89%	5%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	1,470	7%	4,680	18%	3,210	218%	11%
4 - Bushwick	11,040	17%	16,520	24%	5,480	50%	7%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	10,605	18%	19,932	30%	9,327	88%	13%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	1,582	6%	2,108	9%	526	33%	2%
7 - Sunset Park	5,978	12%	10,035	16%	4,057	68%	4%
8 - Crown Heights	1,517	16%	1,646	17%	129	9%	1%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	2,151	21%	1,896	22%	-255	-12%	1%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	501	6%	925	7%	424	85%	1%
11 - Bensonhurst	452	4%	570	4%	118	26%	0%
12 - Borough Park	1,739	8%	2,132	8%	393	23%	0%
13 - Coney Island	611	4%	871	5%	260	43%	1%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	2,352	11%	2,236	10%	-116	-5%	-1%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	352	4%	655	6%	303	86%	2%
16 - Brownsville	1,269	9%	2,336	15%	1,067	84%	6%
17 - East Flatbush	1,025	10%	1,255	13%	230	22%	3%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	429	4%	1,507	10%	1,078	251%	6%
Manhattan	136,696	36%	179,622	43%	42,926	31%	7%
1 - Financial District	137	10%	170	8%	33	24%	-2%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	798	15%	669	13%	-129	-16%	-2%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	9,605	19%	10,514	23%	909	9%	5%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	1,406	7%	1,865	10%	459	33%	3%
5 - Midtown	163	4%	204	7%	41	25%	2%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	410	4%	735	7%	325	79%	3%
7 - Upper West Side	9,486	25%	8,986	26%	-500	-5%	1%
8 - Upper East Side	507	4%	925	7%	418	82%	3%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	21,761	57%	28,111	58%	6,350	29%	1%
10 - Central Harlem	1,505	15%	6,233	34%	4,728	314%	19%
11 - East Harlem	2,859	5%	6,308	10%	3,449	121%	5%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	86,273	65%	111,877	72%	25,604	30%	7%
Queens	52,309	14%	89,877	16%	37,568	72%	2%
1 - Astoria	2,809	7%	4,996	9%	2,187	78%	2%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	3,523	12%	3,960	10%	437	12%	-2%
3 - Jackson Heights	14,905	27%	22,052	23%	7,147	48%	-5%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	12,114	21%	16,836	20%	4,722	39%	-1%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	1,590	8%	7,799	17%	6,209	391%	9%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	686	7%	1,153	9%	467	68%	2%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	2,864	9%	4,630	11%	1,766	62%	2%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	1,570	9%	2,939	13%	1,369	87%	4%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	3,332	12%	10,416	20%	7,084	213%	8%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	1,909	10%	4,733	18%	2,824	148%	8%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	603	8%	963	9%	360	60%	1%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	3,386	13%	4,678	16%	1,292	38%	2%
13 - Queens Village	1,503	8%	2,673	13%	1,170	78%	5%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	1,515	11%	1,968	10%	453	30%	0%
Staten Island	1,146	4%	2,425	5%	1,279	112%	1%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	724	4%	1,701	5%	977	135%	1%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	283	4%	397	3%	114	40%	-1%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	139	2%	329	4%	190	137%	1%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

	Guatemalans						
Community District	Number of Guatemalan persons, 1990	Guatemalans as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Guatemalan persons, 2000	Guatemalans as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Guatemalans	Percent change in Guatemalans	Change in Guatemalan pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	15,873	1%	19,909	1%	4,036	25%	0%
Bronx	2,656	1%	3,240	1%	584	22%	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	365	1%	583	1%	218	60%	0%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	437	1%	399	1%	-38	-9%	0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	170	1%	254	1%	84	49%	0%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	335	1%	303	0%	-32	-10%	0%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	582	1%	374	0%	-208	-36%	0%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	122	0%	222	0%	100	82%	0%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	346	1%	289	0%	-57	-16%	0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	51	0%	113	0%	62	122%	0%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	169	0%	353	0%	184	109%	0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	0	0%	88	0%	88	-	0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	21	0%	120	0%	99	471%	0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	48	0%	110	0%	62	129%	0%
Brooklyn	3,857	1%	5,203	1%	1,346	35%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	307	0%	480	1%	173	56%	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	83	1%	208	1%	125	151%	1%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	68	0%	224	1%	156	229%	1%
4 - Bushwick	403	1%	330	0%	-73	-18%	0%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	440	1%	439	1%	-1	0%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	337	1%	241	1%	-96	-28%	0%
7 - Sunset Park	593	1%	763	1%	170	29%	0%
8 - Crown Heights	245	3%	181	2%	-64	-26%	-1%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	81	1%	55	1%	-26	-32%	0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	78	1%	150	1%	72	92%	0%
11 - Bensonhurst	270	2%	862	6%	592	219%	3%
12 - Borough Park	172	1%	530	2%	358	208%	1%
13 - Coney Island	69	0%	60	0%	-9	-13%	0%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	327	2%	287	1%	-40	-12%	0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	99	1%	129	1%	30	30%	0%
16 - Brownsville	193	1%	83	1%	-110	-57%	-1%
17 - East Flatbush	79	1%	71	1%	-8	-10%	0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	13	0%	85	1%	72	554%	0%
Manhattan	1,602	0%	1,510	0%	-92	-6%	0%
1 - Financial District	0	0%	11	1%	11	-	1%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	8	0%	45	1%	37	463%	1%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	57	0%	98	0%	41	72%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	110	1%	118	1%	8	7%	0%
5 - Midtown	0	0%	18	1%	18	-	1%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	65	1%	60	1%	-5	-8%	0%
7 - Upper West Side	87	0%	254	1%	167	192%	1%
8 - Upper East Side	220	2%	98	1%	-122	-55%	-1%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	47	0%	88	0%	41	87%	0%
10 - Central Harlem	329	3%	113	1%	-216	-66%	-3%
11 - East Harlem	436	1%	290	0%	-146	-33%	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	243	0%	305	0%	62	26%	0%
Queens	7,597	2%	9,491	2%	1,894	25%	0%
1 - Astoria	641	2%	463	1%	-178	-28%	-1%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	239	1%	252	1%	13	5%	0%
3 - Jackson Heights	256	0%	545	1%	289	113%	0%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	520	1%	629	1%	109	21%	0%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	143	1%	268	1%	125	87%	0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	49	0%	133	1%	84	171%	1%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	711	2%	596	1%	-115	-16%	-1%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	505	3%	805	3%	300	59%	1%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	823	3%	1,038	2%	215	26%	-1%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	369	2%	355	1%	-14	-4%	-1%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	78	1%	183	2%	105	135%	1%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	1,731	7%	2,355	8%	624	36%	1%
13 - Queens Village	508	3%	552	3%	44	9%	0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	1,024	7%	1,254	7%	230	22%	0%
Staten Island	161	1%	321	1%	160	99%	0%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	124	1%	228	1%	104	84%	0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	23	0%	63	1%	40	174%	0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	14	0%	30	0%	16	114%	0%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	Hondurans						
	Number of Honduran persons, 1990	Hondurans as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Honduran persons, 2000	Hondurans as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Hondurans	Percent change in Hondurans	Change in Honduran pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	22,167	1%	33,504	2%	11,337	51%	0%
Bronx	7,552	1%	13,762	2%	6,210	82%	1%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	931	2%	2,036	3%	1,105	119%	2%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	701	2%	1,110	3%	409	58%	1%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	952	4%	1,729	5%	777	82%	1%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	929	1%	2,005	2%	1,076	116%	1%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	771	1%	1,478	2%	707	92%	1%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	1,059	3%	1,255	3%	196	19%	0%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	676	1%	999	1%	323	48%	0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	278	1%	362	1%	84	30%	0%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	654	1%	1,600	2%	946	145%	1%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	77	1%	212	1%	135	175%	0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	144	1%	373	1%	229	159%	0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	342	1%	474	2%	132	39%	0%
Brooklyn	7,190	2%	8,811	2%	1,621	23%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	481	1%	460	1%	-21	-4%	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	369	2%	254	1%	-115	-31%	-1%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	472	2%	534	2%	62	13%	0%
4 - Bushwick	875	1%	1,466	2%	591	68%	1%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	1,431	2%	1,472	2%	41	3%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	191	1%	273	1%	82	43%	0%
7 - Sunset Park	701	1%	1,168	2%	467	67%	0%
8 - Crown Heights	133	1%	205	2%	72	54%	1%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	295	3%	255	3%	-40	-14%	0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	115	1%	195	1%	80	70%	0%
11 - Bensonhurst	63	1%	190	1%	127	202%	1%
12 - Borough Park	580	3%	623	2%	43	7%	0%
13 - Coney Island	150	1%	208	1%	58	39%	0%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	271	1%	473	2%	202	75%	1%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	72	1%	156	1%	84	117%	1%
16 - Brownsville	657	5%	494	3%	-163	-25%	-1%
17 - East Flatbush	264	3%	211	2%	-53	-20%	0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	71	1%	188	1%	117	165%	1%
Manhattan	3,040	1%	3,593	1%	553	18%	0%
1 - Financial District	10	1%	11	1%	1	10%	0%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	54	1%	48	1%	-6	-11%	0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	151	0%	198	0%	47	31%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	211	1%	202	1%	-9	-4%	0%
5 - Midtown	6	0%	22	1%	16	267%	1%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	58	1%	97	1%	39	67%	0%
7 - Upper West Side	276	1%	251	1%	-25	-9%	0%
8 - Upper East Side	103	1%	112	1%	9	9%	0%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	265	1%	357	1%	92	35%	0%
10 - Central Harlem	662	7%	812	4%	150	23%	-2%
11 - East Harlem	627	1%	619	1%	-8	-1%	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	596	0%	823	1%	227	38%	0%
Queens	3,607	1%	6,457	1%	2,850	79%	0%
1 - Astoria	358	1%	650	1%	292	82%	0%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	548	2%	411	1%	-137	-25%	-1%
3 - Jackson Heights	733	1%	682	1%	-51	-7%	-1%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	410	1%	678	1%	268	65%	0%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	190	1%	685	1%	495	261%	1%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	26	0%	127	1%	101	388%	1%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	206	1%	381	1%	175	85%	0%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	95	1%	223	1%	128	135%	0%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	404	2%	824	2%	420	104%	0%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	116	1%	303	1%	187	161%	1%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	10	0%	46	0%	36	360%	0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	367	1%	919	3%	552	150%	2%
13 - Queens Village	72	0%	161	1%	89	124%	0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	72	1%	351	2%	279	388%	1%
Staten Island	778	3%	1,054	2%	276	35%	-1%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	599	4%	845	3%	246	41%	-1%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	148	2%	137	1%	-11	-7%	-1%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	31	1%	74	1%	43	139%	0%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

	Nicaraguans						
Community District	Number of Nicaraguan persons, 1990	Nicaraguans as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Nicaraguan persons, 2000	Nicaraguans as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Nicaraguans	Percent change in Nicaraguans	Change in Nicaraguan pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	9,372	1%	8,443	0%	-929	-10%	0%
Bronx	2,270	0%	2,233	0%	-37	-2%	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	0	0%	126	0%	126	-	0%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	22	0%	150	0%	128	582%	0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	48	0%	154	0%	106	221%	0%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	242	0%	220	0%	-22	-9%	0%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	326	0%	302	0%	-24	-7%	0%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	352	1%	227	0%	-125	-36%	0%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	357	1%	244	0%	-113	-32%	0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	113	1%	168	1%	55	49%	0%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	542	1%	264	0%	-278	-51%	0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	44	0%	88	0%	44	100%	0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	135	1%	150	0%	15	11%	0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	89	0%	114	0%	25	28%	0%
Brooklyn	2,679	1%	2,607	1%	-72	-3%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	429	1%	422	1%	-7	-2%	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	63	0%	156	1%	93	148%	0%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	393	2%	191	1%	-202	-51%	-1%
4 - Bushwick	221	0%	397	1%	176	80%	0%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	380	1%	389	1%	9	2%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	169	1%	98	0%	-71	-42%	0%
7 - Sunset Park	227	0%	335	1%	108	48%	0%
8 - Crown Heights	154	2%	87	1%	-67	-44%	-1%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	38	0%	43	0%	5	13%	0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	21	0%	39	0%	18	86%	0%
11 - Bensonhurst	35	0%	51	0%	16	46%	0%
12 - Borough Park	207	1%	88	0%	-119	-57%	-1%
13 - Coney Island	89	1%	52	0%	-37	-42%	0%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	76	0%	121	1%	45	59%	0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	74	1%	36	0%	-38	-51%	-1%
16 - Brownsville	65	0%	43	0%	-22	-34%	0%
17 - East Flatbush	14	0%	46	0%	32	229%	0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	25	0%	16	0%	-9	-36%	0%
Manhattan	1,615	0%	1,368	0%	-247	-15%	0%
1 - Financial District	0	0%	7	0%	7	-	0%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	20	0%	28	1%	8	40%	0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	69	0%	76	0%	7	10%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	68	0%	64	0%	-4	-6%	0%
5 - Midtown	2	0%	18	1%	16	800%	1%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	27	0%	38	0%	11	41%	0%
7 - Upper West Side	285	1%	140	0%	-145	-51%	0%
8 - Upper East Side	61	1%	101	1%	40	66%	0%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	275	1%	222	0%	-53	-19%	0%
10 - Central Harlem	30	0%	51	0%	21	70%	0%
11 - East Harlem	110	0%	136	0%	26	24%	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	668	1%	482	0%	-186	-28%	0%
Queens	2,773	1%	2,130	0%	-643	-23%	0%
1 - Astoria	278	1%	277	1%	-1	0%	0%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	414	1%	163	0%	-251	-61%	-1%
3 - Jackson Heights	359	1%	260	0%	-99	-28%	0%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	439	1%	229	0%	-210	-48%	-1%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	178	1%	205	0%	27	15%	0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	46	0%	38	0%	-8	-17%	0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	151	0%	97	0%	-54	-36%	0%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	91	1%	76	0%	-15	-16%	0%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	213	1%	277	1%	64	30%	0%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	147	1%	190	1%	43	29%	0%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	50	1%	53	1%	3	6%	0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	241	1%	135	0%	-106	-44%	0%
13 - Queens Village	102	1%	73	0%	-29	-28%	0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	64	0%	60	0%	-4	-6%	0%
Staten Island	35	0%	101	0%	66	189%	0%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	7	0%	60	0%	53	757%	0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	18	0%	31	0%	13	72%	0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	10	0%	10	0%	0	0%	0%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	Panamanians						
	Number of Panamanian persons, 1990	Panamanians as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Panamanian persons, 2000	Panamanians as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Panamanians	Percent change in Panamanians	Change in Panamanian pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	22,707	1%	22,049	1%	-658	-3%	0%
Bronx	2,241	0%	2,137	0%	-104	-5%	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	94	0%	134	0%	40	43%	0%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	61	0%	66	0%	5	8%	0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	67	0%	115	0%	48	72%	0%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	257	0%	219	0%	-38	-15%	0%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	130	0%	201	0%	71	55%	0%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	76	0%	98	0%	22	29%	0%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	406	1%	268	0%	-138	-34%	0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	110	1%	93	0%	-17	-15%	0%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	328	0%	384	0%	56	17%	0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	105	1%	129	1%	24	23%	0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	101	0%	132	0%	31	31%	0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	449	2%	280	1%	-169	-38%	-1%
Brooklyn	14,486	3%	13,681	3%	-805	-6%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	110	0%	181	0%	71	65%	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	514	3%	422	2%	-92	-18%	-1%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	485	2%	832	3%	347	72%	1%
4 - Bushwick	701	1%	566	1%	-135	-19%	0%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	1,446	2%	1,588	2%	142	10%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	287	1%	163	1%	-124	-43%	0%
7 - Sunset Park	141	0%	232	0%	91	65%	0%
8 - Crown Heights	1,405	15%	1,201	12%	-204	-15%	-2%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	2,661	26%	1,919	22%	-742	-28%	-4%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	59	1%	79	1%	20	34%	0%
11 - Bensonhurst	61	1%	28	0%	-33	-54%	0%
12 - Borough Park	263	1%	149	1%	-114	-43%	-1%
13 - Coney Island	268	2%	244	1%	-24	-9%	0%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	2,065	10%	2,131	10%	66	3%	0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	74	1%	108	1%	34	46%	0%
16 - Brownsville	769	5%	702	5%	-67	-9%	-1%
17 - East Flatbush	2,551	25%	2,026	22%	-525	-21%	-4%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	626	6%	1,168	7%	542	87%	2%
Manhattan	1,665	0%	1,476	0%	-189	-11%	0%
1 - Financial District	25	2%	24	1%	-1	-4%	-1%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	24	0%	31	1%	7	29%	0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	150	0%	122	0%	-28	-19%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	55	0%	69	0%	14	25%	0%
5 - Midtown	12	0%	14	0%	2	17%	0%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	155	2%	110	1%	-45	-29%	-1%
7 - Upper West Side	281	1%	195	1%	-86	-31%	0%
8 - Upper East Side	56	0%	97	1%	41	73%	0%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	149	0%	187	0%	38	26%	0%
10 - Central Harlem	82	1%	185	1%	103	126%	0%
11 - East Harlem	216	0%	170	0%	-46	-21%	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	444	0%	276	0%	-168	-38%	0%
Queens	4,050	1%	4,117	1%	67	2%	0%
1 - Astoria	118	0%	180	0%	62	53%	0%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	40	0%	89	0%	49	123%	0%
3 - Jackson Heights	149	0%	182	0%	33	22%	0%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	152	0%	165	0%	13	9%	0%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	64	0%	143	0%	79	123%	0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	79	1%	95	1%	16	20%	0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	137	0%	142	0%	5	4%	0%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	232	1%	198	1%	-34	-15%	0%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	79	0%	247	0%	168	213%	0%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	279	2%	286	1%	7	3%	0%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	17	0%	50	0%	33	194%	0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	1,280	5%	931	3%	-349	-27%	-2%
13 - Queens Village	1,053	6%	997	5%	-56	-5%	-1%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	371	3%	404	2%	33	9%	0%
Staten Island	265	1%	422	1%	157	59%	0%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	193	1%	301	1%	108	56%	0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	24	0%	88	1%	64	267%	0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	48	1%	34	0%	-14	-29%	0%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

	Salvadorans						
Community District	Number of Salvadoran persons, 1990	Salvadorans as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Salvadoran persons, 2000	Salvadorans as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Salvadorans	Percent change in Salvadorans	Change in Salvadoran pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	23,926	1%	32,086	1%	8,160	34%	0%
Bronx	3,834	1%	4,415	1%	581	15%	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	341	1%	404	1%	63	18%	0%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	198	1%	377	1%	179	90%	0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	80	0%	245	1%	165	206%	0%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	1,031	2%	688	1%	-343	-33%	-1%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	523	1%	478	1%	-45	-9%	0%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	420	1%	279	1%	-141	-34%	0%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	318	1%	485	1%	167	53%	0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	161	1%	195	1%	34	21%	0%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	448	1%	749	1%	301	67%	0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	38	0%	86	0%	48	126%	0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	197	1%	233	1%	36	18%	0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	79	0%	147	1%	68	86%	0%
Brooklyn	6,209	1%	6,549	1%	340	5%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	520	1%	678	1%	158	30%	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	139	1%	126	1%	-13	-9%	0%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	53	0%	124	0%	71	134%	0%
4 - Bushwick	1,014	2%	589	1%	-425	-42%	-1%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	662	1%	585	1%	-77	-12%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	226	1%	231	1%	5	2%	0%
7 - Sunset Park	635	1%	1,022	2%	387	61%	0%
8 - Crown Heights	207	2%	111	1%	-96	-46%	-1%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	114	1%	89	1%	-25	-22%	0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	126	1%	200	1%	74	59%	0%
11 - Bensonhurst	122	1%	198	1%	76	62%	0%
12 - Borough Park	918	4%	613	2%	-305	-33%	-2%
13 - Coney Island	302	2%	555	3%	253	84%	1%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	779	4%	833	4%	54	7%	0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	191	2%	291	3%	100	52%	0%
16 - Brownsville	6	0%	54	0%	48	800%	0%
17 - East Flatbush	149	1%	102	1%	-47	-32%	0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	46	0%	130	1%	84	183%	0%
Manhattan	2,859	1%	2,864	1%	5	0%	0%
1 - Financial District	4	0%	12	1%	8	200%	0%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	42	1%	50	1%	8	19%	0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	83	0%	197	0%	114	137%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	448	2%	284	2%	-164	-37%	-1%
5 - Midtown	4	0%	27	1%	23	575%	1%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	137	1%	83	1%	-54	-39%	-1%
7 - Upper West Side	255	1%	242	1%	-13	-5%	0%
8 - Upper East Side	99	1%	120	1%	21	21%	0%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	347	1%	198	0%	-149	-43%	-1%
10 - Central Harlem	61	1%	167	1%	106	174%	0%
11 - East Harlem	163	0%	355	1%	192	118%	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	1,150	1%	1,094	1%	-56	-5%	0%
Queens	10,893	3%	17,748	3%	6,855	63%	0%
1 - Astoria	891	2%	971	2%	80	9%	0%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	541	2%	537	1%	-4	-1%	0%
3 - Jackson Heights	668	1%	1,291	1%	623	93%	0%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	748	1%	971	1%	223	30%	0%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	220	1%	474	1%	254	115%	0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	74	1%	136	1%	62	84%	0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	1,883	6%	3,261	6%	1,378	73%	2%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	637	4%	840	4%	203	32%	0%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	593	2%	1,816	4%	1,223	206%	1%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	297	2%	567	2%	270	91%	1%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	341	5%	569	5%	228	67%	1%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	2,205	9%	3,112	10%	907	41%	2%
13 - Queens Village	338	2%	868	4%	530	157%	2%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	1,457	10%	2,238	12%	781	54%	2%
Staten Island	131	0%	246	0%	115	88%	0%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	42	0%	151	0%	109	260%	0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	54	1%	35	0%	-19	-35%	0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	35	1%	58	1%	23	66%	0%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

	Colombians						
Community District	Number of Colombian persons, 1990	Colombians as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Colombian persons, 2000	Colombians as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Colombians	Percent change in Colombians	Change in Colombian pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	84,454	5%	100,976	5%	16,522	20%	0%
Bronx	3,493	1%	4,113	1%	620	18%	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	160	0%	265	0%	105	66%	0%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	112	0%	112	0%	0	0%	0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	34	0%	109	0%	75	221%	0%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	338	1%	424	1%	86	25%	0%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	261	0%	332	0%	71	27%	0%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	268	1%	244	1%	-24	-9%	0%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	658	1%	647	1%	-11	-2%	0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	470	2%	515	2%	45	10%	-1%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	541	1%	666	1%	125	23%	0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	110	1%	237	1%	127	115%	0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	221	1%	324	1%	103	47%	0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	111	0%	181	1%	70	63%	0%
Brooklyn	9,480	2%	8,981	2%	-499	-5%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	1,816	3%	953	2%	-863	-48%	-1%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	298	2%	386	2%	88	30%	0%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	41	0%	108	0%	67	163%	0%
4 - Bushwick	489	1%	491	1%	2	0%	0%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	1,088	2%	995	2%	-93	-9%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	487	2%	534	2%	47	10%	0%
7 - Sunset Park	982	2%	1,332	2%	350	36%	0%
8 - Crown Heights	53	1%	91	1%	38	72%	0%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	215	2%	88	1%	-127	-59%	-1%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	501	6%	568	4%	67	13%	-2%
11 - Bensonhurst	687	6%	669	4%	-18	-3%	-2%
12 - Borough Park	896	4%	925	4%	29	3%	0%
13 - Coney Island	251	2%	204	1%	-47	-19%	0%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	1,001	5%	642	3%	-359	-36%	-2%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	298	4%	488	4%	190	64%	1%
16 - Brownsville	131	1%	106	1%	-25	-19%	0%
17 - East Flatbush	103	1%	123	1%	20	19%	0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	142	1%	289	2%	147	104%	1%
Manhattan	6,963	2%	7,075	2%	112	2%	0%
1 - Financial District	40	3%	133	7%	93	233%	4%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	132	2%	302	6%	170	129%	3%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	548	1%	630	1%	82	15%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	735	4%	623	3%	-112	-15%	0%
5 - Midtown	140	4%	197	7%	57	41%	3%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	535	6%	593	6%	58	11%	0%
7 - Upper West Side	1,040	3%	892	3%	-148	-14%	0%
8 - Upper East Side	756	7%	980	8%	224	30%	1%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	220	1%	548	1%	328	149%	1%
10 - Central Harlem	68	1%	128	1%	60	88%	0%
11 - East Harlem	297	1%	432	1%	135	45%	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	2,423	2%	1,618	1%	-805	-33%	-1%
Queens	63,224	17%	77,559	14%	14,335	23%	-3%
1 - Astoria	5,296	13%	6,008	11%	712	13%	-2%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	7,206	25%	7,655	19%	449	6%	-5%
3 - Jackson Heights	11,795	22%	17,787	18%	5,992	51%	-3%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	13,638	24%	13,453	16%	-185	-1%	-8%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	1,428	7%	2,968	6%	1,540	108%	0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	2,097	21%	2,745	21%	648	31%	0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	7,693	24%	9,586	23%	1,893	25%	-1%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	3,323	19%	4,316	18%	993	30%	0%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	3,078	11%	5,189	10%	2,111	69%	-1%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	1,457	8%	1,847	7%	390	27%	-1%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	1,304	18%	1,640	16%	336	26%	-2%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	2,711	11%	1,945	6%	-766	-28%	-4%
13 - Queens Village	1,868	10%	2,166	10%	298	16%	0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	329	2%	458	2%	129	39%	0%
Staten Island	1,294	4%	1,908	4%	614	47%	-1%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	512	3%	982	3%	470	92%	0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	362	5%	515	4%	153	42%	-1%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	420	7%	409	5%	-11	-3%	-3%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	Ecuadorians						
	Number of Ecuadorian persons, 1990	Ecuadorians as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Ecuadorian persons, 2000	Ecuadorians as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Ecuadorians	Percent change in Ecuadorians	Change in Ecuadorian pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	78,444	5%	132,191	6%	53,747	69%	2%
Bronx	12,421	2%	17,379	3%	4,958	40%	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	1,118	2%	1,888	3%	770	69%	1%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	980	3%	1,573	4%	593	61%	1%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	468	2%	746	2%	278	59%	0%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	1,661	3%	1,958	2%	297	18%	0%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	1,918	3%	1,931	2%	13	1%	0%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	542	1%	851	2%	309	57%	0%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	1,334	2%	2,161	3%	827	62%	0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	482	3%	737	2%	255	53%	0%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	2,860	3%	3,378	3%	518	18%	0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	180	1%	407	2%	227	126%	0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	469	2%	1,041	3%	572	122%	1%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	335	1%	501	2%	166	50%	0%
Brooklyn	18,653	4%	24,423	5%	5,770	31%	1%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	3,322	5%	3,465	6%	143	4%	1%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	144	1%	301	2%	157	109%	1%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	352	2%	497	2%	145	41%	0%
4 - Bushwick	4,339	7%	6,409	9%	2,070	48%	3%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	2,885	5%	3,039	5%	154	5%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	787	3%	875	4%	88	11%	0%
7 - Sunset Park	2,206	4%	3,783	6%	1,577	71%	2%
8 - Crown Heights	88	1%	119	1%	31	35%	0%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	260	3%	194	2%	-66	-25%	0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	721	8%	924	7%	203	28%	-2%
11 - Bensonhurst	624	6%	1,319	9%	695	111%	3%
12 - Borough Park	968	4%	1,617	6%	649	67%	2%
13 - Coney Island	366	2%	230	1%	-136	-37%	-1%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	761	4%	512	2%	-249	-33%	-1%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	226	3%	432	4%	206	91%	1%
16 - Brownsville	76	1%	188	1%	112	147%	1%
17 - East Flatbush	93	1%	89	1%	-4	-4%	0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	435	4%	314	2%	-121	-28%	-2%
Manhattan	11,359	3%	13,564	3%	2,205	19%	0%
1 - Financial District	0	0%	74	4%	74	-	4%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	129	2%	134	3%	5	4%	0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	819	2%	753	2%	-66	-8%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	1,913	10%	1,638	9%	-275	-14%	-1%
5 - Midtown	67	2%	73	2%	6	9%	1%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	144	2%	238	2%	94	65%	1%
7 - Upper West Side	1,426	4%	1,387	4%	-39	-3%	0%
8 - Upper East Side	314	3%	390	3%	76	24%	0%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	1,540	4%	2,388	5%	848	55%	1%
10 - Central Harlem	85	1%	396	2%	311	366%	1%
11 - East Harlem	1,286	2%	1,636	3%	350	27%	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	3,454	3%	4,337	3%	883	26%	0%
Queens	35,412	10%	74,238	13%	38,826	110%	4%
1 - Astoria	4,681	12%	8,030	15%	3,349	72%	3%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	4,123	14%	8,376	21%	4,253	103%	7%
3 - Jackson Heights	5,935	11%	17,713	18%	11,778	198%	7%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	6,858	12%	16,352	20%	9,494	138%	8%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	1,395	7%	5,906	13%	4,511	323%	6%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	647	6%	1,048	8%	401	62%	2%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	2,488	8%	3,096	7%	608	24%	0%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	1,560	9%	1,788	8%	228	15%	-1%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	2,924	11%	5,142	10%	2,218	76%	-1%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	1,579	9%	2,561	10%	982	62%	1%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	292	4%	725	7%	433	148%	3%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	1,864	7%	2,133	7%	269	14%	0%
13 - Queens Village	849	5%	1,208	6%	359	42%	1%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	217	2%	323	2%	106	49%	0%
Staten Island	599	2%	1,506	3%	907	151%	1%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	315	2%	971	3%	656	208%	1%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	193	3%	310	3%	117	61%	0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	91	2%	226	3%	135	148%	1%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	Peruvians						
	Number of Peruvian persons, 1990	Peruvians as % of Hispanic pop, 1990	Number of Peruvian persons, 2000	Peruvians as % of Hispanic pop, 2000	Population change in Peruvians	Percent change in Peruvians	Change in Peruvian pop as % of Hispanic pop
New York City	23,257	1%	30,844	1%	7,587	33%	0%
Bronx	2,299	0%	2,469	0%	170	7%	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	102	0%	186	0%	84	82%	0%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	44	0%	49	0%	5	11%	0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	8	0%	77	0%	69	863%	0%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	186	0%	201	0%	15	8%	0%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	234	0%	205	0%	-29	-12%	0%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	77	0%	136	0%	59	77%	0%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	522	1%	554	1%	32	6%	0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	304	2%	283	1%	-21	-7%	-1%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	346	0%	317	0%	-29	-8%	0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	112	1%	147	1%	35	31%	0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	146	1%	177	0%	31	21%	0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	179	1%	106	0%	-73	-41%	0%
Brooklyn	3,004	1%	3,474	1%	470	16%	0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	225	0%	383	1%	158	70%	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	66	0%	121	1%	55	83%	0%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	16	0%	44	0%	28	175%	0%
4 - Bushwick	338	1%	224	0%	-114	-34%	0%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	144	0%	359	1%	215	149%	0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	114	0%	212	1%	98	86%	0%
7 - Sunset Park	426	1%	462	1%	36	8%	0%
8 - Crown Heights	46	0%	35	0%	-11	-24%	0%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	9	0%	19	0%	10	111%	0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	80	1%	227	2%	147	184%	1%
11 - Bensonhurst	136	1%	221	1%	85	63%	0%
12 - Borough Park	355	2%	288	1%	-67	-19%	0%
13 - Coney Island	349	2%	296	2%	-53	-15%	-1%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	252	1%	212	1%	-40	-16%	0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	229	3%	211	2%	-18	-8%	-1%
16 - Brownsville	19	0%	68	0%	49	258%	0%
17 - East Flatbush	59	1%	48	1%	-11	-19%	0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	141	1%	95	1%	-46	-33%	-1%
Manhattan	2,712	1%	3,277	1%	565	21%	0%
1 - Financial District	7	1%	32	2%	25	357%	1%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	29	1%	123	2%	94	324%	2%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	109	0%	245	1%	136	125%	0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	333	2%	331	2%	-2	-1%	0%
5 - Midtown	146	4%	79	3%	-67	-46%	-1%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	174	2%	281	3%	107	61%	1%
7 - Upper West Side	393	1%	485	1%	92	23%	0%
8 - Upper East Side	439	4%	351	3%	-88	-20%	-1%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	183	0%	261	1%	78	43%	0%
10 - Central Harlem	41	0%	57	0%	16	39%	0%
11 - East Harlem	83	0%	214	0%	131	158%	0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	775	1%	806	1%	31	4%	0%
Queens	14,875	4%	20,525	4%	5,650	38%	0%
1 - Astoria	1,913	5%	2,403	4%	490	26%	0%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	1,462	5%	1,853	5%	391	27%	0%
3 - Jackson Heights	2,428	4%	3,838	4%	1,410	58%	0%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	2,737	5%	3,140	4%	403	15%	-1%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	564	3%	1,029	2%	465	82%	0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	460	5%	628	5%	168	37%	0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	1,487	5%	2,141	5%	654	44%	1%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	714	4%	876	4%	162	23%	0%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	893	3%	1,753	3%	860	96%	0%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	576	3%	828	3%	252	44%	0%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	337	5%	505	5%	168	50%	0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	753	3%	638	2%	-115	-15%	-1%
13 - Queens Village	454	3%	771	4%	317	70%	1%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	97	1%	148	1%	51	53%	0%
Staten Island	367	1%	776	1%	409	111%	0%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	240	1%	378	1%	138	58%	0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	72	1%	302	2%	230	319%	1%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	55	1%	97	1%	42	76%	0%

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	Uruguayan, 2000	Venezuelan, 2000	Spaniard, 2000	Spanish, 2000	Spanish American, 2000	All other Hispanic or Latino, 2000	Argentinean, 2000
New York City	2,496	8,786	10,775	42,018	5,270	51,853	12,535
Bronx	132	1,166	1,443	8,242	1,277	15,473	864
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	4	50	54	620	89	1,433	45
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	1	39	24	310	55	855	5
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	3	35	30	626	87	869	9
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	4	184	154	1,155	199	1,952	42
5 - Fordham/University Heights	8	170	115	1,271	173	1,888	24
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	3	53	85	444	83	1,113	99
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	20	136	196	1,077	180	1,988	120
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	14	81	125	456	62	765	148
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	9	175	235	1,022	172	2,370	80
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	28	66	123	307	67	589	64
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	16	109	233	534	49	898	171
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	21	55	48	338	49	671	41
Brooklyn	316	1,527	1,749	8,248	1,097	11,709	1,905
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	9	109	167	670	107	1,451	285
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	9	112	130	310	50	424	105
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	13	49	13	397	75	612	15
4 - Bushwick	40	108	68	885	135	1,683	38
5 - East New York/Starrett City	34	108	107	1,121	159	1,583	55
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	22	97	251	453	61	586	178
7 - Sunset Park	16	97	116	707	80	1,473	61
8 - Crown Heights	4	55	45	213	35	234	47
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	1	95	16	221	31	207	25
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	22	88	139	386	22	341	159
11 - Bensonhurst	52	71	131	485	50	359	256
12 - Borough Park	20	45	149	435	82	606	147
13 - Coney Island	7	50	58	286	39	409	73
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	19	109	75	399	61	531	128
15 - Sheepshead Bay	24	59	144	387	25	265	234
16 - Brownsville	0	17	11	302	49	367	4
17 - East Flatbush	1	147	27	169	18	226	5
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	23	107	111	465	28	378	85
Manhattan	364	2,173	2,612	8,758	946	10,028	3,407
1 - Financial District	11	35	49	121	8	49	85
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	18	115	222	286	6	127	247
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	12	119	217	656	78	1,079	190
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	40	164	279	522	39	436	483
5 - Midtown	12	124	104	142	10	72	160
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	72	265	323	417	32	241	482
7 - Upper West Side	44	285	309	773	67	835	545
8 - Upper East Side	70	399	406	591	23	313	708
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	35	131	198	1,109	108	1,155	131
10 - Central Harlem	1	45	36	382	51	435	20
11 - East Harlem	5	64	92	492	81	1,472	150
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	45	432	381	3,206	437	3,705	217
Queens	1,614	3,761	4,315	15,090	1,803	13,359	5,828
1 - Astoria	151	479	836	1,627	172	1,301	646
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	87	282	377	1,209	97	956	496
3 - Jackson Heights	255	686	452	2,387	288	2,330	854
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	201	661	323	2,146	208	1,996	755
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	192	193	220	874	121	1,116	260
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	82	146	231	510	47	312	506
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	196	341	541	1,608	147	995	736
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	54	178	213	603	118	561	384
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	124	273	350	1,107	174	1,235	321
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	83	137	227	669	108	634	328
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	83	45	263	533	56	251	301
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	18	180	122	741	118	721	57
13 - Queens Village	60	140	141	569	71	496	166
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	28	38	33	502	77	452	45
Staten Island	43	117	609	1,580	142	1,285	446
1 - St. George/Stapleton	17	59	200	643	89	773	138
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	10	34	169	459	31	297	159
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	15	24	237	472	22	215	146

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	Bolivian, 2000	Chilean, 2000	Central American, 2000	Costa Rican, 2000	Paraguayan, 2000	Other Central American, 2000	Other South American, 2000
New York City	3,850	6,562	129,697	6,464	2,170	7,243	8,947
Bronx	112	666	28,868	1,141	150	1,939	972
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	8	27	3,622	48	0	292	60
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	0	16	2,288	27	1	156	30
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	0	22	2,832	22	3	316	18
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	3	43	3,787	82	0	267	106
5 - Fordham/University Heights	11	36	3,156	123	1	200	92
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	11	22	2,287	77	26	129	67
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	27	123	2,645	219	13	140	167
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	1	84	1,095	97	70	67	70
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	14	100	3,697	180	5	169	158
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	9	43	704	64	7	37	47
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	20	112	1,143	76	13	58	91
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	7	29	1,333	114	7	91	56
Brooklyn	236	776	41,383	2,380	135	2,151	1,336
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	17	81	2,373	39	17	113	119
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	20	38	1,308	65	6	76	44
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	3	7	2,223	170	0	146	21
4 - Bushwick	18	20	3,752	229	0	175	152
5 - East New York/Starrett City	37	34	5,172	349	3	350	183
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	32	85	1,129	68	6	57	86
7 - Sunset Park	30	76	3,760	92	24	156	133
8 - Crown Heights	5	11	1,992	147	0	57	28
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	0	0	2,590	155	1	74	34
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	20	51	754	36	11	52	79
11 - Bensonhurst	15	52	1,409	22	24	58	77
12 - Borough Park	8	71	2,217	70	5	137	88
13 - Coney Island	1	48	1,243	33	12	89	55
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	9	62	4,282	216	9	220	65
15 - Sheepshead Bay	11	87	818	36	7	59	42
16 - Brownsville	1	3	1,687	152	4	160	17
17 - East Flatbush	4	15	2,910	325	1	131	38
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	5	38	1,852	203	4	65	81
Manhattan	330	1,521	12,433	874	162	747	1,333
1 - Financial District	4	13	85	15	1	7	25
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	24	84	240	24	15	14	55
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	8	76	789	54	6	44	100
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	29	178	847	56	5	52	125
5 - Midtown	13	46	131	14	6	10	45
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	29	172	474	60	13	34	127
7 - Upper West Side	59	247	1,287	132	31	75	198
8 - Upper East Side	46	304	661	77	26	58	180
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	18	91	1,164	56	17	56	137
10 - Central Harlem	1	11	1,511	80	0	103	16
11 - East Harlem	49	64	1,787	98	15	118	84
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	46	242	3,359	203	25	175	240
Queens	2,982	3,281	43,968	1,757	1,682	2,268	4,937
1 - Astoria	330	487	2,879	162	121	176	466
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	339	320	1,645	117	336	75	487
3 - Jackson Heights	714	479	3,212	133	269	126	745
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	721	422	2,908	120	138	115	615
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	79	189	1,933	89	21	70	236
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	133	167	598	40	18	28	249
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	196	232	4,954	218	542	259	438
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	63	174	2,400	97	86	157	242
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	166	231	4,570	189	63	176	499
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	45	117	1,885	74	13	113	339
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	76	174	996	62	27	35	160
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	28	52	8,125	181	42	494	152
13 - Queens Village	89	84	2,978	171	9	156	238
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	16	161	4,688	103	3	278	82
Staten Island	140	277	2,551	282	14	126	297
1 - St. George/Stapleton	77	100	1,875	194	9	93	141
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	30	97	436	60	1	24	88
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	33	79	245	26	4	10	69

Hispanic Population by Country of Origin,* 1990-2000

Community District	Central Americans, 1990	Central Americans as % of Hispanic pop 1990	Central Americans, 2000	Central Americans as % of Hispanic pop 2000	South Americans, 1990	South Americans as % of Hispanic pop 1990	South Americans, 2000	South Americans as % of Hispanic pop 2000
New York City	101,222	6%	129,698	6%	219,509	13%	309,357	14%
Bronx	19,847	4%	28,867	4%	21,200	4%	28,023	4%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	1,769	3%	3,623	6%	1,474	3%	2,533	4%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	1,463	5%	2,285	6%	1,152	4%	1,826	5%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	1,336	6%	2,835	8%	566	2%	1,022	3%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	2,869	4%	3,784	5%	2,468	4%	2,965	4%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	2,573	4%	3,156	4%	2,515	4%	2,810	4%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	2,128	5%	2,287	5%	1,235	3%	1,512	3%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	2,283	4%	2,644	3%	2,823	5%	3,968	5%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	763	4%	1,095	3%	1,642	9%	2,003	6%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	2,422	3%	3,699	4%	4,014	5%	4,902	5%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	279	2%	704	3%	568	4%	1,055	4%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	607	3%	1,142	3%	1,463	7%	2,074	6%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	1,235	5%	1,330	5%	958	4%	1,004	4%
Brooklyn	37,452	8%	41,382	8%	36,162	8%	43,109	9%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	1,861	3%	2,373	4%	5,708	9%	5,438	9%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	1,225	7%	1,307	7%	596	4%	1,142	6%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	1,539	8%	2,221	9%	500	2%	757	3%
4 - Bushwick	3,495	5%	3,752	5%	5,579	8%	7,498	11%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	4,811	8%	5,172	8%	4,368	7%	4,847	7%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	1,259	5%	1,129	5%	1,833	7%	2,129	9%
7 - Sunset Park	2,364	5%	3,768	6%	3,943	8%	6,034	10%
8 - Crown Heights	2,480	26%	1,989	20%	284	3%	395	4%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	3,468	34%	2,590	30%	669	7%	457	5%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	451	5%	753	5%	1,718	20%	2,149	15%
11 - Bensonhurst	641	6%	1,409	9%	1,980	18%	2,756	18%
12 - Borough Park	2,351	11%	2,210	9%	2,634	12%	3,212	13%
13 - Coney Island	878	6%	1,242	7%	1,331	9%	976	6%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	3,796	18%	4,281	19%	2,225	10%	1,767	8%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	527	6%	817	7%	1,188	14%	1,595	14%
16 - Brownsville	1,786	12%	1,688	11%	257	2%	408	3%
17 - East Flatbush	3,584	36%	2,912	31%	361	4%	471	5%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	938	9%	1,855	12%	989	9%	1,041	7%
Manhattan	11,872	3%	12,432	3%	27,922	7%	33,206	8%
1 - Financial District	49	4%	87	4%	232	17%	413	20%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	148	3%	240	5%	898	16%	1,117	21%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	597	1%	789	2%	1,783	3%	2,139	5%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	959	5%	845	5%	3,594	18%	3,616	20%
5 - Midtown	24	1%	123	4%	666	18%	755	25%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	474	5%	482	5%	1,744	19%	2,272	23%
7 - Upper West Side	1,401	4%	1,289	4%	4,103	11%	4,173	12%
8 - Upper East Side	601	5%	663	5%	2,571	23%	3,456	27%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	1,166	3%	1,164	2%	2,330	6%	3,757	8%
10 - Central Harlem	1,320	14%	1,511	8%	336	3%	675	4%
11 - East Harlem	1,647	3%	1,786	3%	1,856	3%	2,713	4%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	3,376	3%	3,358	2%	7,490	6%	8,008	5%
Queens	30,375	8%	43,968	8%	130,810	35%	196,407	35%
1 - Astoria	2,343	6%	2,879	5%	13,727	35%	19,121	35%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	1,805	6%	1,644	4%	14,282	49%	20,231	51%
3 - Jackson Heights	2,297	4%	3,219	3%	22,851	42%	43,340	45%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	2,377	4%	2,907	3%	26,197	46%	36,458	44%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	884	4%	1,934	4%	4,233	20%	11,073	24%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	338	3%	597	5%	4,230	42%	5,722	44%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	3,390	10%	4,954	12%	13,763	43%	17,504	42%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	1,594	9%	2,396	10%	6,636	37%	8,143	35%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	2,187	8%	4,567	9%	7,601	28%	13,761	27%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	1,316	7%	1,888	7%	4,157	23%	6,298	24%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	512	7%	998	10%	2,624	37%	3,736	36%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	5,931	23%	8,127	27%	5,686	22%	5,245	17%
13 - Queens Village	2,286	13%	2,978	14%	3,810	21%	4,931	24%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	3,115	22%	4,688	25%	1,011	7%	1,302	7%
Staten Island	1,676	6%	2,552	5%	3,415	12%	5,524	10%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	1,176	7%	1,872	6%	1,444	9%	2,872	9%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	303	4%	438	4%	1,065	15%	1,546	12%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	197	4%	244	3%	906	16%	1,102	12%

Immigration, 1993 and 1998

		Top 5 Countries of Origin, 1993						Top 5 Countries of Origin, 1998				
Borough	Total number of immigrants, 1993	Dominican Republic	The Soviet republics	China	Jamaica	Guyana	Total number of immigrants, 1998	Dominican Republic	China	The Soviet republics	Jamaica	Bangladesh
New York City	118,634	24,667	12,155	11,686	6,366	5,683	76,161	9,656	7,909	6,208	4,744	4,475
Bronx	16,487	7,013	304	353	1,895	809	9,961	3,071	129	156	1,409	448
Brooklyn	40,381	4,344	8,845	3,221	2,723	2,201	26,302	1,625	2,540	4,490	2,025	1,110
Manhattan	23,667	9,794	464	3,979	223	92	12,358	3,521	2,736	349	123	314
Queens	36,508	3,473	2,438	4,000	1,505	2,564	26,096	1,426	2,409	1,144	1,169	2,590
Staten Island	1,591	43	104	133	20	17	1,444	13	95	69	18	13

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Population by Age Group, NYC and USA, 1990-2000

Total Population		Preschoolers		Teens		Elders		All others	
Area	Population (All Ages)	Age 0-4	0-4 as % of pop	Age 12-17	12-17 as % of pop	Age 65+	65+ as % of pop	All others	All others as % of pop
2000									
USA	281,421,906	19,175,798	7%	24,448,777	9%	34,991,753	12%	202,805,578	72%
New York City	8,008,278	540,878	7%	615,462	8%	937,857	12%	6,018,951	75%
Bronx	1,332,650	109,730	8%	121,015	9%	133,887	10%	976,546	73%
Brooklyn	2,465,326	183,111	7%	215,170	9%	284,366	12%	1,938,501	79%
Manhattan	1,537,195	75,666	5%	78,768	5%	186,925	12%	1,208,994	79%
Queens	2,229,379	142,641	6%	163,023	7%	282,963	13%	1,667,444	75%
Staten Island	443,728	29,783	7%	37,010	8%	51,433	12%	331,871	75%
1990									
USA	248,698,332	18,263,248	7%	20,108,780	8%	31,193,615	13%	179,132,689	72%
New York City	7,322,564	502,108	7%	540,787	7%	913,448	12%	5,366,221	73%
Bronx	1,203,789	101,538	8%	102,462	9%	133,935	11%	865,854	72%
Brooklyn	2,300,664	176,051	8%	194,683	8%	273,771	12%	1,656,159	72%
Manhattan	1,487,536	77,606	5%	74,833	5%	186,736	13%	1,148,361	77%
Queens	1,951,598	118,284	6%	136,392	7%	272,619	14%	1,424,303	73%
Staten Island	378,977	27,946	7%	30,952	8%	47,392	13%	272,687	72%
Growth Rate, 1990-2000									
USA		912,550	5%	4,339,997	22%	3,798,138	12%	23,672,889	13%
New York City		38,770	8%	74,675	14%	24,409	3%	652,730	12%
Bronx		8,192	8%	18,553	18%	-48	0%	110,692	13%
Brooklyn		7,060	4%	20,487	11%	10,595	4%	282,342	17%
Manhattan		-1,940	-2%	3,935	5%	189	0%	60,633	5%
Queens		24,357	21%	26,631	20%	10,344	4%	243,141	17%
Staten Island		1,837	7%	6,058	20%	4,041	9%	59,184	22%

Source: 1990 and 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Population Growth by Age Group, 1990-2000

Community District	Preschoolers						Teenagers						Elderly						Very Elderly					
	Persons age 0-4, 1990	As % of total pop. 1990	Persons age 0-4, 2000	As % of total pop. 2000	Change in persons age 0-4	Percent change in persons 0-4	Persons age 13-17, 1990	As % of total pop. 1990	Persons 13-17, 2000	As % of total pop. 2000	Change in persons age 13-17	Percent change in persons 13-17	Persons age 65-79, 1990	As % of total pop. 1990	Persons 65-79, 2000	As % of total pop. 2000	Change in persons age 65-79	Percent change in persons 65-79	Persons age 80+, 1990	As % of total pop. 1990	Persons age 80+, 2000	As % of total pop. 2000	Change in persons age 80+	Percent change in persons 80+
New York City	502,108	7%	540,878	7%	38,770	8%	540,787	7%	615,462	8%	74,675	14%	727,298	10%	688,015	9%	-39,283	-5%	225,433	3%	249,842	3%	24,409	11%
Bronx	101,538	8%	109,720	8%	8,182	8%	102,482	9%	121,015	9%	18,533	18%	102,944	9%	96,409	7%	-6,535	-6%	38,526	3%	38,478	3%	-48	0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	8,836	11%	7,679	9%	-1,157	-13%	8,820	11%	9,861	11%	1,041	12%	4,909	6%	5,328	6%	419	9%	902	1%	1,197	1%	295	33%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	4,489	11%	4,584	10%	95	2%	4,667	12%	5,183	11%	516	11%	2,352	6%	2,658	6%	306	13%	397	1%	755	2%	358	90%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	8,253	11%	8,491	10%	238	4%	6,137	11%	7,887	12%	1,750	29%	3,103	5%	3,583	5%	480	15%	758	1%	840	1%	82	11%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	13,145	11%	13,757	10%	612	5%	11,544	10%	13,452	10%	1,908	17%	6,321	5%	7,440	5%	1,119	18%	1,832	2%	1,891	1%	59	3%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	13,554	12%	12,587	10%	-967	-7%	12,106	11%	13,182	11%	1,076	9%	4,408	4%	5,238	4%	830	19%	934	1%	1,075	1%	141	15%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	7,093	11%	7,240	10%	147	2%	6,133	9%	7,423	10%	1,290	21%	3,936	6%	4,322	6%	386	10%	1,301	2%	1,350	2%	49	4%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	11,496	9%	12,825	9%	1,329	12%	9,959	8%	12,381	9%	2,422	24%	9,118	7%	7,386	5%	-1,732	-19%	4,587	4%	3,520	3%	-1,067	-23%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	5,019	6%	5,734	6%	715	14%	5,159	6%	6,145	7%	986	19%	12,969	15%	10,740	11%	-2,229	-17%	6,329	7%	6,429	7%	100	2%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	12,909	9%	14,657	8%	1,748	14%	15,121	9%	16,908	9%	1,787	12%	13,277	8%	12,401	7%	-876	-7%	4,021	2%	3,879	2%	-142	-4%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	4,820	5%	5,699	6%	879	18%	6,134	6%	6,937	7%	803	13%	14,299	15%	13,894	13%	-405	-3%	5,285	5%	5,520	5%	235	4%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	5,415	6%	7,356	7%	1,941	36%	5,798	6%	8,240	7%	2,442	42%	14,785	15%	11,613	11%	-3,172	-21%	5,581	6%	5,532	5%	-49	-1%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	8,509	8%	11,121	7%	2,612	31%	10,884	8%	13,416	9%	2,532	23%	12,989	10%	12,812	9%	-177	-1%	4,519	3%	4,380	3%	-139	-3%
Brooklyn	176,061	8%	183,111	7%	7,050	4%	194,683	8%	215,170	9%	20,487	11%	222,970	10%	209,829	9%	-13,141	-6%	63,942	3%	74,537	3%	10,595	17%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	13,773	9%	13,664	9%	-109	-1%	14,561	9%	14,657	9%	96	1%	13,338	9%	11,716	7%	-1,622	-12%	3,085	2%	3,745	2%	660	21%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	5,901	6%	5,784	6%	-117	-2%	6,293	6%	6,027	6%	-266	-4%	7,222	7%	7,705	7%	483	7%	2,256	2%	2,790	3%	534	24%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	12,041	9%	11,566	8%	-475	-4%	13,198	10%	14,222	10%	1,024	8%	10,455	8%	9,982	7%	-473	-5%	2,329	2%	3,076	2%	747	32%
4 - Bushwick	11,103	11%	10,215	10%	-888	-8%	10,857	11%	10,330	10%	-527	-5%	5,144	5%	5,346	5%	202	4%	1,204	1%	1,339	1%	135	11%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	14,853	9%	14,844	8%	-9	0%	17,323	11%	18,848	11%	1,525	9%	9,480	6%	11,138	6%	1,658	18%	2,310	1%	2,811	2%	501	22%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	8,400	8%	8,140	8%	-260	-3%	6,138	6%	5,977	6%	-161	-3%	7,883	8%	6,718	6%	-1,165	-15%	2,285	2%	2,482	2%	197	9%
7 - Sunset Park	7,877	8%	8,992	8%	1,115	14%	9,000	9%	9,295	8%	295	3%	8,335	8%	7,898	6%	-437	-5%	2,248	2%	2,584	2%	336	15%
8 - Crown Heights	7,995	8%	7,077	7%	-918	-11%	8,598	9%	8,402	9%	-196	-2%	7,484	8%	6,828	7%	-656	-9%	1,872	2%	2,336	2%	464	25%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	9,459	9%	7,929	8%	-1,530	-16%	10,457	10%	10,111	10%	-346	-3%	7,007	8%	7,755	8%	748	11%	1,407	1%	2,021	2%	614	44%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	5,752	5%	7,329	6%	1,577	27%	6,214	6%	7,320	6%	1,106	18%	16,317	15%	14,063	11%	-2,254	-14%	5,947	5%	6,212	5%	265	4%
11 - Bensonhurst	8,232	8%	9,631	8%	1,399	17%	9,573	8%	11,540	7%	1,967	21%	20,875	14%	20,963	12%	88	0%	6,680	5%	7,938	5%	1,258	19%
12 - Borough Park	14,437	9%	18,093	10%	3,656	25%	14,654	9%	18,474	10%	3,820	26%	18,209	12%	15,524	9%	-2,685	-15%	6,229	4%	6,997	4%	768	12%
13 - Coney Island	5,972	6%	5,631	5%	-341	-6%	7,701	8%	8,265	8%	564	7%	17,161	17%	15,251	14%	-1,910	-11%	6,439	6%	6,691	6%	252	4%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	13,619	8%	13,731	8%	112	1%	13,727	9%	16,054	9%	2,327	17%	14,286	9%	12,941	8%	-1,345	-9%	4,909	3%	5,034	3%	125	3%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	7,886	5%	9,435	6%	1,549	20%	9,217	6%	12,677	8%	3,460	38%	23,443	16%	21,386	13%	-2,057	-9%	7,598	5%	9,258	5%	1,660	22%
16 - Brownsville	8,306	10%	7,809	9%	-497	-6%	9,598	11%	10,158	12%	560	6%	5,301	6%	5,193	6%	-108	-2%	854	1%	1,214	1%	360	42%
17 - East Flatbush	12,048	8%	11,738	7%	-310	-3%	15,806	10%	15,120	9%	-686	-4%	9,418	6%	12,322	7%	2,904	31%	2,245	1%	2,945	2%	700	31%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	10,308	6%	13,505	7%	3,197	31%	11,767	7%	17,692	9%	5,925	50%	20,614	13%	16,299	8%	-4,315	-21%	4,483	3%	5,463	3%	980	22%
Manhattan	77,898	5%	75,958	5%	-1,940	-2%	74,833	5%	78,768	5%	3,935	5%	147,204	10%	136,490	9%	-10,714	-7%	50,246	3%	50,435	3%	189	0%
1 - Financial District	1,318	6%	1,570	5%	252	19%	601	3%	888	3%	287	48%	1,508	6%	1,643	5%	135	9%	447	2%	684	2%	237	53%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	2,707	3%	2,572	3%	-135	-5%	2,115	2%	2,246	2%	131	6%	8,646	9%	8,165	9%	-481	-6%	2,674	3%	2,497	3%	-177	-7%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	8,112	5%	7,001	4%	-1,111	-14%	11,714	7%	10,131	6%	-1,583	-14%	17,368	11%	16,323	10%	-1,045	-6%	4,381	3%	5,907	4%	1,526	35%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	2,637	3%	2,550	3%	-87	-3%	2,657	3%	2,401	3%	-256	-10%	8,615	10%	7,333	8%	-1,282	-15%	2,889	3%	2,747	3%	-142	-5%
5 - Midtown	1,254	3%	1,172	3%	-82	-7%	498	1%	667	2%	169	34%	4,540	10%	3,694	8%	-846	-19%	1,454	3%	1,154	3%	-300	-21%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	3,713	3%	4,251	3%	538	14%	2,859	2%	2,901	2%	42	1%	16,874	13%	15,266	11%	-1,608	-10%	5,073	4%	5,635	4%	562	11%
7 - Upper West Side	9,251	4%	9,520	5%	269	3%	7,910	4%	7,924	4%	14	0%	20,550	10%	19,832	10%	-718	-3%	8,500	4%	7,534	4%	-966	-11%
8 - Upper East Side	7,868	4%	9,853	5%	1,985	25%	6,265	3%	6,802	3%	537	9%	22,593	11%	22,179	10%	-414	-2%	9,754	5%	8,715	4%	-1,039	-11%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	7,568	7%	6,624	6%	-944	-12%	7,014	7%	7,923	7%	909	13%	8,852	8%	8,241	7%	-611	-7%	2,875	3%	2,841	3%	-34	-1%
10 - Central Harlem	8,089	8%	7,911	7%	-178	-2%	7,728	8%	8,936	8%	1,208	16%	11,931	12%	8,773	8%	-3,158	-26%	3,069	3%	3,431	3%	362	12%
11 - East Harlem	9,075	8%	8,256	7%	-819	-9%	10,065	9%	10,474	9%	409	4%	9,935	9%	10,057	9%	122	1%	2,613	2%	3,423	3%	810	31%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	16,014	8%	14,386	7%	-1,628	-10%	15,407	8%	17,475	8%	2,068	13%	15,782	8%	14,954	7%	-828	-5%	6,265	3%	5,617	3%	-648	-10%
Queens	118,284	6%	142,641	6%	24,357	21%	136,392	7%	163,023	7%	26,631	20%	220,844	11%	207,214	9%	-13,630	-6%	65,405	3%	75,749	3%	10,344	16%
1 - Astoria	9,793	6%	11,851	6%	2,058	21%	10,999	6%	12,027	6%	1,028	9%	18,820	11%	17,112	8%	-1,708	-9%	5,229	3%	6,044	3%	815	16%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	5,258	6%	6,391	6%	1,133	22%	5,392	6%	6,113	6%	721	13%	9,714	10%	9,056	8%	-658	-7%	3,189	3%	3,217	3%	28	1%
3 - Jackson Heights	7,595	6%	11,940	7%	4,345	57%	9,109	7%	12,373	7%	3,264	36%	12,628	10%	12,769	8%	141	1%	3,777	3%	4,274	3%	497	13%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	9,151	7%	11,656	7%	2,505	27%	9,953	7%	11,772	7%	1,819	18%	10,195	7%	10,597	6%	402	4%	2,753	2%	3,263	2%	510	19%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	8,882	6%	10,698	7%	1,816	20%	9,583	6%	11,685	7%	2,102	22%	18,838	13%	16,170	10%	-2,668	-14%	6,165	4%	6,267	4%	102	2%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	4,441	4%	5,422	5%	981	22%	4,904	5%	6,116	5%	1,212	25%	17,968	17%	14,947	13%	-3,021	-17%	6,381	6%	6,613	6%	232	4%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	12,560	6%	13,770	6%	1,210	10%	14,137	6%	15,553	6%	1,416	10%	27,137	12%	27,804	11%	667	2%	8,523	4%	11,259	5%	2,736	32%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	7,725	6%	9,216	6%	1,491	19%	8,333	6%	10,299	7%	1,966	24%	16,744	13%	14,416	10%	-2,328	-14%	4,922	4%	5,913	4%	991	20%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	7,466	7%	10,720	7%	3,254	44%	7,871	7%	12,098	8%	4,227	54%	12,327	11%	10,213	7%	-2,114	-17%	3,986	4%	3,717	3%	-269	-7%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	6,870	6%	8,521	7%	1,651	24%	8,135	8%	10,193	8%	2,058	25%	11,557	11%	11,694	9%	137	1%	2,599	2%	3,382	3%	783	31%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	5,247	5%	5,873	5%	626	12%	6,929	6%	8,191	7%	1,262	18%	15,583	14%	14,367	12%	-1,216	-8%	3,852	4%	5,636	5%	1,784	46%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	14,497	7%	15,831	7%	1,334	9%	17,553	9%	20,312	9%	2,759	16%	18,932	9%	19,488	8%	556	3%	4,227	2%	5,844	3%	1,617	38%
13 - Queens Village	10,846	6%	12,451	6%	1,605	15%	14,459	8%	16,676	8%	2,217	15%	19,083	11%	18,242	9%	-841	-4%	4,172	2%	5,703	3%	1,531	37%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	7,954	8%	8,301	9%	347	4%	9,135	9%	9,615	9%	480	5%	11,320	11%	10,537	10%	-783	-7%	5,050	6%	4,087	4%	-963	-19%
Staten Island	27,946	7%	29,783	7%	1,837	7%	30,952	8%	37,010	8%	6,058	20%	32,711	9%	38,203	9%	5,492	17%	9,189	2%	13,230	3%	4,041	44%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	10,806	8%	12,034	7%	1,228	11%	10,937	8%	14,261	9%	3,324	30%	13,219	10%	13,062	8%	-157	-1%	3,931	3%	4,973	3%	1,042	27%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	7,764	7%	7,753	6%	-11	0%	9,081	8%	10,117	8%	1,036	11%	10,788	9%	12,506	10%	1,718	16%	3,151	3%	4,848	4%	1,697	54%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	9,376	7%	9,996	7%	620	7%	10,934	8%	12,832	8%	1,898	17%	8,706	7%	12,636	8%	3,930	45%	2,107	2%	3,409	2%	1,302	62%

Source: 1990 and 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Asians by Age, 2000

Community District	Total Asian population	Age 0-4	Percent Age 0-4	Age 13-17	Percent Age 13-17	Age 65-80	Percent Age 65-80	Age 81+	Percent Age 81+
New York City	787,047	48,725	6%	46,357	6%	50,122	6%	9,062	1%
Bronx	40,055	3,000	7%	2,726	7%	2,056	5%	318	1%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	511	36	7%	41	8%	18	4%	6	1%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	284	24	8%	34	12%	18	6%	1	0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	322	20	6%	38	12%	10	3%	3	1%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	2,172	164	8%	131	6%	158	7%	18	1%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	2,200	181	8%	177	8%	100	5%	8	0%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	879	71	8%	37	4%	61	7%	8	1%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	9,354	713	8%	696	7%	394	4%	55	1%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	4,951	278	6%	302	6%	388	8%	64	1%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	7,761	657	8%	555	7%	377	5%	58	1%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	1,886	121	6%	104	6%	126	7%	31	2%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	6,839	522	8%	419	6%	272	4%	48	1%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	2,896	213	7%	190	7%	134	5%	18	1%
Brooklyn	186,989	13,050	7%	12,107	6%	11,575	6%	1,754	1%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	5,850	293	5%	336	6%	446	8%	72	1%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	5,318	213	4%	171	3%	297	6%	129	2%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	1,408	128	9%	111	8%	53	4%	7	0%
4 - Bushwick	3,336	223	7%	248	7%	207	6%	36	1%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	6,600	463	7%	528	8%	355	5%	40	1%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	4,764	260	5%	156	3%	188	4%	31	1%
7 - Sunset Park	21,068	1,514	7%	1,406	7%	1,381	7%	215	1%
8 - Crown Heights	1,569	84	5%	65	4%	49	3%	16	1%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	784	24	3%	39	5%	63	8%	11	1%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	17,497	1,247	7%	1,063	6%	1,107	6%	142	1%
11 - Bensonhurst	39,165	2,817	7%	2,570	7%	2,542	6%	334	1%
12 - Borough Park	26,182	2,076	8%	1,810	7%	1,471	6%	195	1%
13 - Coney Island	9,599	706	7%	742	8%	559	6%	76	1%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	13,138	1,032	8%	938	7%	682	5%	131	1%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	21,188	1,439	7%	1,373	6%	1,588	7%	210	1%
16 - Brownsville	541	54	10%	34	6%	39	7%	4	1%
17 - East Flatbush	1,759	90	5%	85	5%	142	8%	20	1%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	7,223	480	7%	509	7%	450	6%	90	1%
Manhattan	145,147	5,825	4%	5,425	4%	12,257	8%	2,871	2%
1 - Financial District	4,645	197	4%	97	2%	318	7%	112	2%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	13,640	474	3%	507	4%	1,443	11%	329	2%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	58,233	2,481	4%	3,284	6%	7,034	12%	1,727	3%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	7,208	228	3%	162	2%	333	5%	57	1%
5 - Midtown	5,810	141	2%	75	1%	174	3%	23	0%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	15,500	551	4%	325	2%	823	5%	161	1%
7 - Upper West Side	11,673	454	4%	217	2%	609	5%	130	1%
8 - Upper East Side	13,774	669	5%	279	2%	736	5%	150	1%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	5,819	187	3%	120	2%	259	4%	70	1%
10 - Central Harlem	962	57	6%	52	5%	48	5%	12	1%
11 - East Harlem	3,308	181	5%	143	4%	226	7%	45	1%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	4,575	224	5%	170	4%	284	6%	60	1%
Queens	391,711	25,352	6%	24,206	6%	22,802	6%	3,761	1%
1 - Astoria	27,435	1,958	7%	1,544	6%	1,209	4%	186	1%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	29,487	1,793	6%	1,576	5%	1,499	5%	237	1%
3 - Jackson Heights	24,038	1,596	7%	1,426	6%	1,559	6%	226	1%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	48,621	2,997	6%	2,619	5%	3,049	6%	509	1%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	10,871	686	6%	715	7%	675	6%	89	1%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	24,413	1,319	5%	1,340	5%	1,592	7%	239	1%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	88,630	5,316	6%	5,016	6%	6,206	7%	1,223	1%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	34,403	2,400	7%	2,167	6%	2,013	6%	327	1%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	23,754	1,784	8%	1,670	7%	1,045	4%	135	1%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	16,421	1,276	8%	1,189	7%	671	4%	64	0%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	30,907	1,863	6%	2,629	9%	1,694	5%	281	1%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	10,959	761	7%	724	7%	571	5%	69	1%
13 - Queens Village	20,047	1,508	8%	1,482	7%	873	4%	159	1%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	1,725	113	7%	118	7%	153	9%	16	1%
Staten Island	25,071	1,498	6%	1,893	8%	1,432	6%	358	1%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	8,659	572	7%	542	6%	545	6%	172	2%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	11,374	686	6%	914	8%	612	5%	124	1%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	5,036	240	5%	437	9%	275	5%	62	1%

NOTE: This includes Hispanic Asians who indicated only one race.

Source: 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Blacks by Age, 2000

Community District	Total Black population	Age 0-4	Percent Age 0-4	Age 13-17	Percent Age 13-17	Age 65-80	Percent Age 65-80	Age 81+	Percent Age 81+
New York City	2,129,762	162,131	8%	168,373	8%	159,346	7%	37,600	2%
Bronx	467,108	40,155	9%	37,600	8%	31,991	7%	7,635	2%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	29,090	2,658	9%	2,916	10%	1,859	6%	394	1%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	13,380	1,433	11%	1,276	10%	711	5%	188	1%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	34,217	3,150	9%	3,347	10%	2,096	6%	449	1%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	58,346	5,352	9%	4,262	7%	4,051	7%	1,009	2%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	46,434	4,384	9%	3,876	8%	2,247	5%	401	1%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	23,625	2,449	10%	2,033	9%	1,336	6%	327	1%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	33,863	3,194	9%	2,345	7%	1,695	5%	469	1%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	13,270	918	7%	829	6%	1,025	8%	379	3%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	65,653	5,443	8%	5,138	8%	4,407	7%	913	1%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	23,708	1,406	6%	1,538	6%	2,793	12%	662	3%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	22,836	1,805	8%	1,698	7%	1,680	7%	629	3%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	102,686	7,959	8%	7,991	8%	8,076	8%	1,810	2%
Brooklyn	898,723	70,578	8%	74,580	8%	61,928	7%	13,182	1%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	11,277	774	7%	972	9%	1,190	11%	269	2%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	44,241	2,867	6%	2,796	6%	3,799	9%	943	2%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	113,887	9,050	8%	9,408	8%	8,926	8%	2,350	2%
4 - Bushwick	29,050	2,692	9%	2,401	8%	1,964	7%	411	1%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	92,832	8,081	9%	8,489	9%	5,843	6%	1,136	1%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	15,558	1,028	7%	1,181	8%	1,096	7%	279	2%
7 - Sunset Park	5,887	391	7%	402	7%	256	4%	47	1%
8 - Crown Heights	77,758	5,845	8%	5,978	8%	6,297	8%	1,731	2%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	83,395	5,998	7%	6,463	8%	6,892	8%	1,356	2%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	1,731	145	8%	103	6%	76	4%	19	1%
11 - Bensonhurst	841	48	6%	45	5%	60	7%	10	1%
12 - Borough Park	6,128	459	7%	428	7%	354	6%	67	1%
13 - Coney Island	18,260	1,490	8%	1,956	11%	1,092	6%	246	1%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	70,881	6,022	8%	5,863	8%	3,565	5%	589	1%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	5,490	507	9%	484	9%	317	6%	70	1%
16 - Brownsville	69,883	6,426	9%	6,969	10%	4,490	6%	880	1%
17 - East Flatbush	150,026	10,775	7%	11,720	8%	11,094	7%	1,963	1%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	101,598	8,003	8%	8,950	9%	4,627	5%	825	1%
Manhattan	265,151	16,019	6%	17,262	7%	26,674	10%	8,170	3%
1 - Financial District	1,624	63	4%	46	3%	122	8%	37	2%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	2,425	33	1%	63	3%	178	7%	28	1%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	15,280	862	6%	1,090	7%	1,283	8%	291	2%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	7,301	367	5%	277	4%	578	8%	111	2%
5 - Midtown	2,059	166	8%	28	1%	180	9%	34	2%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	5,941	224	4%	262	4%	478	8%	79	1%
7 - Upper West Side	21,612	858	4%	1,186	5%	2,772	13%	677	3%
8 - Upper East Side	7,461	284	4%	403	5%	733	10%	232	3%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	39,549	2,210	6%	2,574	7%	4,123	10%	1,284	3%
10 - Central Harlem	87,047	6,105	7%	5,862	7%	8,407	10%	2,816	3%
11 - East Harlem	48,380	3,256	7%	3,721	8%	4,768	10%	1,589	3%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	26,472	1,447	5%	1,611	6%	2,888	11%	947	4%
Queens	446,294	31,372	7%	34,822	8%	36,846	8%	8,243	2%
1 - Astoria	15,331	1,265	8%	1,418	9%	973	6%	208	1%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	2,935	126	4%	115	4%	131	4%	36	1%
3 - Jackson Heights	19,985	1,161	6%	1,349	7%	2,359	12%	686	3%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	13,979	940	7%	961	7%	853	6%	221	2%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	2,501	247	10%	195	8%	108	4%	30	1%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	2,751	156	6%	121	4%	194	7%	67	2%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	8,025	475	6%	488	6%	773	10%	311	4%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	21,288	1,447	7%	1,336	6%	1,514	7%	455	2%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	11,789	1,009	9%	877	7%	399	3%	95	1%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	22,510	1,649	7%	1,898	8%	1,664	7%	270	1%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	2,496	145	6%	183	7%	255	10%	80	3%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	165,823	11,448	7%	13,061	8%	16,567	10%	3,866	2%
13 - Queens Village	112,062	7,441	7%	8,774	8%	8,264	7%	1,270	1%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	44,819	3,872	9%	4,053	9%	2,802	6%	650	1%
Staten Island	42,914	4,007	9%	4,109	10%	1,907	4%	370	1%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	37,915	3,672	10%	3,672	10%	1,601	4%	294	1%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	3,537	277	8%	365	10%	219	6%	60	2%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	1,462	58	4%	72	5%	87	6%	16	1%

NOTE: This includes Hispanic blacks who indicated only one race.

Source: 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Hispanics by Age, 2000

Community District	Total Hispanic Population	Age 0-4	Percent Age 0-4	Age 13-17	Percent Age 13-17	Age 65-80	Percent Age 65-80	Age 81+	Percent Age 81+
New York City	2,160,554	185,601	9%	168,428	8%	116,726	5%	22,114	1%
Bronx	644,705	61,518	10%	54,508	8%	32,421	5%	6,071	1%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	59,698	5,343	9%	5,560	9%	3,716	6%	610	1%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	35,633	3,325	9%	3,142	9%	2,144	6%	479	1%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	36,207	3,643	10%	3,435	9%	1,723	5%	277	1%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	81,314	8,569	11%	6,907	8%	3,322	4%	539	1%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	78,651	8,246	10%	6,951	9%	2,986	4%	412	1%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	46,370	4,844	10%	4,059	9%	2,296	5%	424	1%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	82,846	8,461	10%	6,700	8%	3,058	4%	541	1%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	31,893	2,853	9%	2,377	7%	1,490	5%	348	1%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	98,752	8,525	9%	8,146	8%	6,287	6%	1,226	1%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	24,526	1,992	8%	1,687	7%	1,716	7%	341	1%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	37,425	3,230	9%	2,949	8%	2,011	5%	483	1%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	27,947	2,484	9%	2,483	9%	1,662	6%	387	1%
Brooklyn	487,878	44,289	9%	39,803	8%	24,802	5%	4,230	1%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	60,472	4,848	8%	4,880	8%	3,747	6%	638	1%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	17,663	1,278	7%	1,268	7%	1,155	7%	286	2%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	25,514	2,472	10%	2,265	9%	1,327	5%	222	1%
4 - Bushwick	70,142	7,309	10%	5,773	8%	2,890	4%	439	1%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	65,965	6,074	9%	6,109	9%	3,221	5%	489	1%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	24,433	1,804	7%	1,774	7%	1,743	7%	287	1%
7 - Sunset Park	61,376	5,577	9%	4,694	8%	2,668	4%	452	1%
8 - Crown Heights	9,741	850	9%	743	8%	554	6%	124	1%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	8,636	699	8%	646	7%	646	7%	112	1%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	14,211	1,275	9%	944	7%	591	4%	108	1%
11 - Bensonhurst	14,940	1,492	10%	1,037	7%	540	4%	92	1%
12 - Borough Park	25,233	2,447	10%	1,987	8%	1,051	4%	181	1%
13 - Coney Island	17,022	1,577	9%	1,548	9%	835	5%	144	1%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	22,138	2,201	10%	1,768	8%	883	4%	149	1%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	11,058	936	8%	848	8%	583	5%	111	1%
16 - Brownsville	15,294	1,541	10%	1,544	10%	854	6%	137	1%
17 - East Flatbush	9,415	718	8%	656	7%	783	8%	124	1%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	15,763	1,303	8%	1,405	9%	792	5%	146	1%
Manhattan	417,816	29,589	7%	30,660	7%	31,314	7%	6,700	2%
1 - Financial District	2,024	115	6%	78	4%	101	5%	26	1%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	5,290	178	3%	188	4%	391	7%	80	2%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	44,945	2,682	6%	3,617	8%	4,201	9%	875	2%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	18,154	905	5%	933	5%	1,877	10%	423	2%
5 - Midtown	2,997	127	4%	56	2%	293	10%	57	2%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	10,058	425	4%	379	4%	838	8%	150	1%
7 - Upper West Side	34,785	1,790	5%	2,113	6%	4,193	12%	951	3%
8 - Upper East Side	13,026	719	6%	546	4%	1,188	9%	272	2%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	48,138	3,723	8%	3,682	8%	3,089	6%	583	1%
10 - Central Harlem	18,135	1,885	10%	1,478	8%	675	4%	126	1%
11 - East Harlem	61,343	4,854	8%	4,943	8%	4,968	8%	1,133	2%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	154,394	11,799	8%	12,247	8%	9,256	6%	1,994	1%
Queens	556,605	44,840	8%	38,690	7%	26,189	5%	4,752	1%
1 - Astoria	54,212	4,146	8%	3,531	7%	2,910	5%	547	1%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	39,821	2,805	7%	2,313	6%	2,031	5%	360	1%
3 - Jackson Heights	97,089	7,719	8%	6,507	7%	4,163	4%	734	1%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	83,173	6,533	8%	5,432	7%	3,686	4%	638	1%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	46,517	4,607	10%	3,711	8%	1,273	3%	188	0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	12,982	712	5%	641	5%	1,051	8%	198	2%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	41,453	3,165	8%	2,855	7%	2,288	6%	437	1%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	23,380	1,783	8%	1,539	7%	1,373	6%	272	1%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	51,452	4,469	9%	4,154	8%	1,804	4%	314	1%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	26,416	2,103	8%	2,036	8%	1,283	5%	199	1%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	10,439	765	7%	700	7%	651	6%	120	1%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	30,053	2,550	8%	2,149	7%	1,603	5%	315	1%
13 - Queens Village	20,676	1,588	8%	1,632	8%	1,134	5%	228	1%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	18,841	1,861	10%	1,487	8%	931	5%	200	1%
Staten Island	53,550	5,365	10%	4,767	9%	2,000	4%	361	1%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	32,222	3,399	11%	2,962	9%	1,024	3%	163	1%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	12,376	1,160	9%	1,072	9%	546	4%	128	1%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	8,952	806	9%	733	8%	430	5%	70	1%

Source: 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Non-Hispanic Whites by Age, 2000

Community District	Total Non-Hispanic White population	Age 0-4	Percent Age 0-4	Age 13-17	Percent Age 13-17	Age 65-80	Percent Age 65-80	Age 81+	Percent Age 81+
New York City	2,801,267	134,229	5%	120,781	4%	387,620	14%	146,362	5%
Bronx	193,651	8,078	4%	7,669	4%	36,067	19%	17,990	9%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	1,128	90	8%	65	6%	118	10%	38	3%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	586	69	12%	29	5%	47	8%	12	2%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	678	70	10%	51	8%	47	7%	5	1%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	2,014	170	8%	82	4%	281	14%	175	9%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	1,929	207	11%	124	6%	240	12%	74	4%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	5,813	193	3%	193	3%	870	15%	390	7%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	16,461	681	4%	590	4%	2,675	16%	2,091	13%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	44,001	1,740	4%	1,605	4%	8,443	19%	4,957	11%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	9,107	323	4%	354	4%	2,022	22%	1,196	13%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	53,863	2,192	4%	2,346	4%	9,791	18%	3,812	7%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	41,851	1,778	4%	1,733	4%	8,124	19%	3,711	9%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	15,127	565	4%	481	3%	3,393	22%	1,516	10%
Brooklyn	854,532	51,393	6%	49,368	6%	118,045	14%	44,061	5%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	77,066	6,926	9%	5,391	7%	6,612	9%	2,115	3%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	35,058	1,354	4%	752	2%	2,747	8%	1,086	3%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	1,691	89	5%	65	4%	117	7%	42	2%
4 - Bushwick	3,026	198	7%	139	5%	491	16%	275	9%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	9,159	314	3%	491	5%	2,075	23%	788	9%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	57,462	2,839	5%	1,700	3%	3,956	7%	1,435	2%
7 - Sunset Park	27,955	1,264	5%	1,130	4%	3,645	13%	1,517	5%
8 - Crown Heights	7,551	366	5%	291	4%	316	4%	122	2%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	10,663	1,191	11%	1,287	12%	547	5%	190	2%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	84,189	4,085	5%	3,642	4%	12,744	15%	4,753	6%
11 - Bensonhurst	110,306	4,829	4%	5,648	5%	18,421	17%	6,374	6%
12 - Borough Park	118,985	12,317	10%	10,511	9%	14,046	12%	5,430	5%
13 - Coney Island	56,817	1,771	3%	2,556	4%	13,432	23%	5,288	9%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	61,252	4,225	7%	4,591	7%	8,332	14%	3,531	6%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	127,062	6,244	5%	7,718	6%	19,766	16%	7,618	6%
16 - Brownsville	561	44	8%	38	7%	70	12%	16	3%
17 - East Flatbush	2,804	84	3%	64	2%	694	25%	427	15%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	67,399	3,494	5%	3,689	5%	11,069	16%	3,533	5%
Manhattan	703,873	24,186	3%	12,943	2%	73,009	10%	26,308	4%
1 - Financial District	22,580	1,098	5%	460	2%	1,167	5%	407	2%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	69,681	1,725	2%	1,048	2%	6,435	9%	1,861	3%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	46,857	932	2%	584	1%	4,579	10%	2,114	5%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	52,564	928	2%	560	1%	4,898	9%	1,743	3%
5 - Midtown	32,098	664	2%	360	1%	3,135	10%	890	3%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	109,248	2,810	3%	1,365	1%	13,772	13%	4,510	4%
7 - Upper West Side	137,812	6,155	4%	2,989	2%	13,150	10%	4,939	4%
8 - Upper East Side	179,355	7,799	4%	4,183	2%	20,375	11%	7,023	4%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	19,869	626	3%	325	2%	1,339	7%	586	3%
10 - Central Harlem	2,190	83	4%	67	3%	82	4%	16	1%
11 - East Harlem	8,565	359	4%	228	3%	911	11%	360	4%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	28,215	1,111	4%	812	3%	3,647	13%	1,987	7%
Queens	732,895	32,160	4%	31,439	4%	126,188	17%	47,742	7%
1 - Astoria	87,512	3,392	4%	3,001	3%	11,980	14%	4,104	5%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	33,809	1,258	4%	962	3%	5,422	16%	2,101	6%
3 - Jackson Heights	25,420	1,111	4%	826	3%	5,108	20%	2,033	8%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	17,338	832	5%	731	4%	3,268	19%	1,470	8%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	100,935	4,872	5%	4,987	5%	14,695	15%	5,116	5%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	70,987	2,965	4%	2,756	4%	12,640	18%	5,183	7%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	101,396	4,211	4%	4,099	4%	19,557	19%	7,734	8%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	56,770	2,877	5%	2,989	5%	9,871	17%	3,991	7%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	43,153	1,989	5%	2,101	5%	6,776	16%	2,561	6%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	43,176	1,908	4%	1,953	5%	7,865	18%	2,273	5%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	70,182	2,880	4%	3,160	5%	12,430	18%	4,266	6%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	5,261	203	4%	198	4%	1,166	22%	596	11%
13 - Queens Village	36,213	1,245	3%	1,386	4%	8,335	23%	3,137	9%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	39,842	2,347	6%	2,192	6%	6,991	18%	3,150	8%
Staten Island	316,316	18,412	6%	19,362	6%	34,311	11%	10,261	3%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	81,357	4,245	5%	4,356	5%	10,355	13%	3,647	4%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	98,674	5,437	6%	5,891	6%	11,644	12%	3,878	4%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	136,285	8,730	6%	9,115	7%	12,312	9%	2,736	2%

Source: 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Children by Age Group, 1990 and 2000

	2000				1990				1990-2000 Change*	
Community District	**Total**	**Age 0-4**	**Age 5-12**	**Age 13-18**	**Total**	**Age 0-4**	**Age 5-11**	**Age 12-18**	**Total**	**Age 0-4**
New York City	2,045,080	540,878	888,799	615,403	1,776,616	502,108	640,726	633,782	15.1%	7.7%
Bronx	416,993	109,730	187,456	119,807	348,860	101,536	126,507	120,817	19.5%	8.1%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	32,205	7,679	14,792	9,734	29,968	8,836	10,915	10,217	7.5%	-13.1%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	17,504	4,584	7,787	5,133	15,912	4,489	5,960	5,463	10.0%	2.1%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	26,172	6,491	11,894	7,787	21,199	6,253	7,980	6,966	23.5%	3.8%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	49,201	13,757	22,237	13,207	41,160	13,145	14,878	13,157	19.5%	4.7%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	46,739	12,587	21,319	12,833	43,267	13,554	15,765	13,948	8.0%	-7.1%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	27,271	7,240	12,499	7,532	23,353	7,093	8,723	7,537	16.8%	2.1%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	45,801	12,825	20,558	12,418	37,025	11,496	13,806	11,723	23.7%	11.6%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	21,265	5,734	9,203	6,328	17,152	5,019	6,066	6,067	24.0%	14.2%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	56,855	14,657	25,603	16,595	47,900	12,909	17,519	17,472	18.7%	13.5%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	22,526	5,699	10,030	6,797	18,438	4,820	6,268	7,350	22.2%	18.2%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	27,625	7,356	12,093	8,176	19,291	5,415	7,138	6,738	43.2%	35.8%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	43,829	11,121	19,441	13,267	32,689	8,509	11,490	12,690	34.1%	30.7%
Brooklyn	699,471	183,111	302,352	214,008	635,238	176,050	232,404	226,784	10.1%	4.0%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	49,191	13,664	20,720	14,807	49,049	13,773	18,454	16,822	0.3%	-0.8%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	20,608	5,784	8,624	6,200	20,476	5,901	7,134	7,441	0.6%	-2.0%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	46,653	11,566	21,001	14,086	44,010	12,041	16,589	15,380	6.0%	-3.9%
4 - Bushwick	36,930	10,215	16,408	10,307	37,671	11,193	13,880	12,598	-2.0%	-8.7%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	60,555	14,844	27,139	18,572	55,547	14,853	20,439	20,255	9.0%	-0.1%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	21,004	6,140	9,175	5,689	21,372	6,400	7,879	7,093	-1.7%	-4.1%
7 - Sunset Park	32,027	8,992	13,639	9,396	28,474	7,877	9,942	10,655	12.5%	14.2%
8 - Crown Heights	27,622	7,077	12,150	8,395	29,177	7,996	11,033	10,148	-5.3%	-11.5%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	31,328	7,929	13,175	10,224	33,756	9,459	12,316	11,981	-7.2%	-16.2%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	25,412	7,329	10,772	7,311	19,989	5,752	6,914	7,323	27.1%	27.4%
11 - Bensonhurst	36,677	9,631	15,462	11,584	30,469	8,232	10,930	11,307	20.4%	17.0%
12 - Borough Park	62,182	18,093	25,905	18,184	49,190	14,437	17,969	16,784	26.4%	25.3%
13 - Coney Island	24,599	5,631	10,680	8,288	23,645	5,972	8,712	8,961	4.0%	-5.7%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	51,920	13,731	22,247	15,942	47,531	13,619	17,944	15,968	9.2%	0.8%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	38,312	9,435	16,308	12,569	29,475	7,886	10,924	10,665	30.0%	19.6%
16 - Brownsville	32,247	7,809	14,508	9,930	31,432	8,306	11,894	11,232	2.6%	-6.0%
17 - East Flatbush	47,128	11,736	20,191	15,201	46,743	12,046	16,203	18,494	0.8%	-2.6%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	55,076	13,505	24,248	17,323	37,235	10,308	13,251	13,676	47.9%	31.0%
Manhattan	272,265	75,666	115,330	81,269	261,604	78,293	92,835	90,476	4.1%	-3.4%
1 - Financial District	4,277	1,570	1,698	1,009	3,276	1,318	1,160	798	30.6%	19.1%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	8,802	2,572	3,218	3,012	8,729	2,707	2,974	3,048	0.8%	-5.0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	30,418	7,001	12,681	10,736	34,267	8,112	12,313	13,842	-11.2%	-13.7%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	8,441	2,550	3,433	2,458	9,065	2,637	3,130	3,298	-6.9%	-3.3%
5 - Midtown	3,307	1,172	1,072	1,063	2,845	1,254	744	847	16.2%	-6.5%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	11,441	4,251	4,201	2,989	10,387	3,713	3,124	3,550	10.1%	14.5%
7 - Upper West Side	29,418	9,520	11,925	7,973	28,014	9,251	9,634	9,129	5.0%	2.9%
8 - Upper East Side	27,246	9,853	10,840	6,553	23,063	7,868	7,961	7,234	18.1%	25.2%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	26,895	6,624	11,535	8,736	25,422	7,568	8,690	9,164	5.8%	-12.5%
10 - Central Harlem	31,087	7,911	14,446	8,730	26,842	8,089	9,766	8,987	15.8%	-2.2%
11 - East Harlem	34,273	8,256	15,449	10,568	32,762	9,075	12,078	11,609	4.6%	-9.0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	56,660	14,386	24,832	17,442	54,674	16,014	20,439	18,221	3.6%	-10.2%
Queens	536,389	142,641	230,641	163,107	431,623	118,283	153,301	160,039	24.3%	20.6%
1 - Astoria	41,728	11,851	17,632	12,245	34,965	9,793	12,285	12,887	19.3%	21.0%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	21,895	6,391	9,170	6,334	17,585	5,258	6,120	6,207	24.5%	21.5%
3 - Jackson Heights	42,514	11,940	17,919	12,655	28,013	7,595	9,518	10,900	51.8%	57.2%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	40,984	11,656	17,096	12,232	31,824	9,151	11,164	11,509	28.8%	27.4%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	39,477	10,698	17,176	11,603	31,004	8,882	11,038	11,084	27.3%	20.4%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	19,306	5,422	7,848	6,036	15,504	4,441	5,267	5,796	24.5%	22.1%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	50,910	13,770	21,636	15,504	44,888	12,560	15,473	16,855	13.4%	9.6%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	33,899	9,216	14,246	10,437	27,457	7,725	10,050	9,682	23.5%	19.3%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	40,121	10,720	17,454	11,947	26,136	7,466	9,249	9,421	53.5%	43.6%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	33,123	8,521	14,365	10,237	25,675	6,870	9,226	9,579	29.0%	24.0%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	24,377	5,873	10,435	8,069	21,195	5,247	7,805	8,143	15.0%	11.9%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	64,020	15,831	28,033	20,156	55,179	14,497	20,395	20,287	16.0%	9.2%
13 - Queens Village	52,116	12,451	23,374	16,291	43,481	10,845	15,530	17,106	19.9%	14.8%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	31,919	8,301	14,257	9,361	28,718	7,954	10,182	10,582	11.1%	4.4%
Staten Island	118,905	29,763	52,834	36,288	99,291	27,946	35,679	35,666	19.8%	6.6%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	47,297	12,034	21,113	14,150	36,802	10,806	13,337	12,659	28.5%	11.4%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	31,455	7,753	13,822	9,880	28,240	7,764	10,104	10,372	11.4%	-0.1%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	40,153	9,996	17,899	12,258	34,249	9,376	12,238	12,635	17.2%	6.6%

Source: 1990 and 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

*1990 and 2000 figures for teenagers are not strictly comparable because the community district level data are available for only the differently-defined age groups shown (12-17 and 13-18).

Children as Share of Total Population, 1990 and 2000

Community District	Child population (0 18), 1990	Child population as % of total population, 1990	Child population (0-18), 2000	Child population as % of total population, 2000	Percent change in child population
New York City	1,776,616	24%	2,045,080	26%	15%
Bronx	348,860	29%	417,452	31%	20%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	29,968	37%	32,205	37%	7%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	15,912	39%	17,504	37%	10%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	21,199	37%	26,172	38%	23%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	41,180	35%	49,201	35%	19%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	43,267	38%	46,739	37%	8%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	23,353	35%	27,271	36%	17%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	37,025	29%	45,801	32%	24%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	17,152	19%	21,265	23%	24%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	47,900	29%	56,855	32%	19%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	18,438	19%	22,526	22%	22%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	19,291	20%	27,625	25%	43%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	32,689	25%	43,829	29%	34%
Brooklyn	635,238	28%	699,381	28%	10%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	49,049	32%	49,191	31%	0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	20,476	21%	20,608	20%	1%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	44,010	32%	46,653	33%	6%
4 - Bushwick	37,671	37%	36,930	35%	-2%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	55,547	34%	60,555	34%	9%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	21,372	21%	21,004	20%	-2%
7 - Sunset Park	28,474	28%	32,027	27%	12%
8 - Crown Heights	29,177	30%	27,622	29%	-5%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	33,756	31%	31,328	30%	-7%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	19,989	18%	25,412	21%	27%
11 - Bensonhurst	30,469	21%	36,677	22%	20%
12 - Borough Park	49,190	31%	62,182	34%	26%
13 - Coney Island	23,645	23%	24,599	23%	4%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	47,531	29%	51,920	31%	9%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	29,475	20%	38,312	23%	30%
16 - Brownsville	31,432	37%	32,247	38%	3%
17 - East Flatbush	46,743	29%	47,128	28%	1%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	37,235	23%	55,076	28%	48%
Manhattan	261,604	18%	272,329	18%	4%
1 - Financial District	3,276	14%	4,277	13%	31%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	8,729	9%	8,802	9%	1%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	34,267	21%	30,418	18%	-11%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	9,065	11%	8,441	10%	-7%
5 - Midtown	2,845	7%	3,307	8%	16%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	10,387	8%	11,441	8%	10%
7 - Upper West Side	28,014	13%	29,418	14%	5%
8 - Upper East Side	23,063	11%	27,246	13%	18%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	25,422	24%	26,895	24%	6%
10 - Central Harlem	26,842	27%	31,087	29%	16%
11 - East Harlem	32,762	30%	34,273	29%	5%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	54,674	28%	56,660	27%	4%
Queens	431,623	22%	536,401	24%	24%
1 - Astoria	34,965	20%	41,728	21%	19%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	17,585	18%	21,895	20%	25%
3 - Jackson Heights	28,013	22%	42,514	25%	52%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	31,824	23%	40,984	25%	29%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	31,004	21%	39,477	24%	27%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	15,504	15%	19,306	17%	25%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	44,888	20%	50,910	21%	13%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	27,457	21%	33,899	24%	23%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	26,136	23%	40,121	27%	54%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	25,675	24%	33,123	26%	29%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	21,195	20%	24,377	21%	15%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	55,179	27%	64,020	29%	16%
13 - Queens Village	43,481	24%	52,116	26%	20%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	28,718	29%	31,919	30%	11%
Staten Island	99,291	26%	118,905	27%	20%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	36,802	27%	47,297	29%	29%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	28,240	25%	31,455	25%	11%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	34,249	27%	40,153	26%	17%

Source: 1990 and 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Living Situations of Elderly, 2000

Community District	Person 65+ years living alone	Family households with one or more people 65+ years	Persons 65+ years in nursing homes	Percent of 65+ pop living alone	Percent of 65+ pop in nursing homes	Person 75+ years living alone	Family households with one or more people 75+ years	Percent of 75+ pop living alone
New York City	299,920	391,820	36,156	32%	4%	167,093	176,493	38%
Bronx	43,323	54,136	10,010	32%	7%	22,931	23,442	36%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	2,604	2,882	0	40%	0%	1,167	1,049	47%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	1,250	1,491	178	37%	5%	559	537	41%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	1,658	2,115	0	37%	0%	740	779	43%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	3,385	3,968	574	38%	6%	1,524	1,534	39%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	1,964	3,262	1	31%	0%	817	1,130	37%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	2,343	2,173	171	41%	3%	1,155	883	47%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	3,498	3,942	1,696	32%	16%	1,903	1,646	34%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	5,506	5,355	2,666	32%	16%	3,457	2,803	34%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	5,126	7,463	506	31%	3%	2,533	3,116	37%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	6,530	7,640	795	34%	4%	3,736	3,827	39%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	5,021	6,178	2,321	29%	14%	3,035	2,989	33%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	4,437	7,666	1,102	28%	6%	2,305	3,349	30%
Brooklyn	86,350	123,050	8,556	30%	3%	49,155	56,033	37%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	5,416	6,374	183	35%	1%	3,023	2,854	42%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	4,050	3,422	850	39%	8%	1,977	1,512	40%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	4,380	5,699	464	34%	4%	2,115	2,365	38%
4 - Bushwick	1,837	3,290	346	27%	5%	846	1,192	33%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	3,768	6,869	391	27%	3%	1,748	2,652	32%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	3,018	3,741	428	33%	5%	1,649	1,672	38%
7 - Sunset Park	3,043	4,848	122	30%	1%	1,711	2,082	37%
8 - Crown Heights	3,317	3,697	470	36%	5%	1,639	1,568	40%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	2,837	4,852	84	29%	1%	1,254	1,994	33%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	6,926	7,980	367	35%	2%	4,281	3,869	43%
11 - Bensonhurst	8,076	12,834	876	28%	2%	5,099	6,104	38%
12 - Borough Park	7,026	9,594	757	30%	3%	4,585	4,959	37%
13 - Coney Island	8,009	7,780	1,104	37%	5%	4,877	3,840	42%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	5,306	8,041	458	30%	3%	3,201	3,741	36%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	9,189	12,737	845	30%	3%	5,851	6,450	36%
16 - Brownsville	2,539	2,826	0	40%	0%	1,157	1,028	47%
17 - East Flatbush	2,993	8,340	477	20%	3%	1,257	3,154	22%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	5,044	10,787	578	23%	3%	2,885	4,997	29%
Manhattan	80,856	63,339	5,221	43%	3%	42,752	27,994	49%
1 - Financial District	1,030	785	0	44%	0%	594	410	50%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	5,062	3,300	185	47%	2%	2,537	1,451	52%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	8,132	8,997	580	37%	3%	4,594	4,016	44%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	5,594	2,659	1	55%	0%	2,937	1,220	61%
5 - Midtown	2,676	1,153	0	55%	0%	1,261	530	58%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	10,560	5,911	8	51%	0%	5,477	2,856	55%
7 - Upper West Side	12,501	8,430	995	46%	4%	6,429	3,699	50%
8 - Upper East Side	13,412	9,380	1,249	43%	4%	7,119	3,968	49%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	4,158	4,424	380	37%	3%	2,182	1,872	43%
10 - Central Harlem	6,054	4,018	196	50%	2%	3,224	1,866	54%
11 - East Harlem	5,286	4,924	825	39%	6%	2,635	2,100	42%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	6,589	9,291	802	32%	4%	3,763	4,006	39%
Queens	76,246	128,308	9,938	27%	4%	45,127	59,102	33%
1 - Astoria	7,671	10,193	113	33%	0%	4,422	4,835	41%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	4,042	5,095	261	33%	2%	2,329	2,252	41%
3 - Jackson Heights	4,526	6,287	74	27%	0%	2,599	3,644	34%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	3,181	6,996	285	23%	2%	1,736	2,847	30%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	6,842	9,709	691	30%	3%	4,225	4,422	38%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	7,703	8,442	212	36%	1%	4,882	4,331	43%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	9,797	17,003	2,461	25%	6%	6,086	8,025	31%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	5,191	8,897	1,134	26%	6%	3,188	4,443	31%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	3,562	6,764	366	26%	3%	2,165	3,067	32%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	3,276	7,849	0	22%	0%	1,845	3,465	28%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	4,814	9,164	529	24%	3%	3,024	4,635	30%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	6,012	12,525	1,102	24%	4%	3,147	5,560	28%
13 - Queens Village	4,959	12,609	217	21%	1%	2,872	5,711	27%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	4,640	4,732	2,493	31%	16%	2,605	2,065	34%
Staten Island	13,145	22,987	2,665	26%	5%	7,434	10,184	31%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	5,145	7,509	1,104	29%	6%	2,968	3,550	34%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	4,044	7,495	1,561	23%	9%	2,313	3,325	28%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	3,956	7,983	0	25%	0%	2,153	3,309	33%

Source: 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc. ("household type" data).

Family Types, 2000

Community District	Total families, 2000	Married couples with children	Married couples	Single Fathers	Single Fathers	Single Mothers	Single Mothers	Total families with kids	Married couples with kids as % of all families with kids	Single parents with kids as % of all families with kids	Single dads with kids as % of all families with kids	Single moms with kids as % of all families with kids	Single moms as % of all single parents
New York City	1,853,223	532,402	29%	52,854	3%	312,600	17%	897,856	59%	41%	6%	35%	86%
Bronx	315,090	75,245	24%	12,343	4%	88,869	28%	176,457	43%	57%	7%	50%	88%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	19,771	3,696	19%	719	4%	7,342	37%	11,757	31%	69%	6%	62%	91%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	10,648	2,438	23%	430	4%	3,734	35%	6,602	37%	63%	7%	57%	90%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	15,884	2,991	19%	624	4%	6,182	39%	9,797	31%	69%	6%	63%	91%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	32,300	7,258	22%	1,577	5%	11,402	35%	20,237	36%	64%	8%	56%	88%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	29,041	6,487	22%	1,383	5%	10,995	38%	18,865	34%	66%	7%	58%	89%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	16,852	3,505	21%	719	4%	6,474	38%	10,698	33%	67%	7%	61%	90%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	32,541	8,662	27%	1,454	4%	10,038	31%	20,154	43%	57%	7%	50%	87%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	22,526	6,165	27%	679	3%	3,655	16%	10,499	59%	41%	6%	35%	84%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	44,689	10,737	24%	1,805	4%	12,131	27%	24,673	44%	56%	7%	49%	87%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	27,314	7,050	26%	708	3%	3,403	12%	11,161	63%	37%	6%	30%	83%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	26,857	7,563	28%	862	3%	4,716	18%	13,141	58%	42%	7%	36%	85%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	36,868	8,691	24%	1,383	4%	8,796	24%	18,870	46%	54%	7%	47%	86%
Brooklyn	584,120	168,196	29%	16,827	3%	107,838	18%	292,861	57%	43%	6%	37%	87%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	34,374	11,840	34%	831	2%	5,090	15%	17,761	67%	33%	5%	29%	86%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	19,904	4,342	22%	623	3%	3,847	19%	8,812	49%	51%	7%	44%	86%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	32,698	5,603	17%	1,281	4%	10,963	34%	17,847	31%	69%	7%	61%	90%
4 - Bushwick	23,884	6,358	27%	1,111	5%	7,141	30%	14,610	44%	56%	8%	49%	87%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	41,893	9,892	24%	1,521	4%	12,426	30%	23,839	41%	59%	6%	52%	89%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	22,852	6,737	29%	530	2%	3,347	15%	10,614	63%	37%	5%	32%	86%
7 - Sunset Park	26,575	9,316	35%	910	3%	3,770	14%	13,996	67%	33%	7%	27%	81%
8 - Crown Heights	21,872	3,977	18%	868	4%	6,684	31%	11,529	34%	66%	8%	58%	89%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	25,097	5,706	23%	948	4%	6,298	25%	12,952	44%	56%	7%	49%	87%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	30,464	10,115	33%	513	2%	2,120	7%	12,748	79%	21%	4%	17%	81%
11 - Bensonhurst	44,281	14,646	33%	753	2%	3,134	7%	18,533	79%	21%	4%	17%	81%
12 - Borough Park	41,258	18,647	45%	811	2%	2,784	7%	22,242	84%	16%	4%	13%	77%
13 - Coney Island	26,507	6,392	24%	507	2%	3,911	15%	10,810	59%	41%	5%	36%	89%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	40,372	13,131	33%	1,283	3%	7,353	18%	21,767	60%	40%	6%	34%	85%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	43,872	14,561	33%	746	2%	3,083	7%	18,390	79%	21%	4%	17%	81%
16 - Brownsville	20,038	3,232	16%	730	4%	7,866	39%	11,828	27%	73%	6%	67%	92%
17 - East Flatbush	40,694	8,586	21%	1,589	4%	10,224	25%	20,399	42%	58%	8%	50%	87%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	49,953	15,922	32%	1,322	3%	7,966	16%	25,210	63%	37%	5%	32%	86%
Manhattan	301,970	71,095	24%	7,298	2%	47,842	16%	126,235	56%	44%	6%	38%	87%
1 - Financial District	6,178	1,975	32%	124	2%	475	8%	2,574	77%	23%	5%	18%	79%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	14,903	3,775	25%	261	2%	745	5%	4,781	79%	21%	5%	16%	74%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	32,676	7,501	23%	725	2%	4,425	14%	12,651	59%	41%	6%	35%	86%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	12,955	2,523	19%	320	2%	1,210	9%	4,053	62%	38%	8%	30%	79%
5 - Midtown	6,414	1,285	20%	85	1%	288	4%	1,658	78%	22%	5%	17%	77%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	25,747	5,438	21%	283	1%	1,351	5%	7,072	77%	23%	4%	19%	83%
7 - Upper West Side	41,227	11,344	28%	635	2%	3,791	9%	15,770	72%	28%	4%	24%	86%
8 - Upper East Side	43,939	13,149	30%	521	1%	2,473	6%	16,143	81%	19%	3%	15%	83%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	21,654	4,644	21%	711	3%	5,216	24%	10,571	44%	56%	7%	49%	88%
10 - Central Harlem	23,682	3,522	15%	1,062	4%	8,212	35%	12,796	28%	72%	8%	64%	89%
11 - East Harlem	25,924	4,449	17%	832	3%	7,861	30%	13,142	34%	66%	6%	60%	90%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	45,880	11,274	25%	1,688	4%	11,274	25%	24,236	47%	53%	7%	47%	87%
Queens	537,991	175,255	33%	14,115	3%	56,893	11%	246,263	71%	29%	6%	23%	80%
1 - Astoria	46,018	13,961	30%	1,045	2%	4,930	11%	19,936	70%	30%	5%	25%	83%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	24,630	8,127	33%	629	3%	2,027	8%	10,783	75%	25%	6%	19%	76%
3 - Jackson Heights	37,798	12,948	34%	1,400	4%	4,329	11%	18,677	69%	31%	7%	23%	76%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	36,851	13,094	36%	1,364	4%	3,878	11%	18,336	71%	29%	7%	21%	74%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	42,380	14,306	34%	1,101	3%	4,440	10%	19,847	72%	28%	6%	22%	80%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	29,424	8,907	30%	388	1%	1,629	6%	10,924	82%	18%	4%	15%	81%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	62,835	20,749	33%	1,154	2%	3,945	6%	25,848	80%	20%	4%	15%	77%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	35,996	12,656	35%	711	2%	3,143	9%	16,510	77%	23%	4%	19%	82%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	34,322	13,120	38%	1,097	3%	3,930	11%	18,147	72%	28%	6%	22%	78%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	31,653	10,941	35%	845	3%	2,887	9%	14,673	75%	25%	6%	20%	77%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	31,319	10,893	35%	394	1%	1,538	5%	12,825	85%	15%	3%	12%	80%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	51,810	13,329	26%	1,901	4%	9,455	18%	24,685	54%	46%	8%	38%	83%
13 - Queens Village	48,372	15,436	32%	1,202	2%	5,361	11%	21,999	70%	30%	5%	24%	82%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	24,355	6,711	28%	866	4%	5,351	22%	12,928	52%	48%	7%	41%	86%
Staten Island	114,052	42,611	37%	2,271	2%	11,158	10%	56,040	76%	24%	4%	20%	83%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	39,083	12,885	33%	1,100	3%	6,470	17%	20,455	63%	37%	5%	32%	85%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	33,525	12,512	37%	593	2%	2,404	7%	15,509	81%	19%	4%	16%	80%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	41,444	17,214	42%	578	1%	2,284	6%	20,076	86%	14%	3%	11%	80%

Source: 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Family Types by Age of Child, 2000

Community District	Married-couple families: Has children under 18	Has only children under 6	Has both children under 6 and 6-17	Has only older children (6-17)	Single father families: Has children under 18	Has only children under 6	Has both children under 6 and 6-17	Has only older children (6-17)	Single mother families: Has children under 18	Has only children under 6	Has both children under 6 and 6-17	Has only older children (6-17)
New York City	532,402	140,854	119,744	271,804	52,854	15,478	7,727	29,649	312,600	54,936	63,087	194,577
Bronx	75,245	18,820	18,714	37,711	12,343	3,919	1,988	6,436	88,869	16,818	20,700	51,351
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	3,696	826	1,018	1,852	719	218	104	397	7,342	1,044	1,892	4,406
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	2,438	534	679	1,225	430	128	73	229	3,734	712	948	2,074
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	2,991	607	841	1,543	624	181	104	339	6,182	1,049	1,662	3,471
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	7,258	1,889	1,971	3,398	1,577	550	272	755	11,402	2,265	2,813	6,324
5 - Fordham/University Heights	6,487	1,590	1,792	3,105	1,383	455	245	683	10,995	2,263	2,780	5,952
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	3,505	818	1,020	1,667	719	258	110	351	6,474	1,196	1,739	3,539
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	8,662	2,430	2,204	4,028	1,454	528	248	678	10,038	2,121	2,290	5,627
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	6,165	1,878	1,217	3,070	679	197	115	367	3,855	746	835	2,274
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	10,737	2,547	2,662	5,528	1,805	541	277	987	12,131	2,289	2,713	7,129
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	7,050	1,781	1,459	3,810	708	176	101	431	3,403	550	503	2,350
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	7,563	2,011	1,729	3,823	862	304	126	432	4,716	919	848	2,949
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	8,691	1,909	2,121	4,661	1,383	383	213	787	8,796	1,663	1,877	5,256
Brooklyn	168,196	41,808	40,759	85,629	16,827	4,766	2,478	9,583	107,838	18,949	22,195	66,694
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	11,840	3,310	3,438	5,092	831	253	129	449	5,090	769	1,050	3,271
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	4,342	1,455	809	2,078	623	176	78	369	3,847	719	706	2,422
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	5,603	1,156	1,401	3,046	1,281	340	174	767	10,963	1,923	2,653	6,387
4 - Bushwick	6,358	1,631	1,642	3,085	1,111	363	201	547	7,141	1,401	1,899	3,841
5 - East New York/Starrett City	9,892	1,992	2,475	5,425	1,521	440	246	835	12,426	2,129	2,982	7,315
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	6,737	2,472	1,155	3,110	530	135	62	333	3,347	637	525	2,185
7 - Sunset Park	9,316	2,484	2,159	4,673	910	306	136	468	3,770	607	766	2,397
8 - Crown Heights	3,977	1,016	969	1,992	868	232	152	484	6,684	1,271	1,429	3,984
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	5,706	1,301	1,538	2,867	948	273	124	551	6,298	1,215	1,137	3,946
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	10,115	2,984	2,217	4,914	513	155	47	311	2,120	387	263	1,470
11 - Bensonhurst	14,646	3,833	2,768	8,045	753	210	86	457	3,134	536	365	2,233
12 - Borough Park	18,647	4,984	5,687	7,976	811	216	140	455	2,784	463	462	1,859
13 - Coney Island	6,392	1,362	1,291	3,739	507	125	56	326	3,911	520	789	2,602
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	13,131	3,074	3,490	6,567	1,283	371	212	700	7,353	1,394	1,399	4,560
15 - Sheepshead Bay	14,561	3,261	3,092	8,208	746	182	93	471	3,083	424	413	2,246
16 - Brownsville	3,232	564	856	1,812	730	198	116	416	7,866	1,286	2,083	4,497
17 - East Flatbush	8,586	1,698	2,101	4,787	1,589	438	222	929	10,224	2,028	1,920	6,276
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	15,922	3,414	3,817	8,691	1,322	368	209	745	7,966	1,269	1,379	5,318
Manhattan	71,095	24,675	12,719	33,701	7,298	2,087	795	4,416	47,842	7,807	8,734	31,301
1 - Financial District	1,975	924	264	787	124	42	6	76	475	101	29	345
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	3,775	1,458	496	1,821	261	74	12	175	745	177	49	519
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	7,501	1,653	1,386	4,462	725	166	61	498	4,425	586	724	3,115
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	2,523	983	374	1,166	320	85	28	207	1,210	219	146	845
5 - Midtown	1,285	619	132	534	85	34	0	51	288	69	19	200
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	5,438	2,583	608	2,247	283	76	23	184	1,351	333	89	929
7 - Upper West Side	11,344	4,710	1,722	4,912	635	163	42	430	3,791	663	461	2,667
8 - Upper East Side	13,149	5,629	1,950	5,570	521	138	23	360	2,473	457	205	1,811
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	4,644	1,298	999	2,347	711	211	101	399	5,216	817	1,068	3,331
10 - Central Harlem	3,522	968	960	1,594	1,062	279	112	671	8,212	1,374	1,807	5,031
11 - East Harlem	4,449	1,101	1,126	2,222	832	216	129	487	7,861	1,092	1,784	4,985
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	11,274	2,762	2,601	5,911	1,688	584	251	853	11,274	1,838	2,235	7,201
Queens	175,255	45,334	38,285	91,636	14,115	4,105	2,166	7,844	56,893	9,587	9,465	37,841
1 - Astoria	13,961	4,175	3,103	6,683	1,045	318	145	582	4,930	761	809	3,360
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	8,127	2,450	1,748	3,929	629	209	102	318	2,027	394	247	1,386
3 - Jackson Heights	12,948	3,483	3,065	6,400	1,400	506	238	656	4,329	781	731	2,817
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	13,094	3,687	2,975	6,432	1,364	456	234	674	3,878	673	627	2,578
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	14,306	3,932	2,963	7,411	1,101	354	177	570	4,440	795	781	2,864
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	8,907	2,675	1,469	4,763	388	98	31	259	1,629	282	120	1,227
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	20,749	5,754	3,988	11,007	1,154	314	145	695	3,945	626	416	2,903
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	12,656	3,489	2,662	6,505	711	199	88	424	3,143	580	399	2,164
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	13,120	3,261	3,140	6,719	1,097	312	171	614	3,930	698	696	2,536
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	10,941	2,547	2,528	5,866	845	230	124	491	2,887	450	497	1,940
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	10,893	2,622	1,940	6,331	394	81	49	264	1,538	227	128	1,183
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	13,329	2,648	3,289	7,392	1,901	505	330	1,066	9,455	1,538	1,855	6,062
13 - Queens Village	15,436	2,994	3,627	8,815	1,202	282	182	738	5,361	902	904	3,555
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	6,711	1,602	1,771	3,338	866	235	149	482	5,351	865	1,243	3,243
Staten Island	42,611	10,217	9,267	23,127	2,271	601	300	1,370	11,158	1,775	1,993	7,390
1 - St. George/Stapleton	12,885	3,098	3,082	6,705	1,100	297	170	633	6,470	1,126	1,418	3,926
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	12,512	2,963	2,584	6,965	593	170	71	352	2,404	351	338	1,715
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	17,214	4,136	3,621	9,457	578	134	59	385	2,284	298	237	1,749

Source: 2000 Census, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Employment in Low-Wage Industries, 1988, 1992, and 2000

	Ann. Avg Employment			Change in Employment					
	1988	1992	2000	88-92	88-92	92-00	92-00	88-0	88-0
	#	#	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
Apparel & Other Textile Products (23)	101.2	85.3	60.7	-15.9	-15.7%	-24.6	-28.8%	-40.5	-40.0%
Trucking & Warehousing (42)	26.9	28.7	22.6	1.8	6.7%	-6.1	-21.3%	-4.3	-16.0%
Personal Services (72)	29.9	26.3	30.2	-3.6	-12.0%	3.9	14.8%	0.3	1.0%
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services (75-76)	33.6	26.9	32.1	-6.7	-19.9%	5.2	19.3%	-1.5	-4.5%
Social Services (83)	116.2	136.2	179.5	20	17.2%	43.3	31.8%	63.3	54.5%
Eating & Drinking Places (58)	132.3	117.3	160.2	-15	-11.3%	42.9	36.6%	27.9	21.1%
Other Retail	269.8	232.3	277.5	-37.5	-13.9%	45.2	19.5%	7.7	2.9%
Total Low Wage	**709.9**	**653**	**762.8**	**-56.9**	**-8.0%**	**109.8**	**16.8%**	**52.9**	**7.5%**
Total Nonagricultural (10-97)	3605.8	3281.7	3720.6	-324.1	-9.0%	438.9	13.4%	114.8	3.2%
Total Nonagricultural Less Low Wage	**2895.9**	**2628.7**	**2957.8**	**-267.2**	**-9.2%**	**329.1**	**12.5%**	**61.9**	**2.1%**

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics

Hourly Wages of Common New York City Occupations

	1998 Average Employment	Median Hourly Wage
Low wage occupations		
Clerks, general office	107,320	$11.16
Secretaries, except legal & medical	88,170	$15.11
Janitors & cleaners	84,970	$12.84
Salespersons, retail	81,480	$7.88
Guards	61,920	$8.46
Bookkeeping, accounting, auditing clerks	56,430	$14.15
Cashiers	52,340	$6.34
Nursing aides & orderlies	48,160	$11.71
Waiters & waitresses	40,750	$6.10
Personal home care aides	38,590	$7.70
Receptionists, information clerks	36,930	$11.13
Home health aides	36,480	$7.69
Sewing machine operators	33,230	$6.91
Maintenance repairers, general utility	30,670	$14.21
Food preparation workers	30,220	$7.67
Medium wage occupations		
Registered nurses	65,400	$28.95
Marketing/sales supervisors	62,980	$19.31
Securities, financial services sales agents	50,760	$27.39
Accountants & auditors	45,740	$21.72
Sales representatives, except retail	44,980	$19.50
Management support occupations, n.e.c.	34,340	$20.63
High wage occupations		
General managers & top executives	81,520	$44.22
Lawyers	46,600	$48.99
Financial managers	31,460	$32.78
Physicians & surgeons	28,310	$48.58
Marketing, advertising, public relations managers	23,580	$35.41
Systems analysts	22,320	$31.57

Source: New York State Department of Labor, 1998, Occupational Outlook and Wages

Employment by Occupation Class, 1998, and Projected Growth, 2008

Occupation Class	Employment Base Year 1998	Employment Projected 2008	Absolute Number of New Jobs	Percentage Increase
Technical & professional occupations	990,750	1,207,910	217,160	22%
Service occupations	746,970	886,900	139,930	19%
Precision production occupations	269,940	314,350	44,410	16%
Managers	286,470	329,500	43,030	15%
Sales occupations	419,140	460,720	41,580	10%
Administrative occupations	761,960	775,720	13,760	2%
Operators, fabricators & laborers	327,800	335,760	7,960	2%
Agriculture	17,110	20,960	3,850	23%

Source: New York State Department of Labor, 1998, Occupational Outlook and Wages

Composition of 1998 and Projected 2008 Employment by Occupational Class

	Employment	
Occupation	1998	2008 (Estimated)
Technical Occupations	26%	28%
Sales Occupations	11%	11%
Administrative Occupations	20%	18%
Service Occupations	20%	20%
Agriculture	0%	0%
Precision Production Occupations	7%	7%
Operators, Fabricators & Laborers	9%	8%
Managers	7%	8%

Source: New York State Department of Labor, 1998, Occupational Outlook and Wages

Occupations with High Projected Growth

Occupation	Employment Base 1998	Employment Projected 2008	Employment Growth, 1998 to 2008	Median Wage
Low Wage Occupations with High Projected Growth				
Home health aides	36,480	52,360	15,880	$7.69
Guards	61,920	75,140	13,220	$8.46
Nursing aides & orderlies	48,160	58,830	10,670	$11.71
Clerks, general office	107,320	117,510	10,190	$11.16
Personal home care aides	38,590	48,600	10,010	$7.70
Waiters & waitresses	40,750	50,680	9,930	$6.10
Salespersons, retail	81,480	90,180	8,700	$7.88
Receptionists, information clerks	36,930	45,070	8,140	$11.13
Janitors & cleaners	84,970	92,140	7,170	$12.84
Cashiers	52,340	59,110	6,770	$6.34
Medium Wage Occupations with High Projected Growth				
Computer support specialists	17,380	31,870	14,490	$23.11
Registered nurses	65,400	75,590	10,190	$28.95
Electricians	20,280	30,160	9,880	$28.78
Securities, financial services sales agents	50,760	60,220	9,460	$27.39
Carpenters	18,180	24,290	6,110	$20.86
Paralegals	9,400	15,350	5,950	$18.99
Writers & editors	19,060	24,670	5,610	$18.44
Administrative support supervisors	58,690	64,170	5,480	$18.82
Accountants & auditors	45,740	51,220	5,480	$21.72
High Wage Occupations with High Projected Growth				
Systems analysts	22,320	39,040	16,720	$31.57
General managers & top executives	81,520	93,940	12,420	$44.22
Engineers	22,630	33,100	10,470	from $21.70 to $30.30
College & university faculty	38,650	46,410	7,760	From $33K to $75K
Lawyers	46,600	53,470	6,870	$48.99
Marketing, advertising, public relations managers	23,580	30,260	6,680	$35.41
Teachers, secondary school	33,140	39,380	6,240	•

Source: New York State Department of Labor, 1998, Occupational Outlook and Wages

General Enrollment, 1998-2000

Elementary and Middle Schools

Community District	Number of elementary schools, 2000	Number of middle schools, 2000	Total elem and middle schools, 2000	Number of students enrolled: 1998	1999	2000	Enrollment by race, 2000: White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Black or Hispanic
New York City	634	202	836	656,968	707,178	710,567	16%	34%	39%	12%	73%
Bronx	117	39	156	131,862	142,353	145,057	5%	33%	59%	3%	92%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	12	4	16	11,238	13,088	13,661	0%	30%	68%	0%	98%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	5	1	6	4,384	4,741	4,970	0%	26%	73%	1%	99%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	10	5	15	12,508	13,881	13,919	1%	35%	62%	1%	97%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	14	6	20	14,029	14,915	15,588	1%	34%	64%	1%	98%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	14	3	17	14,634	16,042	15,613	1%	29%	67%	2%	96%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	10	3	13	11,336	13,613	13,774	1%	29%	66%	3%	95%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	8	3	11	11,882	12,413	12,779	5%	23%	66%	5%	89%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	5	2	7	7,724	7,435	7,649	13%	20%	61%	6%	81%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	12	4	16	14,662	15,840	15,743	4%	32%	59%	5%	91%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	5	2	7	5,696	5,733	6,136	27%	33%	36%	4%	69%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	7	3	10	9,241	9,743	9,948	10%	39%	44%	7%	83%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	15	3	18	14,528	14,909	15,277	7%	57%	32%	5%	89%
Brooklyn	208	68	276	223,742	237,866	236,922	16%	48%	28%	9%	76%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	14	5	19	14,621	14,807	14,698	12%	16%	69%	4%	85%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	11	5	16	9,338	9,017	9,214	8%	63%	26%	3%	89%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	18	6	24	17,046	19,478	19,380	1%	66%	31%	3%	97%
4 - Bushwick	11	3	14	11,528	13,213	13,358	1%	46%	51%	3%	97%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	21	8	29	23,449	23,486	23,311	1%	54%	41%	5%	95%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	12	7	19	8,196	8,734	8,424	24%	28%	43%	5%	71%
7 - Sunset Park	8	3	11	8,725	9,954	9,938	13%	9%	63%	15%	72%
8 - Crown Heights	7	2	9	7,403	7,968	7,693	1%	88%	9%	2%	97%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	5	1	6	7,128	8,816	8,676	1%	91%	7%	2%	98%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	9	2	11	9,945	10,439	10,801	45%	3%	27%	25%	30%
11 - Bensonhurst	13	5	18	13,426	13,957	14,165	47%	8%	18%	27%	26%
12 - Borough Park	10	3	13	11,961	12,282	12,732	30%	10%	28%	31%	38%
13 - Coney Island	8	3	11	9,275	9,427	9,588	37%	28%	20%	14%	48%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	8	1	9	9,995	11,267	10,634	14%	60%	14%	12%	74%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	12	5	17	13,547	13,809	14,104	46%	22%	13%	18%	35%
16 - Brownsville	13	3	16	13,145	13,665	13,638	1%	84%	13%	1%	97%
17 - East Flatbush	15	3	18	17,134	19,106	18,375	3%	87%	8%	2%	95%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	13	3	16	17,880	18,441	18,193	20%	66%	10%	5%	76%
Manhattan	96	39	135	80,746	94,640	95,112	11%	27%	53%	10%	80%
1 - Financial District	2	1	3	1,691	1,860	1,938	31%	10%	13%	46%	23%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	2	3	5	1,782	1,796	1,841	39%	16%	15%	29%	31%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	19	7	26	12,517	13,106	13,087	6%	13%	41%	41%	54%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	3	3	6	2,551	2,710	2,279	38%	20%	31%	11%	51%
5 - Midtown	1	2	3	1,847	2,136	1,755	33%	19%	32%	16%	51%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	3	2	5	1,991	2,075	2,094	38%	17%	27%	18%	44%
7 - Upper West Side	10	2	12	7,542	9,330	9,588	22%	32%	42%	4%	74%
8 - Upper East Side	8	2	10	5,307	6,045	6,487	44%	18%	24%	14%	42%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	5	2	7	5,993	7,669	7,702	3%	37%	60%	2%	97%
10 - Central Harlem	11	5	16	9,169	10,413	10,999	1%	74%	25%	1%	99%
11 - East Harlem	15	5	20	7,477	14,232	13,950	2%	40%	57%	3%	97%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	17	5	22	22,879	23,268	23,392	2%	7%	91%	1%	98%
Queens	158	41	199	180,325	184,540	186,372	18%	25%	34%	24%	59%
1 - Astoria	11	5	16	13,991	14,564	14,663	20%	14%	44%	23%	58%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	7	1	8	9,196	9,698	9,936	14%	5%	49%	33%	54%
3 - Jackson Heights	8	2	10	12,915	12,801	13,274	10%	11%	65%	14%	76%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	5	2	7	11,171	12,036	12,376	3%	7%	66%	24%	73%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	11	4	15	15,213	15,536	15,882	33%	3%	53%	12%	56%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	8	2	10	8,404	8,339	8,279	44%	9%	19%	28%	28%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	15	5	20	17,414	17,971	18,346	26%	7%	25%	42%	32%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	10	3	13	10,445	10,478	10,545	15%	24%	27%	34%	51%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	9	1	10	10,504	10,698	10,731	13%	12%	47%	28%	59%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	12	2	14	13,365	13,639	14,021	15%	24%	30%	30%	54%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	15	3	18	11,916	12,260	12,204	35%	9%	13%	42%	22%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	20	4	24	19,665	20,041	19,471	3%	73%	15%	10%	88%
13 - Queens Village	17	4	21	16,978	17,071	17,172	8%	65%	11%	16%	76%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	10	3	13	9,148	9,408	9,472	13%	61%	24%	3%	85%
Staten Island	39	10	49	36,562	39,093	40,024	62%	16%	16%	7%	32%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	16	4	20	14,133	15,408	15,837	38%	30%	25%	7%	55%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	11	2	13	8,664	9,053	9,143	61%	13%	16%	10%	29%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	12	4	16	13,765	14,632	15,044	87%	2%	8%	4%	10%

Source: New York City Board of Education data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Free Lunch Recipients, 1998-2000

Elementary & Middle Schools

Community District	Number of students receiving free lunch 1998	1999	2000	Percent students receiving free lunch 1998	1999	2000
New York City	479,587	516,240	532,925	73%	73%	75%
Bronx	109,445	119,577	126,200	83%	84%	87%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	9,777	11,517	12,841	87%	88%	94%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	4,077	4,409	4,722	93%	93%	95%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	11,507	12,771	12,945	92%	92%	93%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	12,346	13,125	14,653	88%	88%	94%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	13,024	14,117	14,520	89%	88%	93%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	9,862	11,843	12,672	87%	87%	92%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	9,624	9,930	11,118	81%	80%	87%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	5,098	5,056	5,507	66%	68%	72%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	11,876	13,622	13,696	81%	86%	87%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	3,019	3,153	3,559	53%	55%	58%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	7,300	7,794	7,859	79%	80%	79%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	11,187	11,778	11,916	77%	79%	78%
Brooklyn	174,519	185,535	189,538	78%	78%	80%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	12,866	13,030	12,934	88%	88%	88%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	7,377	6,943	7,095	79%	77%	77%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	15,341	17,335	17,248	90%	89%	89%
4 - Bushwick	10,260	11,892	12,156	89%	90%	91%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	21,339	21,372	21,446	91%	91%	92%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	4,836	4,804	5,476	59%	55%	65%
7 - Sunset Park	6,806	7,466	8,149	78%	75%	82%
8 - Crown Heights	6,367	6,773	6,847	86%	85%	89%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	5,845	7,582	7,895	82%	86%	91%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	5,967	6,159	6,481	60%	59%	60%
11 - Bensonhurst	9,667	9,909	9,916	72%	71%	70%
12 - Borough Park	8,971	9,089	10,058	75%	74%	79%
13 - Coney Island	6,493	6,693	6,712	70%	71%	70%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	7,296	8,338	8,614	73%	74%	81%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	8,806	8,976	9,168	65%	65%	65%
16 - Brownsville	11,962	12,299	12,138	91%	90%	89%
17 - East Flatbush	14,050	15,667	15,435	82%	82%	84%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	10,907	11,618	11,825	61%	63%	65%
Manhattan	60,560	70,034	73,236	75%	74%	77%
1 - Financial District	879	1,004	1,008	52%	54%	52%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	713	593	773	40%	33%	42%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	10,639	9,961	10,993	85%	76%	84%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	1,199	1,057	1,048	47%	39%	46%
5 - Midtown	1,016	983	807	55%	46%	46%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	996	851	838	50%	41%	40%
7 - Upper West Side	3,922	4,478	5,753	52%	48%	60%
8 - Upper East Side	1,645	1,874	2,465	31%	31%	38%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	5,214	6,595	6,778	87%	86%	88%
10 - Central Harlem	7,610	8,330	9,459	83%	80%	86%
11 - East Harlem	5,683	12,524	12,416	76%	88%	89%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	21,049	21,407	20,351	92%	92%	87%
Queens	117,211	118,106	119,278	65%	64%	64%
1 - Astoria	10,913	11,506	11,584	78%	79%	79%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	6,621	6,983	7,154	72%	72%	72%
3 - Jackson Heights	9,170	8,449	9,159	71%	66%	69%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	8,490	9,147	9,777	76%	76%	79%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	10,041	10,254	10,323	66%	66%	65%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	3,698	3,753	3,808	44%	45%	46%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	8,359	8,806	9,173	48%	49%	50%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	6,476	6,392	6,432	62%	61%	61%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	7,458	7,810	8,048	71%	73%	75%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	9,489	9,275	9,534	71%	68%	68%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	2,860	2,942	2,807	24%	24%	23%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	15,535	15,832	15,382	79%	79%	79%
13 - Queens Village	9,338	8,706	8,414	55%	51%	49%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	7,410	7,432	7,483	81%	79%	79%
Staten Island	14,259	15,246	15,609	39%	39%	39%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	8,338	9,091	9,502	59%	59%	60%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	3,552	3,621	3,749	41%	40%	41%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	2,340	2,487	2,407	17%	17%	16%

Source: New York City Board of Education data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Recent Immigrants, 1999-2000

Elementary & Middle Schools

Community District	Number immigrant within last 3 years		Percent immigrant within last 3 years	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
New York City	56,574	56,845	8%	8%
Bronx	7,118	7,253	5%	5%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	393	410	3%	3%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	190	149	4%	3%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	555	557	4%	4%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	746	624	5%	4%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	963	625	6%	4%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	681	689	5%	5%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	745	895	6%	7%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	446	535	6%	7%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	634	630	4%	4%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	115	123	2%	2%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	682	696	7%	7%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	1,044	1,069	7%	7%
Brooklyn	19,029	18,954	8%	8%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	1,036	1,029	7%	7%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	271	276	3%	3%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	584	775	3%	4%
4 - Bushwick	529	534	4%	4%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	1,409	1,399	6%	6%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	349	168	4%	2%
7 - Sunset Park	995	994	10%	10%
8 - Crown Heights	398	385	5%	5%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	617	694	7%	8%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	1,148	1,188	11%	11%
11 - Bensonhurst	1,954	1,841	14%	13%
12 - Borough Park	1,965	1,910	16%	15%
13 - Coney Island	754	767	8%	8%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	1,352	1,382	12%	13%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	1,657	1,692	12%	12%
16 - Brownsville	683	682	5%	5%
17 - East Flatbush	1,528	1,654	8%	9%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	1,291	1,092	7%	6%
Manhattan	6,625	6,658	7%	7%
1 - Financial District	167	78	9%	4%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	126	74	7%	4%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	1,573	1,440	12%	11%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	136	137	5%	6%
5 - Midtown	150	70	7%	4%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	166	126	8%	6%
7 - Upper West Side	373	384	4%	4%
8 - Upper East Side	484	454	8%	7%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	537	539	7%	7%
10 - Central Harlem	312	330	3%	3%
11 - East Harlem	285	419	2%	3%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	2,559	2,339	11%	10%
Queens	20,299	20,501	11%	11%
1 - Astoria	2,185	1,760	15%	12%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	1,649	1,689	17%	17%
3 - Jackson Heights	1,664	1,726	13%	13%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	1,926	2,104	16%	17%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	1,554	1,429	10%	9%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	1,251	1,076	15%	13%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	2,336	2,385	13%	13%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	1,257	1,055	12%	10%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	1,177	1,180	11%	11%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	1,228	1,262	9%	9%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	858	854	7%	7%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	1,603	1,558	8%	8%
13 - Queens Village	1,195	1,030	7%	6%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	376	474	4%	5%
Staten Island	1,173	1,201	3%	3%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	616	792	4%	5%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	362	457	4%	5%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	146	150	1%	1%

Source: New York City Board of Education data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

English Language Learners, 1998-2000

Elementary & Middle Schools

Community District	Number of ELL students 1998	1999	2000	Percent of students in ELL 1998	1999	2000
New York City	114,305	120,064	110,903	17%	17%	16%
Bronx	28,449	32,021	28,523	22%	22%	20%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	2,635	3,280	3,036	23%	25%	22%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	1,017	1,040	1,104	23%	22%	22%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	3,048	3,481	3,204	24%	25%	23%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	3,569	3,908	3,810	25%	26%	24%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	4,647	5,911	4,292	32%	37%	27%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	2,936	3,583	3,185	26%	26%	23%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	3,493	3,786	3,250	29%	31%	25%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	2,062	1,941	1,896	27%	26%	25%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	2,048	2,230	1,963	14%	14%	12%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	349	322	313	6%	6%	5%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	1,237	1,234	1,224	13%	13%	12%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	1,408	1,305	1,246	10%	9%	8%
Brooklyn	31,548	32,211	29,449	14%	14%	12%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	2,562	2,843	2,452	18%	19%	17%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	803	728	707	9%	8%	8%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	1,925	1,872	1,728	11%	10%	9%
4 - Bushwick	1,860	1,869	1,823	16%	14%	14%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	3,982	3,875	3,383	17%	16%	15%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	759	920	648	9%	11%	8%
7 - Sunset Park	2,260	2,518	2,285	26%	25%	23%
8 - Crown Heights	456	476	397	6%	6%	5%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	458	562	450	6%	6%	5%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	2,067	1,994	1,966	21%	19%	18%
11 - Bensonhurst	3,185	2,999	2,977	24%	21%	21%
12 - Borough Park	3,464	3,348	3,229	29%	27%	25%
13 - Coney Island	1,034	976	997	11%	10%	10%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	1,487	1,832	1,474	15%	16%	14%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	2,165	2,061	2,112	16%	15%	15%
16 - Brownsville	840	794	742	6%	6%	5%
17 - East Flatbush	1,212	1,441	1,164	7%	8%	6%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	1,029	1,103	915	6%	6%	5%
Manhattan	21,027	22,271	19,967	26%	24%	21%
1 - Financial District	321	323	258	19%	17%	13%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	200	172	136	11%	10%	7%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	3,853	3,662	3,095	31%	28%	24%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	291	336	176	11%	12%	8%
5 - Midtown	262	299	163	14%	14%	9%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	223	177	144	11%	9%	7%
7 - Upper West Side	1,016	1,379	1,132	13%	15%	12%
8 - Upper East Side	600	511	460	11%	8%	7%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	1,882	2,191	2,055	31%	29%	27%
10 - Central Harlem	695	1,074	1,037	8%	10%	9%
11 - East Harlem	1,000	1,857	1,889	13%	13%	14%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	10,684	10,290	9,422	47%	44%	40%
Queens	31,444	30,044	29,970	17%	16%	16%
1 - Astoria	3,340	3,191	3,088	24%	22%	21%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	2,805	2,632	2,731	31%	27%	27%
3 - Jackson Heights	3,804	3,482	3,511	29%	27%	26%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	4,225	4,306	4,223	38%	36%	34%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	2,960	2,549	2,678	19%	16%	17%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	1,557	1,443	1,273	19%	17%	15%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	3,437	3,389	3,572	20%	19%	19%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	1,888	1,810	1,746	18%	17%	17%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	1,794	1,647	1,675	17%	15%	16%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	1,261	1,251	1,188	9%	9%	8%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	1,219	1,226	1,203	10%	10%	10%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	1,416	1,436	1,384	7%	7%	7%
13 - Queens Village	1,028	1,009	1,050	6%	6%	6%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	710	673	648	8%	7%	7%
Staten Island	1,541	1,564	1,631	4%	4%	4%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	924	910	951	7%	6%	6%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	393	436	450	5%	5%	5%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	224	218	230	2%	1%	2%

Source: New York City Board of Education data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Special Education Students, 1998-2000

Elementary & Middle Schools

Community District	Number of Special Education Students			Percent of Students in Special Education		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
New York City	85,424	89,380	88,080	13%	13%	12%
Bronx	20,452	22,086	22,394	16%	16%	15%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	2,069	2,200	2,361	18%	17%	17%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	773	840	854	18%	18%	17%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	2,341	2,482	2,484	19%	18%	18%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	2,130	2,326	2,389	15%	16%	15%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	2,101	2,248	2,186	14%	14%	14%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	1,901	2,046	2,083	17%	15%	15%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	1,518	1,652	1,732	13%	13%	14%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	1,242	1,259	1,262	16%	17%	16%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	1,639	1,954	1,947	11%	12%	12%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	1,140	1,241	1,276	20%	22%	21%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	1,269	1,374	1,368	14%	14%	14%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	2,329	2,464	2,452	16%	17%	16%
Brooklyn	29,133	28,729	27,113	13%	12%	11%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	2,076	2,054	1,933	14%	14%	13%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	1,452	1,464	1,447	16%	16%	16%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	2,738	2,776	2,713	16%	14%	14%
4 - Bushwick	1,698	1,729	1,668	15%	13%	12%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	2,977	3,023	3,012	13%	13%	13%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	1,288	1,303	1,213	16%	15%	14%
7 - Sunset Park	826	866	845	9%	9%	9%
8 - Crown Heights	913	937	949	12%	12%	12%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	867	794	776	12%	9%	9%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	896	832	837	9%	8%	8%
11 - Bensonhurst	2,140	2,033	1,889	16%	15%	13%
12 - Borough Park	1,316	1,274	1,214	11%	10%	10%
13 - Coney Island	1,111	1,090	921	12%	12%	10%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	951	878	719	10%	8%	7%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	1,936	1,833	1,562	14%	13%	11%
16 - Brownsville	1,972	2,037	1,914	15%	15%	14%
17 - East Flatbush	1,891	1,805	1,726	11%	9%	9%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	2,085	2,001	1,775	12%	11%	10%
Manhattan	10,911	11,980	12,147	14%	13%	13%
1 - Financial District	166	184	221	10%	10%	11%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	176	209	205	10%	12%	11%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	1,964	1,875	1,900	16%	14%	15%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	289	337	306	11%	12%	13%
5 - Midtown	217	269	253	12%	13%	14%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	236	271	270	12%	13%	13%
7 - Upper West Side	1,255	1,290	1,370	17%	14%	14%
8 - Upper East Side	640	635	672	12%	11%	10%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	1,006	988	1,018	17%	13%	13%
10 - Central Harlem	1,228	1,206	1,328	13%	12%	12%
11 - East Harlem	1,534	2,275	2,218	21%	16%	16%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	2,200	2,441	2,386	10%	10%	10%
Queens	18,541	19,790	19,641	10%	11%	11%
1 - Astoria	1,718	1,849	1,852	12%	13%	13%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	737	823	834	8%	8%	8%
3 - Jackson Heights	949	994	1,056	7%	8%	8%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	771	861	819	7%	7%	7%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	1,538	1,524	1,467	10%	10%	9%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	1,015	1,018	1,054	12%	12%	13%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	1,590	1,669	1,770	9%	9%	10%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	991	1,094	1,031	9%	10%	10%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	909	992	952	9%	9%	9%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	1,619	1,658	1,617	12%	12%	12%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	1,207	1,281	1,329	10%	10%	11%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	2,432	2,722	2,573	12%	14%	13%
13 - Queens Village	1,642	1,818	1,887	10%	11%	11%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	1,423	1,487	1,400	16%	16%	15%
Staten Island	5,177	5,796	5,805	14%	15%	15%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	2,159	2,412	2,462	15%	16%	16%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	1,312	1,409	1,374	15%	16%	15%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	1,706	1,975	1,969	12%	13%	13%

Source: New York City Board of Education data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Percent Capacity Utilized, 1999-2000

Elementary & Middle Schools

Community District	**Percent Capacity Utilized 1999**	**Percent Capacity Utilized 2000**
New York City	98%	98%
Bronx	97%	98%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	77%	86%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	85%	89%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	89%	90%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	93%	96%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	97%	97%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	95%	98%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	106%	110%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	102%	100%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	100%	97%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	91%	95%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	112%	111%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	109%	108%
Brooklyn	95%	94%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	81%	86%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	75%	74%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	80%	79%
4 - Bushwick	88%	89%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	96%	92%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	88%	91%
7 - Sunset Park	102%	102%
8 - Crown Heights	89%	84%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	96%	94%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	110%	113%
11 - Bensonhurst	97%	98%
12 - Borough Park	102%	105%
13 - Coney Island	94%	92%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	105%	104%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	101%	97%
16 - Brownsville	88%	89%
17 - East Flatbush	101%	98%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	108%	102%
Manhattan	91%	92%
1 - Financial District	86%	86%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	83%	86%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	81%	81%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	79%	81%
5 - Midtown	85%	85%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	92%	88%
7 - Upper West Side	78%	96%
8 - Upper East Side	88%	80%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	93%	97%
10 - Central Harlem	77%	83%
11 - East Harlem	89%	84%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	113%	112%
Queens	110%	107%
1 - Astoria	106%	103%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	115%	112%
3 - Jackson Heights	98%	103%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	118%	117%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	120%	116%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	110%	106%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	104%	102%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	105%	101%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	131%	124%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	118%	118%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	101%	99%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	109%	102%
13 - Queens Village	109%	105%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	97%	97%
Staten Island	99%	98%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	96%	95%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	101%	100%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	100%	99%

Source: New York City Board of Education data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Teacher Qualifications, 1998-2000

Elementary & Middle Schools

	Percent teachers fully licensed			Percent teachers with Masters degree or higher		
Community District	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
New York City	85%	83%	80%	78%	80%	77%
Bronx	77%	75%	71%	73%	75%	72%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	71%	67%	63%	66%	68%	66%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	73%	69%	64%	72%	72%	67%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	71%	69%	64%	69%	70%	67%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	72%	69%	64%	70%	71%	67%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	71%	69%	66%	71%	72%	70%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	73%	70%	68%	69%	72%	69%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	81%	79%	75%	78%	80%	75%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	86%	84%	80%	82%	83%	80%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	83%	81%	76%	75%	78%	75%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	91%	87%	80%	80%	81%	75%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	84%	82%	77%	77%	78%	75%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	88%	85%	81%	80%	81%	78%
Brooklyn	84%	82%	79%	77%	77%	75%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	83%	82%	80%	77%	77%	75%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	78%	77%	71%	73%	76%	71%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	75%	73%	69%	70%	71%	67%
4 - Bushwick	77%	75%	74%	73%	72%	71%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	79%	76%	74%	74%	72%	71%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	91%	85%	84%	82%	80%	80%
7 - Sunset Park	89%	86%	83%	80%	82%	81%
8 - Crown Heights	76%	75%	72%	70%	73%	71%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	82%	81%	76%	77%	77%	76%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	94%	93%	89%	85%	86%	83%
11 - Bensonhurst	94%	91%	89%	86%	85%	84%
12 - Borough Park	92%	89%	88%	84%	84%	82%
13 - Coney Island	91%	87%	84%	83%	82%	79%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	87%	84%	84%	78%	78%	78%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	93%	90%	87%	84%	83%	80%
16 - Brownsville	76%	73%	66%	70%	69%	66%
17 - East Flatbush	84%	80%	79%	75%	75%	74%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	93%	87%	86%	81%	79%	76%
Manhattan	81%	78%	75%	77%	79%	77%
1 - Financial District	88%	85%	84%	86%	85%	85%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	90%	90%	83%	87%	90%	85%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	90%	89%	86%	88%	87%	86%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	85%	86%	81%	82%	87%	85%
5 - Midtown	87%	86%	78%	82%	86%	84%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	91%	86%	83%	84%	85%	83%
7 - Upper West Side	87%	83%	82%	84%	86%	86%
8 - Upper East Side	93%	87%	84%	84%	82%	85%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	74%	71%	69%	72%	72%	72%
10 - Central Harlem	78%	73%	67%	72%	72%	69%
11 - East Harlem	79%	77%	72%	73%	75%	72%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	72%	70%	69%	72%	75%	74%
Queens	91%	89%	88%	83%	84%	82%
1 - Astoria	93%	90%	88%	86%	84%	83%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	90%	88%	88%	83%	83%	81%
3 - Jackson Heights	87%	87%	85%	81%	85%	82%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	88%	84%	84%	81%	81%	79%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	91%	87%	86%	83%	83%	81%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	95%	94%	92%	88%	92%	90%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	97%	94%	89%	88%	90%	87%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	94%	93%	91%	85%	86%	86%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	92%	90%	89%	80%	81%	83%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	91%	89%	90%	80%	82%	81%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	98%	96%	96%	88%	89%	89%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	88%	84%	84%	80%	79%	78%
13 - Queens Village	91%	90%	87%	84%	85%	84%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	86%	84%	81%	78%	78%	74%
Staten Island	98%	98%	96%	89%	90%	88%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	97%	97%	95%	88%	88%	87%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	98%	98%	96%	90%	91%	89%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	98%	98%	97%	90%	91%	90%

Source: New York City Board of Education data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

English Performance, 1999-2001

Elementary & Middle Schools

	Percent* Passing City and State English Tests		
District	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
New York City Total**	36%	39%	41%
Manhattan	37%	40%	41%
1	30%	34%	35%
2	63%	66%	68%
3	40%	43%	44%
4	27%	29%	32%
5	20%	21%	23%
6	30%	33%	32%
Bronx	26%	28%	30%
7	21%	23%	24%
8	31%	30%	33%
9	20%	21%	23%
10	26%	28%	32%
11	34%	37%	37%
12	19%	22%	25%
Brooklyn	38%	40%	42%
13	28%	31%	34%
14	33%	34%	38%
15	40%	43%	45%
16	31%	33%	30%
17	33%	33%	34%
18	40%	44%	45%
19	22%	26%	26%
20	47%	51%	52%
21	52%	54%	56%
22	49%	51%	52%
23	24%	27%	29%
32	31%	34%	35%
Queens	43%	46%	48%
24	40%	42%	43%
25	51%	54%	59%
26	72%	74%	73%
27	33%	35%	37%
28	44%	47%	50%
29	38%	42%	42%
30	41%	44%	46%
Staten Island	51%	54%	56%
Special Education	4%	4%	8%
Chancellor's District	16%	19%	23%

Source: New York City Board of Education, Division of Assessment and Accountability

*Percents reflect students who scored at levels 3 and 4 on City and State English tests for grades 3,4,5,7, and 8.

Mathematics Performance, 1999-2001

Elementary & Middle Schools

	Percent* Passing City and State Mathematics Tests		
District	1999	2000	2001
New York City Total**	34%	34%	34%
Manhattan	35%	34%	35%
1	32%	31%	33%
2	62%	62%	61%
3	35%	35%	35%
4	24%	23%	27%
5	16%	14%	16%
6	28%	27%	27%
Bronx	23%	23%	23%
7	17%	17%	16%
8	28%	27%	27%
9	17%	17%	18%
10	21%	21%	22%
11	33%	32%	32%
12	18%	18%	18%
Brooklyn	13%	13%	13%
13	25%	25%	26%
14	30%	29%	32%
15	38%	38%	38%
16	27%	24%	24%
17	29%	25%	27%
18	33%	32%	33%
19	19%	19%	20%
20	48%	49%	49%
21	53%	53%	52%
22	47%	46%	45%
23	20%	21%	22%
32	27%	29%	30%
Queens	35%	36%	36%
24	36%	36%	36%
25	54%	55%	55%
26	71%	71%	71%
27	31%	32%	31%
28	43%	44%	45%
29	30%	31%	31%
30	42%	42%	43%
Staten Island	48%	48%	46%
Special Education	4%	3%	5%
Chancellor's District	13%	13%	15%

Source: New York City Board of Education, Division of Assessment and Accountability

*Percents reflect students who scored at levels 3 and 4 on City and State Mathematics tests for grades 3-8.

General Enrollment, 1998-2000

High Schools

	Total Number of Schools	Number of students enrolled:			Enrollment by Race, 2000				
Superintendency	2000	1998	1999	2000	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian & Other	Black or Hispanic
New York	195	*286,771*	*280,709*	*281,088*	16%	37%	35%	13%	72%
Bronx	23	49,853	48,768	48,432	6%	33%	55%	6%	88%
Brooklyn	26	53,076	52,150	51,395	21%	54%	16%	10%	70%
Manhattan	38	45,908	44,151	44,583	10%	30%	46%	14%	76%
Queens	33	72,774	71,906	72,368	16%	30%	33%	21%	63%
BASIS***	22	44,173	42,713	43,059	32%	34%	23%	15%	57%
Transfer Alt.	19	6,578	6,271	6,575	5%	57%	30%	7%	88%
Articulated Alt.	24	8,388	8,454	10,123	8%	34%	51%	7%	84%
Chancellor's Dist.	10	6,021	6,296	4,553	1%	36%	62%	1%	98%

Source: New York City Board of Education.

** Throughout this report, 1998, 1999, and 2000 refer to the 1997-1998, 1998-1999, and 1999-2000 school years.

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Special ed and ELL students are included in the General Education enrollment figures.

Free Lunch Recipients, 1998-2000

High Schools

	Number of Students Receiving Free Lunch			Percent of Students Receiving Free Lunch		
Superintendency	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
New York	*150,842*	*121,547*	*132,955*	53%	43%	47%
Bronx	31,208	25,798	27,897	63%	53%	58%
Brooklyn	23,884	19,348	21,123	45%	37%	41%
Manhattan	26,856	23,974	25,858	59%	54%	58%
Queens	28,018	22,363	27,645	39%	31%	38%
BASIS***	17,183	14,651	14,468	39%	34%	34%
Transfer Alt.	4,276	4,929	5,549	65%	79%	84%
Articulated Alt.	5,637	5,909	6,560	67%	70%	65%
Chancellor's Dist.		3,746	2,941		60%	65%

Source: New York City Board of Education

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Recent Immigrants, 1998-2000

High Schools

	Number of Immigrants within last three years			Recent Immigrants*		
Superintendency	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
New York	28,677	24,141	24,455	10%	9%	9%
Bronx	4,088	3,170	3,051	8%	7%	6%
Brooklyn	6,316	5,684	5,653	12%	11%	11%
Manhattan	3,994	3,311	3,210	9%	8%	7%
Queens	9,097	8,197	8,033	13%	11%	11%
BASIS***	2,739	2,520	2,842	6%	6%	7%
Transfer Alt.	368	351	348	6%	6%	5%
Articulated Alt.	1,065	516	1,012	13%	6%	10%
Chancellor's Dist.	867	346	364	14%	6%	8%

Source: New York City Board of Education

* This information is for the students who were on register as new 9th and 10th graders on October 31, 1999 and who had come from another school.

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English Language Learners, 1998-2000

High Schools

Superintendency	Number of ELL Students 1998	1999	2000	Percent of ELL Students 1998	1999	2000
New York	*44,655*	*43,309*	*41,394*	16%	15%	15%
Bronx	9,093	8,495	8,418	18%	17%	17%
Brooklyn	6,883	6,582	6,272	13%	13%	12%
Manhattan	9,520	8,058	7,640	21%	18%	17%
Queens	12,748	12,075	11,578	18%	17%	16%
BASIS***	4,480	3,893	3,883	10%	9%	9%
Transfer Alt.	466	676	733	7%	11%	11%
Articulated Alt.	1,465	1,740	1,772	17%	21%	18%
Chancellor's Dist.		1,790	1,098		28%	24%

Source: New York City Board of Education

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Special Education Students, 1998-2000

High Schools

	Number of Special Education Students			Percent of Students in Special Education		
Superintendency	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
New York	*25,705*	*30,290*	*30,291*	9%	11%	11%
Bronx	5,876	6,873	6,816	12%	14%	14%
Brooklyn	4,886	5,623	5,508	9%	11%	11%
Manhattan	3,579	3,912	4,143	8%	9%	9%
Queens	5,699	6,789	6,830	8%	9%	9%
BASIS***	4,243	4,876	4,916	10%	11%	11%
Transfer Alt.	431	648	751	7%	10%	11%
Articulated Alt.	510	740	920	6%	9%	9%
Chancellor's Dist.	481	829	407	8%	13%	9%

Source: New York City Board of Education

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Percent Capacity Utilized, 1999-2000

High Schools

Superintendency	Percent Capacity Utilized	
	1999	2000
New York	111%	111%
Bronx	120%	120%
Brooklyn	119%	118%
Manhattan	104%	106%
Queens	124%	126%
BASIS***	98%	100%
Transfer Alt.	105%	108%
Articulated Alt.	86%	97%
Chancellor's Dist.	87%	60%

Source: NYC Board of Education, Division of Assessment and Accountability, 1999-2000 Annual District Reports

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*** BASIS is the Brooklyn and Staten Island High School District, with seven schools in Staten Island and sixteen in Brooklyn.

Teacher Qualifications, 1999-2000

High Schools

	Percent teachers fully licensed		Percent teachers with Masters degree or higher	
Superintendency	**1999**	**2000**	**1999**	**2000**
New York City	81%	82%	80%	81%
Bronx	78%	78%	78%	79%
Brooklyn	81%	82%	78%	80%
Manhattan	82%	84%	82%	84%
Queens	85%	87%	83%	83%
BASIS***	85%	88%	81%	83%
Transfer Alt.	78%	78%	80%	78%
Articulated Alt.	59%	59%	74%	71%
Chancellor's Dist.	58%	67%	69%	70%

Source: NYC Board of Education, Division of Assessment and Accountability, 1999-2000 Annual District Report

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Regents' Test Performance, 2000-2001
High Schools

2000 - 2001 REGENTS TEST SCORES

	2001				2000				2000-2001 Change			
	% 55-100		% 65-100		% 55-100		% 65-100		% 55-100		% 65-100	
Superintendency	English	Math	English	Math	English	Math	English	Math	English	Math	English	Math
Manhattan (71)	82	78	62	66	81	89	59	60	1	-11	3	6
Bronx (72)	72	68	46	50	71	78	43	40	1	-10	3	10
Brooklyn (73)	81	76	58	62	81	88	56	54	0	-12	2	8
BASIS (76)	82	79	59	62	83	89	56	56	-1	-10	3	6
Queens (77)	79	75	59	61	81	88	57	57	-2	-13	2	4
Alternative (79)	40	31	20	15	37	55	14	11	3	-24	6	4
Citywide	76	72	54	57	76	84	51	50	0	-12	3	7

Note: Regents math exams were not required for graduation for the class of 2000. The percent at 55-100 percent include those taking alternative assessments that are not accepted for the class of 2001. Thus the math data for 55-100 are not comparable between the classes of 2000 and 2001, and the resulting decline in percent of students does not represent a proper comparison. The 65-100 data are comparable between years

Source: 2001 DPIP
Jan. 24, 2002

Student Graduation Rates and Expectations, 2000

High Schools

Superintendency	Graduation Rate, 2000
New York City	50%
Bronx	45%
Brooklyn	62%
Manhattan	60%
Queens	60%
BASIS***	64%
Transfer Alt.	27%
Articulated Alt.	47%
Chancellor's Dist.	39%

Source: NYC Board of Education, Division of Assessment and Accountability, 1999-2000 Annual District Reports

** Throughout this report, 1998, 1999, and 2000 refer to the 1997-1998, 1998-1999, and 1999-2000 school years.

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Persons Living with AIDS, 2000

Community District	Total	Total, per capita	Females
New York City	42,610	0.5%	27.6%
Bronx	9,229	0.7%	35.2%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	1,009	1.2%	35.9%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	485	1.0%	34.6%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	1,005	1.5%	36.3%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	1,389	1.0%	36.5%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	1,045	0.8%	35.6%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	871	1.2%	35.6%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	928	0.7%	31.5%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	267	0.3%	26.2%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	968	0.5%	36.9%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	172	0.2%	34.3%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	512	0.5%	35.4%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	598	0.4%	35.8%
Brooklyn	11,031	0.4%	33.6%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	862	0.5%	30.7%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	813	0.8%	22.1%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	1,311	0.9%	34.6%
4 - Bushwick	795	0.8%	36.9%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	998	0.6%	41.7%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	641	0.6%	24.3%
7 - Sunset Park	398	0.3%	26.1%
8 - Crown Heights	765	0.8%	32.9%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	598	0.6%	34.9%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	231	0.2%	28.6%
11 - Bensonhurst	203	0.1%	29.1%
12 - Borough Park	283	0.2%	30.4%
13 - Coney Island	274	0.3%	40.5%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	623	0.4%	35.2%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	229	0.1%	31.9%
16 - Brownsville	766	0.9%	39.6%
17 - East Flatbush	886	0.5%	36.0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	355	0.2%	38.3%
Manhattan	13,990	0.9%	18.2%
1 - Financial District	278	0.9%	14.0%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	1,324	1.4%	5.4%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	1,436	0.9%	19.9%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	1,478	1.7%	8.5%
5 - Midtown	1,147	2.6%	10.2%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	1,022	0.7%	10.9%
7 - Upper West Side	1,582	0.8%	12.5%
8 - Upper East Side	638	0.3%	10.7%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	1,066	1.0%	28.2%
10 - Central Harlem	1,490	1.4%	34.4%
11 - East Harlem	1,551	1.3%	32.5%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	978	0.5%	22.0%
Queens	6,276	0.3%	26.8%
1 - Astoria	755	0.4%	20.4%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	347	0.3%	14.1%
3 - Jackson Heights	1,179	0.7%	21.3%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	406	0.2%	17.2%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	350	0.2%	32.3%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	171	0.1%	19.3%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	342	0.1%	24.3%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	312	0.2%	32.4%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	347	0.2%	26.2%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	231	0.2%	32.0%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	114	0.1%	28.9%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	875	0.4%	35.3%
13 - Queens Village	525	0.3%	33.0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	322	0.3%	46.0%
Staten Island	754	0.2%	31.3%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	456	0.3%	34.0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	185	0.1%	31.4%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	113	0.1%	20.4%

Source: New York City Department of Health data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Total New AIDS Cases by Year, 1995-1999

Community District	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent change, 1995-1996	Percent change, 1996-1997	Percent change 1997-1998	Percent change 1998-1999	Percent change 1995-1999
New York City	10,326	8,183	6,014	9,091	4,307	-20.8%	-26.5%	51.2%	-52.6%	-58.3%
Bronx	2,150	1,882	1,620	2,355	1,123	-12.5%	-13.9%	45.4%	-52.3%	-47.8%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	262	220	173	244	129	-16.0%	-21.4%	41.0%	-47.1%	-50.8%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	105	91	95	136	62	-13.3%	4.4%	43.2%	-54.4%	-41.0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	222	201	188	271	128	-9.5%	-6.5%	44.1%	-52.8%	-42.3%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	314	255	254	352	193	-18.8%	-0.4%	38.6%	-45.2%	-38.5%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	246	206	193	273	127	-16.3%	-6.3%	41.5%	-53.5%	-48.4%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	204	171	147	226	115	-16.2%	-14.0%	53.7%	-49.1%	-43.6%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	204	193	152	220	98	-5.4%	-21.2%	44.7%	-55.5%	-52.0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	69	56	45	54	25	-18.8%	-19.6%	20.0%	-53.7%	-63.8%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	228	215	171	255	89	-5.7%	-20.5%	49.1%	-65.1%	-61.0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	35	34	28	54	20	-2.9%	-17.6%	92.9%	-63.0%	-42.9%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	124	113	85	114	59	-8.9%	-24.8%	34.1%	-48.2%	-52.4%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	137	127	89	156	78	-7.3%	-29.9%	75.3%	-50.0%	-43.1%
Brooklyn	2,622	2,243	1,561	2,938	1,227	-20.5%	-30.4%	88.2%	-58.2%	-56.5%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	204	158	113	247	82	-22.5%	-28.5%	118.6%	-66.8%	-59.8%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	194	160	118	172	77	-17.5%	-26.3%	45.8%	-55.2%	-60.3%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	344	288	206	397	165	-16.3%	-28.5%	92.7%	-58.4%	-52.0%
4 - Bushwick	211	155	113	234	91	-26.5%	-27.1%	107.1%	-61.1%	-56.9%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	256	204	142	285	110	-20.3%	-30.4%	100.7%	-61.4%	-57.0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	170	130	91	112	66	-23.5%	-30.0%	23.1%	-41.1%	-61.2%
7 - Sunset Park	109	87	50	77	39	-20.2%	-42.5%	54.0%	-49.4%	-64.2%
8 - Crown Heights	211	170	127	202	96	-19.4%	-25.3%	59.1%	-52.5%	-54.5%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	163	101	87	158	81	-38.0%	-13.9%	81.6%	-48.7%	-50.3%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	61	44	24	46	23	-27.9%	-45.5%	91.7%	-50.0%	-62.3%
11 - Bensonhurst	55	36	29	42	9	-34.5%	-19.4%	44.8%	-78.6%	-83.6%
12 - Borough Park	73	54	29	75	24	-26.0%	-46.3%	158.6%	-68.0%	-67.1%
13 - Coney Island	59	51	36	85	28	-13.6%	-29.4%	136.1%	-67.1%	-52.5%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	160	122	82	162	72	-23.8%	-32.8%	97.6%	-55.6%	-55.0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	49	37	35	50	22	-24.5%	-5.4%	42.9%	-56.0%	-55.1%
16 - Brownsville	197	203	113	235	94	3.0%	-44.3%	108.0%	-60.0%	-52.3%
17 - East Flatbush	221	186	110	249	111	-15.8%	-40.9%	126.4%	-55.4%	-49.8%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	85	57	56	110	37	-32.9%	-1.8%	96.4%	-66.4%	-56.5%
Manhattan	3,337	2,529	1,744	1,959	1,116	-24.2%	-31.0%	12.3%	-43.0%	-66.6%
1 - Financial District	48	40	32	35	20	-16.7%	-20.0%	9.4%	-42.9%	-58.3%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	296	198	105	117	85	-33.1%	-47.0%	11.4%	-27.4%	-71.3%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	350	260	200	224	109	-25.7%	-23.1%	12.0%	-51.3%	-68.9%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	351	238	149	149	88	-32.2%	-37.4%	0.0%	-40.9%	-74.9%
5 - Midtown	262	186	114	121	72	-29.0%	-38.7%	6.1%	-40.5%	-72.5%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	222	163	97	111	66	-26.6%	-40.5%	14.4%	-40.5%	-70.3%
7 - Upper West Side	373	255	194	143	128	-31.6%	-23.9%	-26.3%	-10.5%	-65.7%
8 - Upper East Side	141	107	83	80	38	-24.1%	-22.4%	-3.6%	-52.5%	-73.0%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	283	224	174	168	102	-20.8%	-22.3%	-3.4%	-39.3%	-64.0%
10 - Central Harlem	430	323	239	287	142	-24.9%	-26.0%	20.1%	-50.5%	-67.0%
11 - East Harlem	358	374	241	334	156	4.5%	-35.6%	38.6%	-53.3%	-56.4%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	223	161	116	190	110	-27.8%	-28.0%	63.8%	-42.1%	-50.7%
Queens	1,481	1,156	821	1,390	621	-21.9%	-29.0%	69.3%	-55.3%	-58.1%
1 - Astoria	176	123	83	170	86	-30.1%	-32.5%	104.8%	-49.4%	-51.1%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	77	61	42	65	32	-20.8%	-31.1%	54.8%	-50.8%	-58.4%
3 - Jackson Heights	242	186	138	236	127	-23.1%	-25.8%	71.0%	-46.2%	-47.5%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	75	71	53	88	45	-5.3%	-25.4%	66.0%	-48.9%	-40.0%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	96	66	36	66	37	-31.3%	-45.5%	83.3%	-43.9%	-61.5%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	41	32	22	41	10	-22.0%	-31.3%	86.4%	-75.6%	-75.6%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	76	64	34	75	32	-15.8%	-46.9%	120.6%	-57.3%	-57.9%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	82	63	36	68	32	-23.2%	-42.9%	88.9%	-52.9%	-61.0%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	98	68	59	58	17	-30.6%	-13.2%	-1.7%	-70.7%	-82.7%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	51	37	30	51	21	-27.5%	-18.9%	70.0%	-58.8%	-58.8%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	24	14	17	30	11	-41.7%	21.4%	76.5%	-63.3%	-54.2%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	229	187	125	230	78	-18.3%	-33.2%	84.0%	-66.1%	-65.9%
13 - Queens Village	128	113	88	131	58	-11.7%	-22.1%	48.9%	-55.7%	-54.7%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	86	71	58	81	35	-17.4%	-18.3%	39.7%	-56.8%	-59.3%
Staten Island	228	163	91	175	58	-28.5%	-44.2%	92.3%	-66.9%	-74.6%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	135	96	49	104	39	-28.9%	-49.0%	112.2%	-62.5%	-71.1%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	65	42	26	47	10	-35.4%	-38.1%	80.8%	-78.7%	-84.6%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	28	25	16	24	9	-10.7%	-36.0%	50.0%	-62.5%	-67.9%

Source: New York City Department of Health data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Persons Living with AIDS by Age Group, 2000

Community District	Total	Total, per capita	0-12	13-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
New York City	42,610	0.5%	1.7%	0.8%	13.0%	43.0%	30.8%	8.8%	2.4%
Bronx	9,229	0.7%	2.1%	0.8%	13.0%	42.1%	31.5%	8.8%	2.1%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	1,009	1.2%	2.3%	0.4%	12.7%	37.9%	33.7%	10.6%	2.3%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	485	1.0%	2.7%	0.6%	12.6%	44.1%	30.3%	8.2%	1.6%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	1,005	1.5%	1.9%	0.9%	13.7%	42.4%	30.0%	8.5%	2.5%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	1,369	1.0%	1.7%	0.8%	14.0%	41.3%	30.8%	9.6%	2.0%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	1,045	0.8%	2.6%	0.6%	13.4%	42.4%	30.3%	8.6%	2.2%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	871	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	13.1%	43.3%	29.5%	9.5%	2.1%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	928	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	13.8%	41.8%	33.8%	7.1%	1.3%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	267	0.3%	1.5%	1.1%	10.5%	43.4%	34.5%	8.6%	2.6%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	968	0.5%	2.8%	0.9%	11.9%	43.2%	32.1%	7.7%	2.1%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	172	0.2%	3.5%	2.3%	9.9%	39.5%	37.8%	8.1%	2.3%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	512	0.5%	2.0%	1.0%	12.3%	44.9%	29.7%	9.0%	2.0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	598	0.4%	2.3%	0.7%	12.4%	43.6%	30.9%	8.9%	2.3%
Brooklyn	11,031	0.4%	2.2%	1.0%	13.3%	42.5%	30.1%	8.8%	2.4%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	862	0.5%	1.9%	0.8%	14.0%	43.7%	29.5%	8.1%	2.1%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	813	0.8%	1.6%	1.0%	12.2%	41.2%	31.0%	9.7%	3.4%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	1,311	0.9%	1.7%	0.9%	11.6%	41.3%	32.7%	9.5%	2.3%
4 - Bushwick	795	0.8%	2.3%	0.9%	13.7%	41.0%	30.4%	9.7%	1.6%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	998	0.6%	2.5%	0.8%	11.3%	44.8%	29.4%	8.7%	2.4%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	641	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	13.4%	45.4%	29.0%	9.2%	1.9%
7 - Sunset Park	398	0.3%	2.5%	1.3%	14.6%	44.7%	27.9%	8.0%	2.0%
8 - Crown Heights	765	0.8%	1.8%	0.9%	12.3%	40.3%	31.4%	11.1%	2.4%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	598	0.6%	3.2%	0.8%	14.0%	43.5%	27.4%	8.2%	3.3%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	231	0.2%	2.6%	1.3%	12.6%	50.6%	26.8%	7.4%	2.6%
11 - Bensonhurst	203	0.1%	3.0%	3.4%	13.8%	43.8%	27.6%	8.9%	3.4%
12 - Borough Park	283	0.2%	2.5%	1.4%	12.7%	43.8%	30.4%	7.4%	1.4%
13 - Coney Island	274	0.3%	2.6%	1.1%	13.5%	41.2%	31.8%	9.1%	1.5%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	623	0.4%	1.9%	1.3%	15.7%	42.2%	28.4%	7.7%	2.7%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	229	0.1%	3.1%	2.2%	16.2%	38.4%	31.4%	8.3%	3.1%
16 - Brownsville	766	0.9%	2.2%	0.9%	12.4%	41.3%	32.0%	9.0%	1.8%
17 - East Flatbush	886	0.5%	2.4%	1.0%	15.2%	41.8%	29.1%	7.9%	2.7%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	355	0.2%	3.4%	1.1%	15.2%	41.1%	28.7%	7.3%	3.4%
Manhattan	13,990	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	11.7%	42.9%	31.8%	9.7%	2.7%
1 - Financial District	278	0.9%	1.4%	1.8%	12.9%	48.2%	28.4%	8.3%	1.8%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	1,324	1.4%	0.2%	0.5%	12.9%	45.3%	30.4%	9.1%	1.7%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	1,436	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	11.8%	46.4%	29.0%	8.8%	2.4%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	1,478	1.7%	0.3%	0.5%	12.1%	48.0%	28.9%	8.5%	1.9%
5 - Midtown	1,147	2.6%	0.3%	0.5%	11.8%	45.1%	31.2%	8.8%	2.4%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	1,022	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	11.1%	40.8%	34.4%	10.5%	2.9%
7 - Upper West Side	1,582	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	9.4%	42.7%	32.4%	11.6%	3.2%
8 - Upper East Side	638	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	10.2%	40.1%	34.6%	11.6%	4.2%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	1,066	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	11.2%	41.7%	32.3%	9.6%	3.8%
10 - Central Harlem	1,490	1.4%	1.8%	0.9%	11.9%	38.0%	32.5%	11.1%	3.6%
11 - East Harlem	1,551	1.3%	1.7%	0.7%	12.8%	40.0%	33.6%	8.7%	2.2%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	978	0.5%	1.5%	0.9%	12.7%	39.9%	33.8%	8.9%	3.1%
Queens	6,276	0.3%	2.0%	1.0%	15.1%	43.9%	29.8%	7.6%	2.4%
1 - Astoria	755	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	17.1%	46.9%	27.4%	5.8%	2.3%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	347	0.3%	2.0%	0.9%	16.4%	43.5%	28.8%	7.5%	1.7%
3 - Jackson Heights	1,179	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	15.4%	47.6%	28.0%	6.7%	1.6%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	406	0.2%	1.5%	0.0%	18.0%	42.4%	27.3%	10.1%	0.7%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	350	0.2%	1.7%	0.9%	18.6%	43.4%	28.6%	6.6%	0.9%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	171	0.1%	3.5%	0.0%	12.9%	41.5%	35.1%	7.6%	1.8%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	342	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	15.8%	42.4%	30.4%	8.5%	3.2%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	312	0.2%	1.6%	2.2%	11.9%	43.3%	31.4%	7.1%	4.8%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	347	0.2%	2.3%	2.3%	18.7%	43.5%	29.1%	5.5%	1.7%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	231	0.2%	3.0%	1.7%	18.2%	42.9%	26.8%	7.8%	2.6%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	114	0.1%	3.5%	2.6%	19.3%	39.5%	31.6%	14.0%	10.5%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	875	0.4%	2.7%	1.3%	11.5%	39.8%	33.3%	9.1%	2.7%
13 - Queens Village	525	0.3%	3.8%	1.1%	12.2%	45.0%	28.6%	8.6%	4.0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	322	0.3%	4.3%	1.9%	11.2%	41.3%	37.0%	6.2%	0.9%
Staten Island	754	0.2%	2.4%	0.8%	11.4%	46.3%	30.6%	9.0%	2.8%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	456	0.3%	2.6%	0.7%	10.3%	43.6%	32.5%	9.9%	2.9%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	185	0.1%	1.6%	1.1%	10.8%	47.0%	29.2%	10.3%	2.7%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	113	0.1%	2.7%	0.9%	16.8%	55.8%	25.7%	3.5%	2.7%

Source: New York City Department of Health data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Persons Living with AIDS by Mode of Transmission, 2000

Community District	Total	Total, per capita	Male to male	IV drug use	Heterosexual transmission	Transmission via blood products	Perinatal transmission	Other or unknown mode of transmission
New York City	42,610	0.5%	25.7%	40.3%	12.6%	0.8%	1.7%	19.5%
Bronx	9,229	0.7%	12.8%	48.6%	16.9%	0.7%	2.2%	19.0%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	1,009	1.2%	9.0%	51.7%	15.7%	0.6%	2.4%	20.5%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	485	1.0%	10.3%	52.0%	15.7%	0.6%	2.9%	18.1%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	1,005	1.5%	10.7%	51.3%	17.0%	0.4%	2.1%	18.4%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	1,369	1.0%	12.8%	48.1%	17.1%	0.5%	1.8%	19.9%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	1,045	0.8%	11.3%	50.3%	15.9%	0.6%	2.6%	19.1%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	871	1.2%	12.1%	51.0%	16.0%	0.6%	1.7%	18.6%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	928	0.7%	16.6%	47.0%	16.8%	0.4%	1.7%	17.5%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	267	0.3%	25.1%	41.9%	12.4%	1.1%	1.5%	19.5%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	968	0.5%	11.4%	48.6%	18.6%	1.5%	2.9%	17.5%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	172	0.2%	15.7%	44.2%	18.6%	0.6%	4.7%	17.4%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	512	0.5%	15.8%	43.2%	19.3%	0.8%	2.0%	19.5%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	598	0.4%	15.7%	42.5%	19.1%	0.7%	2.3%	20.6%
Brooklyn	11,031	0.4%	16.7%	40.3%	15.2%	0.9%	2.2%	24.9%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	862	0.5%	15.1%	50.6%	13.7%	0.6%	2.0%	17.7%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	813	0.8%	33.3%	35.7%	8.7%	0.7%	1.6%	20.0%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	1,311	0.9%	12.3%	47.1%	14.2%	0.5%	1.6%	24.5%
4 - Bushwick	795	0.8%	9.7%	48.1%	15.6%	0.5%	2.3%	23.5%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	998	0.6%	8.9%	43.7%	19.2%	0.5%	2.5%	25.5%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	641	0.6%	34.8%	38.1%	10.1%	0.5%	1.4%	15.8%
7 - Sunset Park	398	0.3%	25.6%	41.0%	13.1%	1.3%	2.5%	17.3%
8 - Crown Heights	765	0.8%	17.9%	39.6%	12.8%	0.8%	2.0%	26.9%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	598	0.6%	16.6%	29.3%	15.6%	1.0%	3.2%	34.6%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	231	0.2%	26.0%	41.6%	14.3%	0.9%	3.5%	16.5%
11 - Bensonhurst	203	0.1%	25.1%	40.9%	14.8%	3.0%	3.4%	15.3%
12 - Borough Park	283	0.2%	21.6%	41.0%	15.9%	1.1%	2.5%	18.7%
13 - Coney Island	274	0.3%	10.6%	47.4%	19.3%	1.5%	2.6%	18.6%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	623	0.4%	16.2%	27.0%	18.6%	0.8%	1.9%	35.5%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	229	0.1%	19.2%	37.1%	17.5%	3.1%	3.1%	21.4%
16 - Brownsville	766	0.9%	8.5%	45.8%	16.7%	0.7%	2.1%	26.0%
17 - East Flatbush	886	0.5%	11.3%	29.8%	18.7%	1.6%	2.1%	36.6%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	355	0.2%	10.7%	30.4%	20.0%	1.4%	3.4%	33.2%
Manhattan	13,990	0.9%	43.3%	34.0%	7.6%	0.5%	0.9%	14.0%
1 - Financial District	278	0.9%	39.2%	41.0%	7.6%	1.4%	1.4%	12.2%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	1,324	1.4%	69.3%	18.4%	2.2%	0.4%	0.2%	9.7%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	1,436	0.9%	36.6%	41.9%	8.1%	0.4%	1.0%	12.3%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	1,478	1.7%	63.1%	21.8%	3.1%	0.3%	0.3%	11.6%
5 - Midtown	1,147	2.6%	59.0%	26.5%	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	10.2%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	1,022	0.7%	53.6%	30.9%	3.7%	0.6%	0.6%	11.1%
7 - Upper West Side	1,582	0.8%	53.7%	28.9%	5.3%	0.3%	0.4%	11.4%
8 - Upper East Side	638	0.3%	63.5%	20.2%	5.5%	0.9%	0.5%	10.3%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	1,066	1.0%	26.5%	41.2%	12.8%	0.8%	1.0%	18.1%
10 - Central Harlem	1,490	1.4%	17.4%	48.5%	11.7%	0.5%	2.1%	19.7%
11 - East Harlem	1,551	1.3%	14.3%	51.1%	12.4%	0.6%	1.9%	19.7%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	978	0.5%	33.5%	32.2%	14.1%	0.9%	1.5%	18.1%
Queens	6,276	0.3%	25.2%	37.2%	13.2%	1.6%	2.0%	22.4%
1 - Astoria	755	0.4%	30.3%	39.6%	9.4%	0.8%	1.3%	18.9%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	347	0.3%	45.8%	28.0%	8.6%	0.6%	2.0%	16.4%
3 - Jackson Heights	1,179	0.7%	23.7%	47.8%	7.9%	0.5%	0.3%	20.2%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	406	0.2%	42.9%	25.9%	13.1%	0.7%	1.5%	16.5%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	350	0.2%	24.3%	33.7%	15.7%	2.6%	1.7%	23.7%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	171	0.1%	46.8%	18.1%	12.9%	3.5%	3.5%	19.3%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	342	0.1%	29.5%	36.8%	13.2%	2.9%	1.2%	18.7%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	312	0.2%	18.9%	32.4%	14.7%	2.6%	1.6%	32.1%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	347	0.2%	30.3%	29.1%	19.6%	0.9%	2.3%	19.3%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	231	0.2%	16.5%	40.7%	18.6%	0.0%	3.0%	21.2%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	114	0.1%	27.2%	33.3%	15.8%	6.1%	3.5%	24.6%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	875	0.4%	14.1%	40.7%	15.1%	1.8%	2.7%	26.3%
13 - Queens Village	525	0.3%	15.4%	32.2%	15.4%	3.4%	4.0%	33.5%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	322	0.3%	10.6%	42.2%	22.0%	1.6%	4.3%	21.7%
Staten Island	754	0.2%	17.4%	49.7%	14.9%	2.0%	2.4%	16.7%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	456	0.3%	17.1%	49.8%	14.7%	1.5%	2.6%	16.2%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	185	0.1%	16.8%	48.6%	16.2%	3.8%	1.6%	15.1%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	113	0.1%	19.5%	51.3%	13.3%	0.9%	2.7%	21.2%

Source: New York City Department of Health data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Persons Living with AIDS by Race, 2000

Community District	Total	Total, per capita	White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Other race
New York City	42,610	0.5%	20.5%	43.4%	35.0%	1.0%	0.1%
Bronx	9,229	0.7%	5.7%	40.2%	53.4%	0.5%	0.2%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	1,009	1.2%	2.4%	35.2%	61.8%	0.4%	0.3%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	485	1.0%	2.5%	35.7%	60.6%	0.4%	0.6%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	1,005	1.5%	2.9%	48.5%	48.1%	0.4%	0.2%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	1,369	1.0%	2.7%	46.4%	50.3%	0.4%	0.2%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	1,045	0.8%	3.7%	40.5%	55.4%	0.4%	0.1%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	871	1.2%	3.9%	37.4%	58.3%	0.3%	0.3%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	928	0.7%	6.7%	32.9%	59.6%	0.4%	0.0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	267	0.3%	20.2%	30.7%	47.6%	2.2%	0.0%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	968	0.5%	5.9%	36.5%	56.8%	0.4%	0.0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	172	0.2%	26.2%	39.0%	33.7%	0.0%	0.0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	512	0.5%	14.3%	40.4%	44.9%	0.6%	0.0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	598	0.4%	9.9%	49.7%	39.6%	0.7%	0.0%
Brooklyn	11,031	0.4%	12.1%	59.0%	28.1%	0.7%	0.1%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	862	0.5%	12.9%	28.7%	57.5%	0.8%	0.3%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	813	0.8%	19.6%	57.9%	21.6%	0.6%	0.0%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	1,311	0.9%	3.1%	71.5%	25.1%	0.3%	0.0%
4 - Bushwick	795	0.8%	3.9%	47.3%	48.6%	0.5%	0.0%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	998	0.6%	5.6%	60.4%	33.7%	0.5%	0.0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	641	0.6%	27.5%	39.0%	32.6%	0.5%	0.3%
7 - Sunset Park	398	0.3%	25.4%	17.6%	54.5%	2.3%	0.3%
8 - Crown Heights	765	0.8%	5.0%	83.1%	11.2%	0.4%	0.0%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	598	0.6%	2.7%	87.0%	10.0%	0.2%	0.0%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	231	0.2%	43.3%	10.4%	44.2%	2.2%	0.0%
11 - Bensonhurst	203	0.1%	50.2%	17.7%	30.5%	2.0%	0.0%
12 - Borough Park	283	0.2%	32.9%	24.7%	39.9%	1.4%	0.0%
13 - Coney Island	274	0.3%	15.3%	44.9%	39.1%	2.2%	0.4%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	623	0.4%	9.1%	74.6%	14.9%	0.8%	0.0%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	229	0.1%	44.5%	25.3%	26.6%	3.1%	0.9%
16 - Brownsville	766	0.9%	2.2%	83.0%	14.0%	0.3%	0.0%
17 - East Flatbush	886	0.5%	3.0%	84.2%	12.3%	0.6%	0.0%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	355	0.2%	18.9%	66.5%	14.4%	0.8%	0.0%
Manhattan	13,990	0.9%	35.0%	35.2%	28.5%	1.1%	0.0%
1 - Financial District	278	0.9%	36.3%	34.9%	24.8%	3.2%	0.4%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	1,324	1.4%	65.6%	15.3%	17.0%	1.3%	0.1%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	1,436	0.9%	34.0%	23.1%	40.3%	2.4%	0.2%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	1,478	1.7%	55.5%	21.2%	22.1%	1.2%	0.0%
5 - Midtown	1,147	2.6%	51.0%	23.9%	23.1%	1.4%	0.0%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	1,022	0.7%	50.8%	24.4%	23.6%	1.4%	0.0%
7 - Upper West Side	1,582	0.8%	43.0%	30.2%	25.0%	0.8%	0.0%
8 - Upper East Side	638	0.3%	62.9%	19.0%	16.3%	2.2%	0.0%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	1,066	1.0%	11.0%	62.1%	26.5%	0.6%	0.0%
10 - Central Harlem	1,490	1.4%	5.2%	78.5%	15.8%	0.5%	0.0%
11 - East Harlem	1,551	1.3%	6.3%	46.6%	46.9%	0.2%	0.0%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	978	0.5%	13.9%	31.2%	54.5%	0.6%	0.0%
Queens	6,276	0.3%	22.1%	41.6%	34.4%	2.3%	0.2%
1 - Astoria	755	0.4%	27.3%	28.5%	42.8%	2.1%	0.1%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	347	0.3%	30.8%	19.3%	47.0%	3.2%	0.0%
3 - Jackson Heights	1,179	0.7%	14.5%	35.2%	49.3%	1.1%	0.2%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	406	0.2%	15.5%	20.0%	60.8%	3.2%	0.7%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	350	0.2%	41.4%	8.0%	49.4%	2.3%	0.0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	171	0.1%	49.1%	15.2%	31.6%	3.5%	0.0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	342	0.1%	41.2%	21.9%	31.0%	5.8%	0.9%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	312	0.2%	15.7%	57.4%	23.1%	2.9%	1.3%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	347	0.2%	31.7%	20.7%	44.1%	3.5%	0.0%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	231	0.2%	28.6%	45.5%	23.4%	3.0%	0.0%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	114	0.1%	57.0%	24.6%	18.4%	4.4%	0.0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	875	0.4%	5.4%	82.4%	10.5%	1.6%	0.2%
13 - Queens Village	525	0.3%	13.7%	74.5%	12.2%	1.0%	0.0%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	322	0.3%	18.0%	64.3%	17.4%	0.9%	0.0%
Staten Island	754	0.2%	44.3%	35.4%	20.8%	0.4%	1.2%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	456	0.3%	36.8%	41.2%	20.8%	0.2%	1.3%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	185	0.1%	54.1%	25.4%	20.0%	1.1%	1.6%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	113	0.1%	58.4%	28.3%	22.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: New York City Department of Health data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Births by Age of Mother, 1999

Community District	Mother age 14 or younger	Mother age 15-17	Mother age 18-19	Mother age 20-24	Mother age 25-29	Mother age 30-34	Mother over age 34
New York City	213	3,814	7,118	27,108	31,777	25,972	27,733
Bronx	60	1,143	1,865	6,007	5,578	3,637	3,509
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	10	140	201	505	410	250	271
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	5	67	89	272	195	112	107
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	4	108	173	469	384	229	208
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	10	159	248	751	676	376	388
5 - Fordham/University Heights	6	140	205	693	612	372	334
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	4	102	155	532	402	263	238
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	5	99	195	729	636	410	358
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	3	39	56	207	290	210	211
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	5	126	227	708	703	405	418
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	1	16	30	130	188	179	154
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	2	56	105	386	440	338	301
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	4	84	163	539	519	413	422
Brooklyn	72	1,364	2,519	10,665	10,947	7,535	7,912
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	5	101	172	1,147	767	422	504
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	2	47	90	245	255	255	326
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	7	148	244	745	625	394	400
4 - Bushwick	3	121	188	663	469	289	265
5 - East New York/Starrett City	12	170	285	850	727	494	442
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	2	35	58	212	275	305	424
7 - Sunset Park	5	72	141	555	607	403	366
8 - Crown Heights	4	61	114	399	365	267	297
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	4	64	111	455	431	291	377
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	2	36	92	469	665	496	428
11 - Bensonhurst	1	26	65	521	706	518	447
12 - Borough Park	2	48	122	1,044	1,004	611	615
13 - Coney Island	1	32	68	243	322	190	192
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	3	68	137	713	799	510	615
15 - Sheepshead Bay	2	34	75	420	621	404	423
16 - Brownsville	7	87	169	432	380	265	268
17 - East Flatbush	4	103	180	655	694	478	601
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	3	57	98	481	702	582	626
Manhattan	35	595	1,016	3,187	4,237	4,575	5,657
1 - Financial District	0	3	5	38	83	110	172
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	0	9	10	43	139	200	328
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	2	47	117	451	626	448	499
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	2	19	26	62	123	154	241
5 - Midtown	0	8	21	66	163	205	260
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	0	7	16	57	194	309	346
7 - Upper West Side	1	29	64	151	380	689	1,111
8 - Upper East Side	2	39	23	66	438	880	1,146
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	4	82	148	379	375	322	334
10 - Central Harlem	6	106	157	437	396	320	317
11 - East Harlem	7	113	158	548	412	274	331
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	10	130	267	879	905	657	567
Queens	41	542	1,379	5,575	7,419	5,653	5,394
1 - Astoria	0	49	111	506	752	553	508
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	2	32	75	354	489	349	329
3 - Jackson Heights	4	55	145	603	653	428	447
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	6	63	157	696	817	513	436
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	0	9	27	129	249	207	201
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	0	1	16	145	348	271	314
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	0	24	78	414	805	649	604
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	1	27	72	400	513	420	348
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	4	35	132	417	496	401	344
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	3	35	91	347	445	328	309
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	0	9	16	75	232	256	256
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	10	94	232	769	753	572	543
13 - Queens Village	5	43	116	396	530	458	470
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	4	64	110	316	325	236	276
Staten Island	4	113	224	852	1,647	1,610	1,361
1 - St. George/Stapleton	2	80	147	462	607	598	507
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	2	23	58	241	492	460	406
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	0	10	19	149	548	552	448

Source: New York City Department of Health, via Infoshare

Births by Mother's Education Level, 1999

Community District	Mother not educated	Mother has 1- 8 years education	Mother has 9-12 years education	Mother has more than 12 years education	Mother's education not known
New York City	300	8,057	60,572	51,925	2,885
Bronx	107	1,818	12,994	6,584	296
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	9	180	1,197	387	12
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	1	74	580	180	11
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	16	154	1,034	351	22
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	25	296	1,660	589	38
5 - Fordham/University Heights	23	242	1,480	577	40
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	11	165	1,070	429	22
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	11	230	1,449	707	32
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	3	62	428	517	6
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	3	185	1,553	834	15
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	0	14	315	365	5
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	3	91	842	683	15
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	3	102	1,180	831	28
Brooklyn	57	2,771	23,377	13,801	1,008
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	3	239	2,269	527	78
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	0	54	532	616	20
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	4	144	1,618	707	91
4 - Bushwick	4	250	1,255	437	56
5 - East New York/Starrett City	1	193	1,874	811	101
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	2	65	459	780	6
7 - Sunset Park	6	381	1,182	536	40
8 - Crown Heights	2	46	844	569	47
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	4	55	927	688	61
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	4	186	1,118	845	33
11 - Bensonhurst	4	154	1,296	793	37
12 - Borough Park	3	266	2,250	837	92
13 - Coney Island	0	95	595	342	15
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	4	149	1,529	1,089	73
15 - Sheepshead Bay	2	150	1,034	770	25
16 - Brownsville	1	50	1,050	456	54
17 - East Flatbush	4	101	1,444	1,074	90
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	4	51	1,119	1,323	53
Manhattan	53	1,340	7,358	10,384	167
1 - Financial District	0	28	93	286	2
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	0	34	137	556	4
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	2	319	1,156	676	40
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	2	21	186	412	6
5 - Midtown	1	22	171	526	5
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	0	11	129	785	5
7 - Upper West Side	2	57	363	1,985	19
8 - Upper East Side	0	8	243	2,340	3
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	6	159	863	594	24
10 - Central Harlem	19	134	989	583	15
11 - East Harlem	14	249	1,097	468	14
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	6	294	1,923	1,163	29
Queens	60	1,900	12,219	10,545	1,279
1 - Astoria	4	223	1,130	911	211
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	2	178	737	556	160
3 - Jackson Heights	4	352	1,143	588	247
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	6	427	1,311	626	319
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	0	42	393	346	41
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	0	12	273	799	12
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	11	111	1,087	1,276	89
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	10	82	813	851	26
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	5	132	956	693	43
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	4	96	876	551	33
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	2	12	246	572	11
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	7	127	1,615	1,166	57
13 - Queens Village	2	38	896	1,058	21
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	1	66	724	534	6
Staten Island	19	147	2,556	3,009	80
1 - St. George/Stapleton	14	101	1,139	1,095	52
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	4	35	716	908	21
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	1	11	701	1,006	7

Source: New York City Department of Health, via Infoshare

Births by Mother's First Prenatal Visit, 1999

Community District	Before end of 13th week	Between 13th and 18th week	Later than 18th week	No prenatal visits	Prenatal visits not known
New York City	68,480	16,836	17,236	6,809	14,378
Bronx	9,567	4,200	3,110	1,552	3,370
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	863	276	321	116	213
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	347	141	160	67	132
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	597	268	231	151	331
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	1,031	409	384	227	555
5 - Fordham/University Heights	924	372	307	233	527
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	728	316	237	128	289
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	1,077	469	342	168	373
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	549	201	127	52	87
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	1,191	567	400	171	261
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	344	225	51	25	51
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	782	412	199	80	159
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	952	477	277	119	322
Brooklyn	21,730	5,276	6,070	3,136	4,800
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	1,540	563	626	111	277
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	773	141	174	45	88
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	1,377	370	474	129	214
4 - Bushwick	1,109	302	386	64	139
5 - East New York/Starrett City	1,580	410	590	160	238
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	862	124	139	57	129
7 - Sunset Park	1,365	238	227	92	226
8 - Crown Heights	779	212	273	86	160
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	850	227	314	112	228
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	1,384	206	213	115	270
11 - Bensonhurst	1,187	249	225	250	374
12 - Borough Park	1,505	450	380	365	745
13 - Coney Island	430	100	109	314	94
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	1,327	372	406	307	434
15 - Sheepshead Bay	950	193	179	371	278
16 - Brownsville	863	232	298	105	115
17 - East Flatbush	1,344	391	477	187	312
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	1,376	290	344	215	326
Manhattan	12,006	2,258	2,740	754	1,544
1 - Financial District	288	41	41	7	28
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	521	74	83	12	59
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	1,326	349	342	30	145
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	395	60	80	21	68
5 - Midtown	475	70	84	21	75
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	680	77	79	18	75
7 - Upper West Side	1,776	182	212	72	183
8 - Upper East Side	2,034	153	142	55	211
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	881	212	312	102	139
10 - Central Harlem	878	250	342	104	168
11 - East Harlem	989	258	417	80	121
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	1,749	528	621	249	269
Queens	14,123	3,597	4,229	941	3,113
1 - Astoria	1,226	337	396	158	363
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	755	258	299	52	265
3 - Jackson Heights	947	393	528	85	382
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	1,097	438	627	96	430
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	492	86	104	33	107
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	735	121	110	38	92
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	1,421	330	405	97	322
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	1,108	245	209	49	172
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	1,038	236	287	63	204
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	944	214	192	48	162
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	592	81	91	18	63
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	1,704	396	446	109	315
13 - Queens Village	1,292	237	251	58	175
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	745	219	277	36	54
Staten Island	3,809	503	553	192	754
1 - St. George/Stapleton	1,411	255	313	80	340
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	1,136	151	159	53	186
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	1,262	97	81	59	228

Source: New York City Department of Health, via Infoshare

Births by Gestation Period, 1999

Community District	Premature Births*	Less than 32 weeks	Between 32 and 37 weeks	More than 37 weeks
New York City	558	159	399	123,126
Bronx	101	21	80	21,682
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	9	2	7	1,777
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	9	2	7	839
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	9	1	8	1,568
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	11	1	10	2,593
5 - Fordham/University Heights	9	4	5	2,350
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	6	2	4	1,689
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	6	2	4	2,420
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	4	0	4	1,011
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	7	1	6	2,579
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	1	0	1	697
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	8	2	6	1,621
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	18	3	15	2,127
Brooklyn	196	47	149	40,807
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	4	1	3	3,111
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	5	0	5	1,215
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	15	3	12	2,545
4 - Bushwick	7	1	6	1,993
5 - East New York/Starrett City	20	4	16	2,957
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	5	1	4	1,305
7 - Sunset Park	7	2	5	2,141
8 - Crown Heights	14	2	12	1,495
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	13	3	10	1,720
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	5	3	2	2,182
11 - Bensonhurst	4	1	3	2,280
12 - Borough Park	8	1	7	3,436
13 - Coney Island	3	1	2	1,044
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	15	5	10	2,831
15 - Sheepshead Bay	3	1	2	1,979
16 - Brownsville	12	3	9	1,597
17 - East Flatbush	23	7	16	2,689
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	20	4	16	2,532
Manhattan	73	26	47	19,220
1 - Financial District	1	1	0	409
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	3	2	1	727
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	2	0	2	2,189
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	2	0	2	625
5 - Midtown	0	0	0	723
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	2	0	2	925
7 - Upper West Side	5	2	3	2,419
8 - Upper East Side	6	3	3	2,589
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	10	4	6	1,636
10 - Central Harlem	18	6	12	1,722
11 - East Harlem	12	5	7	1,832
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	11	3	8	3,404
Queens	122	43	79	25,872
1 - Astoria	7	3	4	2,472
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	2	1	1	1,629
3 - Jackson Heights	12	5	7	2,323
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	14	3	11	2,672
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	3	1	2	820
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	1	1	0	1,095
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	9	2	7	2,563
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	[illegible]	0	3	1,779
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	[illegible]	1	8	1,816
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	9	3	6	1,550
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	0	0	0	842
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	21	7	14	2,951
13 - Queens Village	19	9	10	1,994
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	12	7	5	1,319
Staten Island	28	13	15	5,781
1 - St. George/Stapleton	17	8	9	2,386
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	5	2	3	1,676
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	6	3	3	1,719

*Premature is defined as 37 weeks or less of gestation.

Source: New York City Department of Health, via Infoshare

Births by Birth Weight, 1999

Community District	Low Birth Weight* (<2500g)	Very Low Birth Weight (<1500g)	Extremely Low Birth Weight (<1000g)	Less than 1000 grams	Between 1000 and 1499 grams	Between 1500 and 1999 grams	Between 2000 and 2499 grams	Between 2500 and 2999 grams	3000 grams or more
New York City	10,563	2,121	1,019	1,019	1,102	2,068	6,374	23,068	90,104
Bronx	2,041	435	203	203	232	422	1,184	4,304	15,454
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	196	43	16	16	27	38	115	371	1,218
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	89	26	18	18	8	21	42	177	579
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	165	39	18	18	21	30	96	326	1,087
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	258	45	23	23	22	55	158	529	1,819
5 - Fordham/University Heights	204	46	21	21	25	33	125	468	1,693
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	149	35	12	12	23	30	84	341	1,205
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	189	41	19	19	22	35	113	448	1,796
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	82	10	6	6	4	16	56	175	758
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	263	44	17	17	27	69	150	526	1,801
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	53	12	2	2	10	7	34	122	518
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	137	29	14	14	15	29	79	312	1,184
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	221	55	32	32	23	47	119	444	1,484
Brooklyn	3,459	698	342	342	356	668	2,093	7,726	29,829
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	208	35	13	13	22	33	140	534	2,375
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	109	23	12	12	11	21	65	235	877
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	296	67	33	33	34	59	170	536	1,732
4 - Bushwick	181	29	15	15	14	31	121	384	1,433
5 - East New York/Starrett City	309	56	29	29	27	57	196	624	2,044
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	94	20	10	10	10	20	54	221	997
7 - Sunset Park	128	19	11	11	8	24	85	386	1,630
8 - Crown Heights	158	42	20	20	22	28	88	297	1,054
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	174	48	25	25	23	33	93	332	1,229
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	132	20	10	10	10	26	86	360	1,694
11 - Bensonhurst	159	27	9	9	18	32	100	397	1,728
12 - Borough Park	199	36	17	17	19	35	128	620	2,627
13 - Coney Island	82	15	7	7	8	15	52	223	742
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	237	46	24	24	22	50	141	544	2,063
15 - Sheepshead Bay	160	17	6	6	11	31	112	392	1,429
16 - Brownsville	194	55	25	25	30	35	104	356	1,060
17 - East Flatbush	278	72	39	39	33	65	141	542	1,892
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	218	49	28	28	21	38	131	464	1,868
Manhattan	1,536	302	130	130	172	295	939	3,563	14,203
1 - Financial District	31	5	2	2	3	4	22	67	312
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	52	6	3	3	3	8	38	129	550
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	137	18	9	9	9	23	96	392	1,661
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	44	7	4	4	3	8	29	120	465
5 - Midtown	53	7	3	3	4	10	36	136	534
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	75	13	6	6	7	14	48	164	691
7 - Upper West Side	148	30	13	13	17	33	85	432	1,844
8 - Upper East Side	185	31	12	12	19	36	118	467	1,942
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	151	41	15	15	26	33	77	332	1,162
10 - Central Harlem	201	44	23	23	21	40	117	358	1,182
11 - East Harlem	212	44	20	20	24	44	124	373	1,261
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	247	56	20	20	36	43	148	586	2,582
Queens	2,156	420	218	218	202	397	1,339	4,782	19,065
1 - Astoria	195	31	14	14	17	44	120	460	1,825
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	109	18	9	9	9	24	67	278	1,245
3 - Jackson Heights	166	30	16	16	14	31	105	382	1,788
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	184	31	19	19	12	28	125	454	2,049
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	57	13	6	6	7	11	33	128	635
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	81	14	4	4	10	12	55	195	821
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	165	22	10	10	12	32	111	430	1,978
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	149	18	6	6	12	30	101	335	1,295
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	163	35	18	18	17	31	97	356	1,308
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	153	31	17	17	14	24	98	335	1,072
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	53	15	4	4	11	9	29	140	650
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	326	75	40	40	35	54	197	610	2,037
13 - Queens Village	204	54	34	34	20	43	107	385	1,427
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	146	32	20	20	12	23	91	286	899
Staten Island	536	82	49	49	33	112	342	1,066	4,209
1 - St. George/Stapleton	243	45	32	32	13	47	151	448	1,711
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	149	19	11	11	8	34	96	303	1,229
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	144	18	6	6	12	31	95	315	1,269

*Low Birth Weight is defined as less than 2500 grams (5 lbs 8 oz). Among Low Birth Weight babies, there is a further division for Very Low Birth Weight (less than 1500 grams or 3 lbs 4 oz) and Extremely Low Birth Weight (less than 1000 grams). Average Birth Weight is 3400 grams.

Source: New York City Department of Health

Lead Exposure[1] Statistics for Children[2] by Race, 1997

			Percent of Affected Children Who Are...				
Community District	Children with high lead levels, 1997	Percent of children with high lead levels, 1997[3]	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Unknown race
New York City	1,156	0.057%	4.3%	48.2%	34.2%	10.8%	2.4%
Bronx	212	0.051%	1.7%	35.8%	53.3%	6.6%	2.4%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	10	0.031%	0.4%	27.7%	65.4%	4.8%	0.9%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	7	0.040%	1.2%	32.6%	59.3%	4.7%	3.5%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	11	0.042%	0.0%	42.3%	51.4%	4.8%	1.9%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	32	0.065%	0.8%	34.7%	58.3%	3.9%	2.3%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	33	0.071%	0.3%	31.0%	62.8%	3.5%	2.7%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	19	0.070%	1.2%	35.1%	57.4%	4.0%	2.0%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	35	0.076%	1.9%	29.3%	57.4%	8.2%	2.8%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	9	0.042%	5.7%	17.1%	58.6%	11.4%	5.7%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	18	0.032%	1.5%	36.0%	48.5%	10.5%	2.0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	3	0.013%	18.2%	18.2%	45.5%	13.6%	0.0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	11	0.040%	4.7%	38.0%	39.5%	15.5%	1.6%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	24	0.055%	4.0%	61.6%	21.6%	9.6%	3.2%
Brooklyn	513	0.073%	3.8%	60.1%	25.9%	8.2%	1.9%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	36	0.073%	12.8%	20.2%	59.0%	6.7%	1.5%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	20	0.097%	5.9%	64.4%	22.8%	4.6%	2.6%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	76	0.163%	0.6%	77.1%	17.5%	2.7%	1.9%
4 - Bushwick	48	0.130%	0.8%	51.7%	42.5%	2.8%	1.7%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	67	0.111%	0.9%	55.5%	34.5%	7.4%	2.0%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	15	0.071%	10.5%	32.7%	46.9%	6.2%	3.1%
7 - Sunset Park	21	0.066%	7.6%	14.3%	57.6%	19.0%	1.9%
8 - Crown Heights	33	0.119%	1.6%	86.7%	6.0%	3.8%	2.2%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	25	0.080%	1.3%	87.9%	6.1%	2.9%	2.5%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	10	0.039%	16.7%	4.4%	44.4%	31.1%	3.3%
11 - Bensonhurst	7	0.019%	21.9%	7.8%	26.6%	40.6%	1.6%
12 - Borough Park	22	0.035%	12.5%	18.8%	30.7%	34.9%	2.6%
13 - Coney Island	5	0.020%	5.8%	36.0%	34.9%	22.1%	1.2%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	40	0.077%	5.0%	64.0%	13.1%	15.2%	2.4%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	13	0.034%	12.5%	11.5%	28.8%	45.2%	1.9%
16 - Brownsville	21	0.065%	0.0%	87.9%	9.0%	2.0%	0.8%
17 - East Flatbush	42	0.089%	1.1%	83.2%	9.2%	5.1%	0.9%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	12	0.022%	5.6%	74.1%	7.0%	10.5%	2.1%
Manhattan	102	0.037%	3.7%	29.8%	54.5%	8.8%	2.8%
1 - Financial District	1	0.023%	7.1%	28.6%	14.3%	42.9%	0.0%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	3	0.034%	25.0%	10.0%	15.0%	35.0%	5.0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	8	0.026%	5.1%	13.7%	47.9%	28.2%	5.1%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	2	0.024%	14.3%	28.6%	47.6%	14.3%	4.8%
5 - Midtown	0	0.000%	4.0%	28.0%	36.0%	8.0%	0.0%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	0	0.000%	7.1%	50.0%	21.4%	21.4%	3.6%
7 - Upper West Side	2	0.007%	11.3%	32.4%	45.1%	7.0%	4.2%
8 - Upper East Side	1	0.004%	50.0%	9.1%	9.1%	31.8%	0.0%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	21	0.078%	2.8%	41.7%	48.8%	4.8%	2.4%
10 - Central Harlem	17	0.055%	0.4%	67.2%	25.2%	4.6%	1.7%
11 - East Harlem	10	0.029%	1.4%	32.6%	59.6%	5.0%	1.4%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	37	0.065%	1.1%	7.3%	83.0%	5.5%	3.3%
Queens	255	0.048%	5.5%	44.5%	23.8%	22.5%	3.5%
1 - Astoria	35	0.084%	6.6%	12.2%	28.9%	47.2%	5.1%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	6	0.027%	5.3%	12.8%	41.5%	37.2%	3.2%
3 - Jackson Heights	12	0.028%	1.3%	17.9%	58.3%	20.5%	1.3%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	16	0.039%	2.1%	8.9%	53.9%	31.9%	3.1%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	6	0.015%	19.6%	4.3%	39.1%	23.9%	10.9%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	4	0.021%	40.0%	13.3%	16.7%	33.3%	0.0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	10	0.020%	10.9%	13.0%	22.8%	46.7%	6.5%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	13	0.038%	2.6%	43.4%	19.1%	31.6%	3.3%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	38	0.095%	9.6%	27.1%	29.6%	28.8%	5.0%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	25	0.075%	10.8%	43.9%	19.1%	21.0%	5.1%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	3	0.012%	15.4%	19.2%	19.2%	38.5%	0.0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	48	0.075%	0.5%	78.2%	8.4%	9.5%	3.1%
13 - Queens Village	23	0.044%	2.7%	74.7%	9.5%	11.1%	2.7%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	16	0.050%	9.3%	61.2%	18.7%	8.9%	1.9%
Staten Island	34	0.029%	20.5%	47.6%	24.2%	6.8%	0.9%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	25	0.053%	14.8%	53.0%	25.9%	5.6%	1.1%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	4	0.013%	29.6%	38.9%	16.7%	13.0%	0.0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	5	0.012%	59.3%	11.1%	22.2%	7.4%	0.0%

[1] High lead exposure for children is defined as >20mcg/dl

[2] "Children" is defined as age 18 and under

[3] Census data from 2000 were used to calculate rates (but lead concentration data are from 1997)

Source: New York City Department of Health, compiled by Infoshare, Inc

Percent Change in Lead Exposure[1] for Children, 1990-1997

Community District	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1990-1997
New York City	5.7%	17.0%	135.4%	4.6%	-13.6%	-19.6%	-16.4%	77.0%
Bronx	13.6%	35.1%	120.4%	-13.8%	-2.3%	-23.5%	-17.5%	79.7%
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	-18.8%	30.8%	117.6%	-27.0%	7.4%	-13.8%	-60.0%	-37.5%
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	100.0%	25.0%	140.0%	-25.0%	66.7%	-46.7%	-12.5%	250.0%
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	-7.1%	23.1%	106.3%	-24.2%	0.0%	-36.0%	-31.3%	-21.4%
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	-5.3%	127.8%	34.1%	-12.7%	10.4%	-39.6%	0.0%	68.4%
5 - Fordham/University Heights	-11.1%	18.8%	221.1%	-27.9%	-9.1%	-15.0%	-2.9%	83.3%
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	9.1%	41.7%	147.1%	-11.9%	0.0%	-43.2%	-9.5%	72.7%
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	20.0%	83.3%	154.5%	-16.1%	-10.6%	-14.3%	-2.8%	250.0%
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	350.0%	-55.6%	150.0%	-10.0%	55.6%	-57.1%	50.0%	350.0%
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	66.7%	0.0%	93.3%	10.3%	-21.9%	-12.0%	-18.2%	100.0%
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	-50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	300.0%
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	40.0%	-14.3%	250.0%	9.5%	-4.3%	-31.8%	-26.7%	120.0%
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	8.3%	30.8%	129.4%	5.1%	-22.0%	21.9%	-38.5%	100.0%
Brooklyn	-2.5%	7.0%	158.0%	12.6%	-23.5%	-16.0%	-18.7%	58.3%
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	20.0%	33.3%	62.5%	34.6%	-25.7%	-30.8%	0.0%	80.0%
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	14.3%	25.0%	170.0%	-14.8%	-6.5%	-41.9%	-20.0%	42.9%
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	-5.7%	30.0%	136.9%	3.9%	-24.4%	-19.8%	-21.6%	43.4%
4 - Bushwick	-16.7%	30.0%	161.5%	13.7%	-22.4%	-21.1%	-32.4%	33.3%
5 - East New York/Starrett City	-25.0%	13.3%	202.9%	6.8%	-31.8%	6.7%	-16.3%	67.5%
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	83.3%	-36.4%	257.1%	12.0%	-17.9%	-26.1%	-11.8%	150.0%
7 - Sunset Park	-28.6%	-10.0%	255.6%	21.9%	-10.3%	-42.9%	5.0%	50.0%
8 - Crown Heights	4.3%	25.0%	116.7%	7.7%	-21.4%	-25.5%	-19.5%	43.5%
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	17.6%	-40.0%	233.3%	32.5%	-32.1%	-2.8%	-28.6%	47.1%
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	-57.1%	33.3%	225.0%	46.2%	-31.6%	-15.4%	-9.1%	42.9%
11 - Bensonhurst	500.0%	-33.3%	100.0%	37.5%	-36.4%	14.3%	-12.5%	600.0%
12 - Borough Park	75.0%	-42.9%	187.5%	56.5%	-25.0%	-7.4%	-12.0%	175.0%
13 - Coney Island	28.6%	-66.7%	200.0%	100.0%	-72.2%	40.0%	-28.6%	-28.6%
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	35.3%	-8.7%	128.6%	14.6%	-18.2%	-2.2%	-9.1%	135.3%
15 - Sheepshead Bay	-36.4%	28.6%	44.4%	-30.8%	11.1%	20.0%	8.3%	18.2%
16 - Brownsville	-47.8%	16.7%	242.9%	16.7%	-30.4%	-12.8%	-38.2%	-8.7%
17 - East Flatbush	-13.0%	-5.0%	221.1%	3.3%	-15.9%	-7.5%	-14.3%	82.6%
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	75.0%	14.3%	175.0%	4.5%	-4.3%	-13.6%	-36.8%	200.0%
Manhattan	-7.3%	32.9%	98.0%	7.5%	-14.4%	-34.8%	-15.0%	24.4%
1 - Financial District	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	200.0%	-100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	0.0%	400.0%	-75.0%	100.0%	50.0%	-33.3%	50.0%	300.0%
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	140.0%	50.0%	-27.8%	-38.5%	-12.5%	-14.3%	33.3%	60.0%
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	-100.0%	100.0%	300.0%	-25.0%	-66.7%	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5 - Midtown	0.0%	100.0%	300.0%	-25.0%	-66.7%	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	100.0%	200.0%	66.7%	-60.0%	100.0%	-50.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
7 - Upper West Side	-60.0%	50.0%	166.7%	62.5%	-46.2%	-42.9%	-50.0%	-60.0%
8 - Upper East Side	0.0%	100.0%	500.0%	-33.3%	0.0%	-25.0%	-66.7%	100.0%
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	-72.7%	133.3%	257.1%	-38.0%	6.5%	-42.4%	10.5%	-4.5%
10 - Central Harlem	23.1%	31.3%	52.4%	15.6%	-13.5%	-31.3%	-22.7%	30.8%
11 - East Harlem	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%	55.0%	-32.3%	-38.1%	-23.1%	66.7%
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	0.0%	-14.3%	137.5%	38.6%	-10.1%	-32.4%	-22.9%	32.1%
Queens	25.0%	10.0%	125.9%	9.9%	5.6%	-18.9%	-16.1%	145.2%
1 - Astoria	25.0%	40.0%	100.0%	-10.7%	28.0%	-9.4%	20.7%	337.5%
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	200.0%	11.1%	30.0%	15.4%	-13.3%	-7.7%	-50.0%	100.0%
3 - Jackson Heights	-45.5%	33.3%	275.0%	-3.3%	-41.4%	17.6%	-40.0%	9.1%
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	-27.3%	62.5%	92.3%	8.0%	22.2%	-18.2%	-40.7%	45.5%
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	125.0%	-11.1%	-50.0%	50.0%	200.0%
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	25.0%	-20.0%	125.0%	-55.6%	300.0%
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	200.0%	0.0%	50.0%	88.9%	11.8%	-42.1%	-9.1%	400.0%
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	100.0%	-41.7%	157.1%	33.3%	-12.5%	-4.8%	-35.0%	116.7%
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	166.7%	12.5%	100.0%	-22.2%	10.7%	9.7%	11.8%	533.3%
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	33.3%	0.0%	112.5%	52.9%	7.7%	-39.3%	47.1%	316.7%
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	-100.0%	200.0%	0.0%	150.0%	40.0%	-85.7%	200.0%	200.0%
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	-8.3%	0.0%	177.3%	27.9%	1.3%	-17.7%	-26.2%	100.0%
13 - Queens Village	-12.5%	-14.3%	250.0%	11.9%	2.1%	-33.3%	-28.1%	43.8%
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	128.6%	18.8%	78.9%	-41.2%	75.0%	-34.3%	-30.4%	128.6%
Staten Island	250.0%	4.8%	240.9%	-26.7%	-16.4%	-13.0%	-15.0%	466.7%
1 - St. George/Stapleton	325.0%	-5.9%	293.8%	-34.9%	-14.6%	-20.0%	-10.7%	525.0%
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%	12.5%	-22.2%	28.6%	-55.6%	100.0%
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	25.0%	-20.0%	-25.0%	66.7%	300.0%

[1] Lead exposure for children is defined as >20mcg/dl

Source: New York City Department of Health, via Infoshare

Tuberculosis Cases, 1988-1999

Community District	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
New York City	2,336	2,591	3,586	3,632	3,811	3,235	2,995	2,445	2,053	1,814	1,685	1,327
Bronx	443	430	614	692	726	605	520	405	318	301	294	175
1 - Mott Haven/Melrose	75	56	75	84	109	67	51	38	38	29	16	17
2 - Hunts Point/Longwood	27	19	27	27	43	37	21	15	10	18	12	9
3 - Morrisania/Crotona	45	47	57	69	72	66	50	38	29	30	24	15
4 - Highbridge/Concourse	69	78	89	100	96	86	86	70	44	43	35	26
5 - Fordham/University Heights	41	53	72	77	73	64	61	46	37	29	26	23
6 - Belmont/East Tremont	25	26	45	53	55	44	48	36	28	19	20	13
7 - Kingsbridge Hghts/Bedford Park	40	34	55	63	55	43	43	34	37	31	41	28
8 - Riverdale/Fieldston	13	9	13	21	20	15	18	6	13	11	11	9
9 - Parkchester/Soundview	30	39	53	57	61	64	35	45	29	29	26	13
10 - Throgs Neck/Co-op City	5	6	10	9	15	8	10	7	2	4	7	0
11 - Morris Park/Bronxdale	13	15	28	27	34	31	23	27	16	13	16	14
12 - Williamsbridge/Baychester	21	25	42	41	35	33	36	19	10	27	31	9
Brooklyn	692	862	1,052	1,102	1,210	1,102	1,013	836	604	590	523	461
1 - Greenpoint/Williamsburg	83	79	96	76	101	95	76	55	41	35	23	28
2 - Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	36	54	51	79	85	67	52	39	31	25	24	19
3 - Bedford Stuyvesant	100	126	164	171	181	147	133	98	78	62	50	43
4 - Bushwick	49	50	69	82	85	75	64	57	53	37	25	26
5 - East New York/Starrett City	54	58	80	93	100	62	103	67	44	34	35	38
6 - Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	13	34	34	36	42	48	32	22	18	19	11	15
7 - Sunset Park	23	28	30	32	32	35	33	37	30	22	24	17
8 - Crown Heights	52	65	86	85	89	78	72	53	41	34	40	22
9 - South Crown Heights/Prospect	41	57	61	61	58	62	64	42	29	32	25	24
10 - Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	12	15	12	17	20	27	18	24	8	21	24	21
11 - Bensonhurst	9	14	20	21	21	25	28	20	16	18	21	20
12 - Borough Park	20	25	30	35	34	31	39	40	27	29	37	33
13 - Coney Island	25	19	23	22	28	26	31	20	18	18	13	14
14 - Flatbush/Midwood	31	47	56	53	55	68	64	53	42	41	33	32
15 - Sheepshead Bay	10	23	25	22	22	28	28	29	20	26	21	29
16 - Brownsville	45	54	85	85	98	73	63	64	42	41	32	21
17 - East Flatbush	57	76	92	78	93	93	79	79	51	51	44	37
18 - Flatlands/Canarsie	19	25	29	26	44	39	30	31	11	24	23	19
Manhattan	834	902	1,306	1,334	1,294	879	775	585	558	457	381	293
1 - Financial District	26	27	32	30	39	18	19	10	10	16	19	4
2 - Greenwich Village/Soho	64	58	90	73	85	53	46	28	33	23	12	16
3 - Lower East Side/Chinatown	105	96	162	160	154	106	112	81	78	68	59	57
4 - Clinton/Chelsea	27	28	57	67	80	44	47	28	36	22	13	12
5 - Midtown	39	50	69	91	80	51	48	34	28	23	20	10
6 - Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	66	101	114	168	100	64	71	44	33	32	25	20
7 - Upper West Side	50	79	126	141	135	103	74	58	43	36	24	24
8 - Upper East Side	11	21	19	35	47	31	33	26	14	22	14	0
9 - Morningside Heights/Hamilton	86	86	114	114	120	109	81	58	76	45	38	33
10 - Central Harlem	150	169	217	198	203	132	93	90	80	61	57	45
11 - East Harlem	121	97	184	148	143	80	77	62	49	46	43	29
12 - Washington Heights/Inwood	86	81	109	106	103	85	71	61	74	52	52	44
Queens	343	368	573	465	513	540	579	511	455	425	440	383
1 - Astoria	50	35	67	53	65	59	69	51	37	44	44	58
2 - Woodside/Sunnyside	21	19	29	39	42	30	46	42	31	31	35	39
3 - Jackson Heights	56	46	77	47	50	83	77	70	61	43	38	58
4 - Elmhurst/Corona	28	38	49	50	78	59	48	59	63	47	46	49
5 - Ridgewood/Maspeth	14	20	17	12	13	30	35	19	21	20	14	20
6 - Rego Park/Forest Hills	8	6	25	15	7	19	21	11	13	13	16	11
7 - Flushing/Whitestone	24	35	47	42	40	45	46	63	44	63	56	42
8 - Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	18	18	26	23	26	20	27	29	22	25	24	21
9 - Ozone Park/Woodhaven	13	11	17	20	15	10	18	19	20	16	21	10
10 - S. Ozone Park/Howard Beach	12	16	21	22	20	21	18	14	8	10	21	9
11 - Bayside/Little Neck	4	6	7	16	16	6	10	5	13	10	16	5
12 - Jamaica/Hollis	46	61	87	71	71	71	81	56	48	34	39	34
13 - Queens Village	26	31	44	23	44	31	33	20	27	37	40	18
14 - Rockaway/Broad Channel	8	13	36	30	25	29	31	29	21	21	22	9
Staten Island	24	29	41	39	68	50	52	25	7	41	44	15
1 - St. George/Stapleton	15	21	24	26	39	26	39	21	7	19	20	12
2 - S. Beach/Willowbrook	7	4	11	7	16	15	13	4	0	10	8	3
3 - Tottenville/Great Kills	2	1	4	6	13	2	0	0	0	7	13	0

Source: New York City Department of Health data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Housing Affordability in the Five Boroughs, 1996-1999

	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Total
Median Percent of Household Income Spent for Rent						
1996	31.4%	28.9%	26.3%	26.1%	24.0%	27.8%
1999	30.2%	28.2%	26.1%	26.2%	23.0%	27.4%
Change	-1.2%	-0.7%	-0.2%	0.1%	-1.0%	-0.4%
Percent of Households with Rent Greater than 50% of Income						
1996	32.8%	28.4%	22.1%	20.0%	18.3%	25.3%
1999	29.1%	25.5%	22.2%	22.0%	19.4%	24.3%
Change	-3.7%	-2.9%	0.2%	2.1%	1.1%	-1.0%
Percent of Households with a Severe Housing Affordability or Quality Problem						
1996	30.1%	25.0%	20.9%	15.3%	10.3%	21.5%
1999	26.5%	22.1%	19.6%	16.3%	9.9%	19.9%
Change	-3.6%	-2.9%	-1.4%	1.0%	-0.4%	-1.6%

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data as presented in Daniels and Schill,
The State of the City's Housing and Neighborhoods 2001,
New York University Law School, Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy, 2001.

Median Rent Level, 1996-1999

Sub-borough Area	1996	1999	Change
New York City	$589	$646	$57
Bronx			
Mott Haven/Hunts Point	$300	$367	$67
Morrisania/Belmont	$452	$475	$23
Highbridge/South Concourse	$475	$525	$50
University Heights/Fordham	$515	$550	$35
Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu	$525	$560	$35
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	$575	$600	$25
Soundview/Parkchester	$525	$575	$50
Throgs Neck/Co-op City	$559	$600	$41
Pelham Parkway	$504	$567	$63
Williamsbridge/Baychester	$600	$650	$50
Brooklyn			
Williamsburg/Greenpoint	$457	$530	$73
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	$600	$639	$39
Bedford Stuyvesant	$500	$495	-$5
Bushwick	$500	$500	$0
East New York/Starrett City	$541	$600	$59
Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	$650	$650	$0
Sunset Park	$600	$650	$50
North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights	$510	$550	$40
South Crown Height	$544	$598	$54
Bay Ridge	$600	$675	$75
Bensonhurst	$600	$670	$70
Borough Park	$600	$700	$100
Coney Island	$500	$581	$81
Flatbush	$600	$650	$50
Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend	$575	$625	$50
Brownsville/Ocean Hill	$475	$490	$15
East Flatbush	$575	$650	$75
Flatlands/Canarsie	$640	$700	$60
Manhattan			
Greenwich Village/Financial District	$900	$1,002	$102
Lower East Side/Chinatown	$420	$450	$30
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	$800	$1,000	$200
Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	$943	$1,100	$157
Upper West Side	$670	$800	$130
Upper East Side	$1,014	$1,165	$151
Morningside Heights/Hamilton Heights	$500	$600	$100
Central Harlem	$348	$412	$64
East Harlem	$400	$410	$10
Washington Heights/Inwood	$535	$600	$65
Queens			
Astoria	$600	$670	$70
Sunnyside/Woodside	$600	$675	$75
Jackson Heights	$660	$740	$80
Elmhurst/Corona	$600	$689	$89
Middle Village/Ridgewood	$600	$600	$0
Rego Park/Forest Hills	$700	$752	$52
Flushing/Whitestone	$685	$750	$65
Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	$629	$700	$71
Ozone Park/Woodhaven	$650	$725	$75
South Ozone Park/Howard Beach	$700	$750	$50
Bayside/Little Neck	$700	$750	$50
Jamaica	$600	$619	$19
Queens Village	$750	$750	$0
Rockaways	$536	$549	$13
Staten Island			
North Shore	$570	$600	$30
Mid-Island	$630	$650	$20
South Shore	$575	$625	$50

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data as presented in Daniels and Schill, The State of the City's Housing and Neighborhoods 2001,

Percent of Households with Rent Greater than 50% of Income, 1996-1999

Sub-borough Area	1996	1999	Change
New York City	25.2%	24.4%	-0.9%
Bronx			
Mott Haven/Hunts Point	38.4%	26.4%	-12.0%
Morrisania/Belmont	42.6%	32.3%	-10.3%
Highbridge/South Concourse	36.1%	31.8%	-4.3%
University Heights/Fordham	37.8%	31.1%	-6.7%
Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu	33.9%	29.8%	-4.1%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	28.0%	21.8%	-6.2%
Soundview/Parkchester	32.4%	32.1%	-0.3%
Throgs Neck/Co-op City	24.2%	29.0%	4.8%
Pelham Parkway	24.7%	25.0%	0.3%
Williamsbridge/Baychester	20.6%	29.3%	8.7%
Brooklyn			
Williamsburg/Greenpoint	24.3%	23.8%	-0.5%
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	16.2%	23.8%	7.6%
Bedford Stuyvesant	38.8%	27.0%	-11.8%
Bushwick	33.5%	27.8%	-5.7%
East New York/Starrett City	37.7%	28.2%	-9.5%
Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	17.9%	18.0%	0.1%
Sunset Park	32.4%	33.1%	0.7%
North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights	28.7%	23.5%	-5.2%
South Crown Height	24.7%	17.6%	-7.1%
Bay Ridge	29.9%	21.6%	-8.3%
Bensonhurst	26.9%	25.2%	-1.7%
Borough Park	37.6%	32.8%	-4.8%
Coney Island	28.0%	36.6%	8.6%
Flatbush	29.5%	25.7%	-3.8%
Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend	32.5%	33.1%	0.6%
Brownsville/Ocean Hill	32.7%	28.1%	-4.6%
East Flatbush	21.9%	20.5%	-1.4%
Flatlands/Canarsie	15.0%	13.8%	-1.2%
Manhattan			
Greenwich Village/Financial District	17.7%	21.8%	4.1%
Lower East Side/Chinatown	23.7%	15.2%	-8.5%
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	21.1%	20.8%	-0.3%
Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	21.5%	23.9%	2.4%
Upper West Side	17.1%	21.8%	4.7%
Upper East Side	19.4%	16.9%	-2.5%
Morningside Heights/Hamilton Heights	29.9%	27.2%	-2.7%
Central Harlem	21.8%	20.1%	-1.7%
East Harlem	25.4%	28.9%	3.5%
Washington Heights/Inwood	28.1%	28.3%	0.2%
Queens			
Astoria	12.8%	16.4%	3.6%
Sunnyside/Woodside	15.1%	26.7%	11.6%
Jackson Heights	23.6%	23.2%	-0.4%
Elmhurst/Corona	16.9%	15.8%	-1.1%
Middle Village/Ridgewood	18.6%	16.6%	-2.0%
Rego Park/Forest Hills	29.4%	29%	-0.4%
Flushing/Whitestone	18.9%	26%	7.1%
Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	21.0%	19%	-2.0%
Ozone Park/Woodhaven	23.2%	29.0%	5.8%
South Ozone Park/Howard Beach	14.9%	25.4%	10.5%
Bayside/Little Neck	14.3%	12.5%	-1.8%
Jamaica	23.0%	22.9%	-0.1%
Queens Village	22.0%	11.1%	-10.9%
Rockaways	26.8%	34.8%	8.0%
Staten Island			
North Shore	18.8%	19.4%	0.6%
Mid-Island	17.9%	19.1%	1.2%
South Shore	17.6%	20.0%	2.4%

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data as presented in Daniels and Schill,
The State of the City's Housing and Neighborhoods 2001,
New York University Law School, Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy, 2001.

Percent of Households with Severe Housing Affordability or Quality Problem, 1996-1999

Sub-borough Area	1996	1999	Change
New York City	22.7%	0.21	-0.02
Bronx			
Mott Haven/Hunts Point	40.1%	29.5%	-10.6%
Morrisania/Belmont	44.5%	31.7%	-12.8%
Highbridge/South Concourse	37.9%	32.1%	-5.8%
University Heights/Fordham	40.9%	32.0%	-8.9%
Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu	36.8%	27.8%	-9.0%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	26.0%	18.4%	-7.6%
Soundview/Parkchester	29.3%	34.4%	5.1%
Throgs Neck/Co-op City	13.5%	13.1%	-0.4%
Pelham Parkway	20.2%	22.7%	2.5%
Williamsbridge/Baychester	17.1%	23.7%	6.6%
Brooklyn			
Williamsburg/Greenpoint	21.6%	22.8%	1.2%
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	16.9%	18.7%	1.8%
Bedford Stuyvesant	36.2%	28.1%	-8.1%
Bushwick	33.7%	27.9%	-5.8%
East New York/Starrett City	31.9%	25.8%	-6.1%
Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	20.6%	16.7%	-3.9%
Sunset Park	25.3%	29.8%	4.5%
North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights	30.6%	25.9%	-4.7%
South Crown Height	27.9%	18.6%	-9.3%
Bay Ridge	21.1%	16.4%	-4.7%
Bensonhurst	23.2%	21.9%	-1.3%
Borough Park	26.7%	25.2%	-1.5%
Coney Island	25.2%	27.8%	2.6%
Flatbush	27.7%	22.0%	-5.7%
Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend	22.6%	21.3%	-1.3%
Brownsville/Ocean Hill	33.6%	28.2%	-5.4%
East Flatbush	24.9%	19.6%	-5.3%
Flatlands/Canarsie	12.9%	9.8%	-3.1%
Manhattan			
Greenwich Village/Financial District	14.1%	18.7%	4.6%
Lower East Side/Chinatown	26.4%	18.4%	-8.0%
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	21.1%	19.0%	-2.1%
Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	15.8%	16.1%	0.3%
Upper West Side	13.7%	16.4%	2.7%
Upper East Side	14.6%	12.3%	-2.3%
Morningside Heights/Hamilton Heights	28.7%	26.2%	-2.5%
Central Harlem	31.0%	29.8%	-1.2%
East Harlem	33.8%	31.2%	-2.6%
Washington Heights/Inwood	34.0%	27.9%	-6.1%
Queens			
Astoria	13.6%	17.2%	3.6%
Sunnyside/Woodside	13.3%	19.5%	6.2%
Jackson Heights	22.9%	21.1%	-1.8%
Elmhurst/Corona	17.2%	18.0%	0.8%
Middle Village/Ridgewood	13.0%	11.6%	-1.4%
Rego Park/Forest Hills	21.4%	19.7%	-1.7%
Flushing/Whitestone	15.0%	16.5%	1.5%
Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	15.4%	15.8%	0.4%
Ozone Park/Woodhaven	17.2%	20.5%	3.3%
South Ozone Park/Howard Beach	13.0%	15.7%	2.7%
Bayside/Little Neck	6.3%	7.9%	1.6%
Jamaica	14.9%	13.3%	-1.6%
Queens Village	9.4%	9.1%	-0.3%
Rockaways	23.3%	26.4%	3.1%
Staten Island			
North Shore	13.2%	11.4%	-1.8%
Mid Island	9.6%	10.6%	1.0%
South Shore	7.4%	7.0%	-0.4%

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data as presented in Daniels and Schill,
The State of the City's Housing and Neighborhoods 2001,
New York University Law School, Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy, 2001.

Median Percent of Household Income Spent for Rent, New York City Sub-Borough Areas, 1996-1999

Sub-Borough Area	1996	1999	Change
New York City	27.8%	27.4%	-0.4%
Bronx			
Mott/Haven/Hunts Point	38.5%	31.0%	-7.5%
Morrisania/Belmont	38.3%	30.7%	-7.6%
Highbridge/South Concourse	35.9%	32.3%	-3.6%
University Heights/Fordham	33.4%	34.8%	1.4%
Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu	33.2%	29.9%	-3.3%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	28.6%	28.2%	-0.4%
Soundview/Parkchester	30.0%	32.3%	2.3%
Throgs Neck/Co-op City	25.3%	23.2%	-2.1%
Pelham Parkway	26.0%	27.3%	1.3%
Williamsbridge/Baychester	29.0%	30.0%	1.0%
Brooklyn			
Williamsburg/Greenpoint	28.6%	28.0%	-0.6%
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	24.2%	26.6%	2.4%
Bedford Stuyvesant	37.1%	32.9%	-4.2%
Bushwick	33.4%	30.9%	-2.5%
East New York/Starrett City	35.2%	32.3%	-2.9%
Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	25.9%	22.5%	-3.4%
Sunset Park	27.6%	31.2%	3.6%
North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights	29.8%	28.5%	-1.3%
South Crown Heights	29.1%	25.4%	-3.7%
Bay Ridge	27.3%	26.1%	-1.2%
Bensonhurst	26.4%	27.3%	0.9%
Borough Park	31.4%	29.7%	-1.7%
Coney Island	28.8%	36.5%	7.7%
Flatbush	28.5%	28.8%	0.3%
Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend	32.8%	32.2%	-0.6%
Brownsville/Ocean Hill	33.9%	28.0%	-5.9%
East Flatbush	27.3%	27.6%	0.3%
Flatlands/Canarsie	27.0%	25.6%	-1.4%
Manhattan			
Greenwich Village/Financial District	21.5%	23.8%	2.3%
Lower East Side/Chinatown	29.3%	27.8%	-1.5%
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	24.7%	26.1%	1.4%
Stuyvesant Town/Turtle-Bay	24.0%	27.0%	3.0%
Upper West Side	25.4%	22.7%	-2.7%
Upper East Side	26.1%	25.2%	-0.9%
Morningside Heights/Hamilton Heights	29.8%	28.9%	-0.9%
Central Harlem	25.5%	25.0%	-0.5%
East Harlem	29.1%	30.0%	0.9%
Washington Heights/Inwood	29.2%	27.6%	-1.6%
Queens			
Astoria	23.8%	23.7%	-0.1%
Sunnyside/Woodside	25.7%	30.5%	4.8%
Jackson Heights	29.6%	29.2%	-0.4%
Elmhurst/Corona	26.6%	27.1%	0.5%
Middle Village/Ridgewood	24.0%	23.2%	-0.8%
Rego Park/Forest Hills	27.6%	26.6%	-1.0%
Flushing/Whitestone	26.4%	28.0%	1.6%
Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	28.3%	26.4%	-1.9%
Ozone Park/Woodhaven	27.9%	29.1%	1.2%
South Ozone Park/Howard Beach	29.0%	28.1%	-0.9%
Bayside/Little Neck	24.0%	25.0%	1.0%
Jamaica	29.3%	27.1%	-2.2%
Queens Village	22.0%	21.6%	-0.4%
Rockaways	31.0%	28.3%	-2.7%
Staten Island			
North Shore	24.8%	22.6%	-2.2%
Mid-Island	21.4%	21.9%	0.5%
South Shore	24.4%	25.7%	1.3%

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data as presented in Daniels and Schill,
The State of the City's Housing and Neighborhoods 2001,
New York University Law School, Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy, 2001.

Rental Vacancy Rate, 1996-1999

Sub-borough Area	1996	1999	Change
New York City	4.1%	3.3%	-0.8%
Bronx			
Mott Haven/Hunts Point	7.5%	5.3%	-2.2%
Morrisania/Belmont	8.7%	6.4%	-2.3%
Highbridge/South Concourse	4.6%	5.6%	1.0%
University Heights/Fordham	7.2%	4.5%	-2.7%
Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu	4.6%	7.3%	2.7%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	2.0%	1.6%	-0.4%
Soundview/Parkchester	5.5%	6.1%	0.6%
Throgs Neck/Co-op City	3.2%	4.2%	1.0%
Pelham Parkway	5.1%	5.0%	-0.1%
Williamsbridge/Baychester	4.3%	2.2%	-2.1%
Brooklyn			
Williamsburg/Greenpoint	2.6%	2.8%	0.2%
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	2.5%	5.8%	3.3%
Bedford Stuyvesant	9.0%	8.9%	-0.1%
Bushwick	8.8%	1.6%	-7.2%
East New York/Starrett City	7.6%	3.6%	-4.0%
Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	4.6%	2.2%	-2.4%
Sunset Park	5.4%	1.7%	-3.7%
North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights	2.3%	6.1%	3.8%
South Crown Height	4.1%	0.7%	-3.4%
Bay Ridge	4.1%	2.7%	-1.4%
Bensonhurst	2.4%	2.8%	0.4%
Borough Park	4.2%	3.5%	-0.7%
Coney Island	1.0%	1.3%	0.3%
Flatbush	2.2%	2.3%	0.1%
Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend	2.9%	2.3%	-0.6%
Brownsville/Ocean Hill	5.7%	4.8%	-0.9%
East Flatbush	4.5%	3.1%	-1.4%
Flatlands/Canarsie	3.0%	2.6%	-0.4%
Manhattan			
Greenwich Village/Financial District	2.1%	3.6%	1.5%
Lower East Side/Chinatown	2.0%	1.4%	-0.6%
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	5.5%	4.0%	-1.5%
Stuyvesant Town/Turtle Bay	3.1%	3.2%	0.1%
Upper West Side	2.2%	1.4%	-0.8%
Upper East Side	1.2%	2.5%	1.3%
Morningside Heights/Hamilton Heights	6.1%	1.1%	-5.0%
Central Harlem	9.7%	6.3%	-3.4%
East Harlem	4.8%	3.0%	-1.8%
Washington Heights/Inwood	3.0%	1.0%	-2.0%
Queens			
Astoria	2.5%	0.9%	-1.6%
Sunnyside/Woodside	6.0%	1.2%	-4.8%
Jackson Heights	1.5%	1.2%	-0.3%
Elmhurst/Corona	5.2%	0.0%	-5.2%
Middle Village/Ridgewood	2.9%	2.1%	-0.8%
Rego Park/Forest Hills	1.6%	2.5%	0.9%
Flushing/Whitestone	3.0%	3.1%	0.1%
Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	3.5%	0.0%	-3.5%
Ozone Park/Woodhaven	3.8%	5.7%	1.9%
South Ozone Park/Howard Beach	2.5%	3.4%	0.9%
Bayside/Little Neck	1.2%	0.0%	-1.2%
Jamaica	5.1%	5.4%	0.3%
Queens Village	3.2%	1.1%	-2.1%
Rockaways	4.0%	4.7%	0.7%
Staten Island			
North Shore	4.9%	6.7%	1.8%
Mid-Island	2.3%	2.4%	0.1%
South Shore	4.9%	7.7%	2.8%

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data as presented in Daniels and Schill, The State of the City's Housing and Neighborhoods 2001, New York University Law School, Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy, 2001.

Number of Vacant Units Available for Rent and Net Vacancy Rate by Monthly Rent Level in 1999 Dollars, New York City, 1996-1999

			Change		Net Vacancy Rate	
Rent	1996	1999	Total	Percent	1996	1999
Total	81,256	64,412	-16,844	-20.7%	4.01%	3.19%
Less than $400	11,528	3,884	-7,644	-66.3%	3.21%	1.26%
$400 to $499	7,536	5,203	-2,333	-31.0%	3.31%	2.53%
$500 to $599	12,771	8,510	-4,261	-33.4%	3.89%	2.86%
$600 to $699	15,556	11,176	-4,380	-28.2%	4.58%	3.44%
$700 to $799	13,673	13,685	12	0.1%	5.61%	5.35%
$800 to $899	7,116	6,661	-455	-6.4%	5.52%	3.75%
$900 to $999	4,801	3,107	-1,694	-35.3%	4.06%	2.74%
$1,000 to $1,249	3,980	4,600	620	15.6%	3.43%	3.33%
$1,250 to $1,749	2,463	3,149	686	27.9%	3.13%	3.41%
$1,750 and higher	NA	4,438	NA	NA	3.40%	5.70%

Source: New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development, "Selected Findings of the 1999 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey."

Median Rental Cost Burden by Income Group, 1996 and 1999 (Rent-to-Income Ratio)

	Median Rent-Income Ratio	
Household Income	1996	1999
Less than $12,500	66.0	65.8
$12,500-$24,999	35.2	37.3
$25,000-$49,999	22.0	22.8
$50,000-$74,999	14.5	15.3
$75,000-$99,999	12.0	12.4
$100,000-$124,999	12.0	10.3
$125,000 and Over	9.0	9.0

Source: 1999 Housing Vacancy Survey, as summarized in *The Urban Prospect* (vol. 6, no. 3), a newsletter published by the Citizens Housing Planning Council.

Homeownership Rate, 1999

Borough/Sub-borough Area	Owned or being bought	Renter occupied	Total	Percent Owned
New York City	915,123	1,953,269	2,868,392	32%
Bronx	91,614	327,480	419,094	22%
Mott Haven/Hunts Point	3,922	33,680	37,602	10%
Morrisania/Belmont	1,874	37,048	38,922	5%
Highbridge/South Concourse	1,945	32,510	34,455	6%
University Heights/Fordham	2,229	34,570	36,799	6%
Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu	3,710	38,963	42,673	9%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	12,075	33,409	45,484	27%
Soundview/Parkchester	10,044	46,781	56,825	18%
Throgs Neck/Co-op City	26,477	14,837	41,314	64%
Pelham Parkway	12,862	28,997	41,859	31%
Williamsbridge/Baychester	16,476	26,685	43,161	38%
Brooklyn	233,550	587,825	821,375	28%
Williamsburg/Greenpoint	8,583	40,931	49,514	17%
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	13,127	30,641	43,768	30%
Bedford Stuyvesant	7,673	29,990	37,663	20%
Bushwick	4,949	29,968	34,917	14%
East New York/Starrett City	8,204	32,790	40,994	20%
Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	8,541	35,449	43,990	19%
Sunset Park	11,925	31,504	43,429	27%
North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights	6,942	34,036	40,978	17%
South Crown Heights	5,260	34,436	39,696	13%
Bay Ridge	23,799	27,547	51,346	46%
Bensonhurst	17,981	41,126	59,107	30%
Borough Park	18,024	27,072	45,096	40%
Coney Island	14,066	30,671	44,737	31%
Flatbush	11,710	42,622	54,332	22%
Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend	20,705	33,235	53,940	38%
Brownsville/Ocean Hill	6,200	28,544	34,744	18%
East Flatbush	15,007	28,842	43,849	34%
Flatlands/Canarsie	30,854	28,421	59,275	52%
Manhattan	165,887	561,483	727,370	23%
Greenwich Village/Financial District	16,721	46,894	63,615	26%
Lower East Side/Chinatown	7,892	45,697	53,589	15%
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	14,450	51,825	66,275	22%
Stuyvesant Town/Turtle-Bay	23,982	61,415	85,397	28%
Upper West Side	33,765	83,510	117,275	29%
Upper East Side	48,108	89,701	137,809	35%
Morningside Heights/Hamilton Heights	5,911	39,030	44,941	13%
Central Harlem	3,130	36,706	39,836	8%
East Harlem	5,514	37,192	42,706	13%
Washington Heights/Inwood	6,414	69,513	75,927	8%
Queens	332,273	423,374	755,647	44%
Astoria	12,669	57,839	70,508	18%
Sunnyside/Woodside	15,048	28,889	43,937	34%
Jackson Heights	17,360	33,204	50,564	34%
Elmhurst/Corona	9,351	34,067	43,418	22%
Middle Village/Ridgewood	25,036	35,339	60,375	41%
Rego Park/Forest Hills	19,427	38,170	57,597	34%
Flushing/Whitestone	43,244	48,419	91,663	47%
Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	21,966	35,758	57,724	38%
Ozone Park/Woodhaven	16,263	23,060	39,323	41%
South Ozone Park/Howard Beach	26,924	11,350	38,274	70%
Bayside/Little Neck	30,014	14,117	44,131	68%
Jamaica	39,922	24,436	64,358	62%
Queens Village	40,865	15,659	56,524	72%
Rockaways	14,184	23,067	37,251	38%
Staten Island	91,799	53,107	144,906	63%
North Shore	28,223	27,216	55,439	51%
Mid-Island	27,111	14,000	41,111	66%
South Shore	36,465	11,891	48,356	75%

Source: 1999 NYC Housing & Vacancy Survey data, as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.
Category: Occupied Households
Count: Occupied Households (housing unit count)

Condition of Building and Neighborhood, 1999

			Condition of Building:	
Borough/Sub-borough Area	Presence of Boarded up Structures in Neighborhood	Any Buildings with Broken or Boarded up Windows	Dilapidated	Deteriorating
New York City	11%	7%	1%	5%
Bronx	9%	6%	1%	8%
Mott Haven/Hunts Point	24%	19%	3%	10%
Morrisania/Belmont	16%	6%	0%	6%
Highbridge/South Concourse	10%	8%	1%	13%
University Heights/Fordham	4%	4%	0%	5%
Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu	8%	7%	0%	9%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	10%	8%	0%	9%
Soundview/Parkchester	9%	7%	5%	8%
Throgs Neck/Co-op City	2%	1%	0%	11%
Pelham Parkway	8%	3%	0%	5%
Williamsbridge/Baychester	2%	1%	0%	5%
Brooklyn	16%	11%	1%	6%
Williamsburg/Greenpoint	8%	7%	2%	7%
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	29%	17%	0%	5%
Bedford Stuyvesant	49%	36%	1%	8%
Bushwick	31%	36%	1%	8%
East New York/Starrett City	31%	18%	0%	4%
Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	24%	9%	0%	13%
Sunset Park	11%	15%	0%	6%
North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights	35%	35%	2%	10%
South Crown Heights	13%	5%	0%	3%
Bay Ridge	2%	1%	0%	3%
Bensonhurst	1%	0%	0%	4%
Borough Park	4%	2%	0%	3%
Coney Island	7%	5%	2%	11%
Flatbush	6%	4%	0%	5%
Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend	5%	3%	0%	2%
Brownsville/Ocean Hill	38%	22%	2%	10%
East Flatbush	11%	5%	2%	5%
Flatlands/Canarsie	5%	5%	0%	4%
Manhattan	14%	9%	1%	5%
Greenwich Village/Financial District	6%	3%	2%	5%
Lower East Side/Chinatown	12%	8%	4%	11%
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	15%	11%	1%	6%
Stuyvesant Town/Turtle-Bay	5%	1%	0%	1%
Upper West Side	10%	7%	0%	3%
Upper East Side	6%	3%	0%	1%
Morningside Heights/Hamilton Heights	24%	12%	1%	4%
Central Harlem	60%	44%	8%	19%
East Harlem	35%	27%	2%	7%
Washington Heights/Inwood	10%	9%	1%	4%
Queens	5%	2%	1%	4%
Astoria	4%	0%	1%	3%
Sunnyside/Woodside	10%	1%	1%	3%
Jackson Heights	6%	1%	1%	5%
Elmhurst/Corona	4%	2%	0%	2%
Middle Village/Ridgewood	6%	2%	0%	2%
Rego Park/Forest Hills	1%	0%	0%	0%
Flushing/Whitestone	0%	1%	0%	2%
Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	2%	1%	1%	12%
Ozone Park/Woodhaven	6%	4%	0%	6%
South Ozone Park/Howard Beach	6%	3%	0%	1%
Bayside/Little Neck	1%	2%	1%	10%
Jamaica	17%	9%	1%	9%
Queens Village	5%	2%	0%	3%
Rockaways	13%	6%	1%	4%
Staten Island	7%	3%	1%	2%
North Shore	14%	6%	0%	4%
Mid-Island	4%	1%	1%	0%
South Shore	3%	1%	1%	2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, NYC Housing & Vacancy Survey data as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.

Incidence of Renter Occupied Units on Same Street as a Building with Broken/Boarded Up Windows, By Borough: 1987-1999

	1987	1991	1993	1996	1999
New York City	17%	16%	14%	11%	9%
Bronx	29%	16%	9%	10%	7%
Brooklyn	19%	18%	15%	16%	13%
Manhattan	18%	21%	22%	13%	11%
Queens	5%	5%	1%	5%	2%
Staten Island	9%	17%	10%	9%	2%

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data as presented in Moon Wha Lee, *Housing New York City 1996,* NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development, 1999.

Neighborhood Ratings, 1999

Borough/Sub-borough Area	Good or Excellent	Fair	Poor
New York City	62%	18%	4%
Bronx	55%	25%	5%
Mott Haven/Hunts Point	50%	30%	6%
Morrisania/Belmont	34%	40%	8%
Highbridge/South Concourse	50%	35%	9%
University Heights/Fordham	45%	33%	7%
Kingsbridge Heights/Mosholu	48%	34%	5%
Riverdale/Kingsbridge	67%	16%	1%
Soundview/Parkchester	48%	33%	9%
Throgs Neck/Co-op City	77%	5%	1%
Pelham Parkway	64%	16%	4%
Williamsbridge/Baychester	69%	14%	2%
Brooklyn	61%	21%	4%
Williamsburg/Greenpoint	62%	26%	1%
Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	61%	15%	4%
Bedford Stuyvesant	46%	35%	13%
Bushwick	43%	40%	11%
East New York/Starrett City	46%	30%	11%
Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	69%	14%	2%
Sunset Park	54%	28%	5%
North Crown Heights/Prospect Heights	44%	29%	11%
South Crown Heights	55%	27%	6%
Bay Ridge	83%	7%	-
Bensonhurst	79%	12%	1%
Borough Park	68%	13%	1%
Coney Island	66%	21%	4%
Flatbush	54%	20%	4%
Sheepshead Bay/Gravesend	71%	10%	-
Brownsville/Ocean Hill	33%	41%	12%
East Flatbush	56%	25%	4%
Flatlands/Canarsie	76%	13%	-
Manhattan	59%	14%	3%
Greenwich Village/Financial District	55%	7%	-
Lower East Side/Chinatown	48%	29%	7%
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	55%	8%	1%
Stuyvesant Town/Turtle-Bay	63%	6%	0%
Upper West Side	72%	5%	-
Upper East Side	72%	4%	0%
Morningside Heights/Hamilton Heights	53%	27%	7%
Central Harlem	35%	36%	15%
East Harlem	38%	28%	11%
Washington Heights/Inwood	51%	29%	8%
Queens	69%	15%	2%
Astoria	70%	19%	4%
Sunnyside/Woodside	63%	17%	6%
Jackson Heights	62%	27%	2%
Elmhurst/Corona	62%	31%	2%
Middle Village/Ridgewood	72%	12%	2%
Rego Park/Forest Hills	64%	11%	1%
Flushing/Whitestone	74%	10%	0%
Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	72%	10%	1%
Ozone Park/Woodhaven	68%	19%	0%
South Ozone Park/Howard Beach	80%	13%	1%
Bayside/Little Neck	79%	4%	-
Jamaica	61%	17%	5%
Queens Village	75%	9%	1%
Rockaways	68%	20%	7%
Staten Island	74%	7%	1%
North Shore	66%	13%	3%
Mid-Island	75%	5%	0%
South Shore	81%	3%	-

Source: 1999 Housing & Vacancy Survey data as compiled by Infoshare, Inc.
Category: Occupied Households
Count: Occupied Households (housing unit count)
Columns: Respondent Rating of Residences in Neighborhod

Distribution of Renter Ratings of the Physical Condition of Residential Structures in the Neighborhood By Borough: 1993-1999

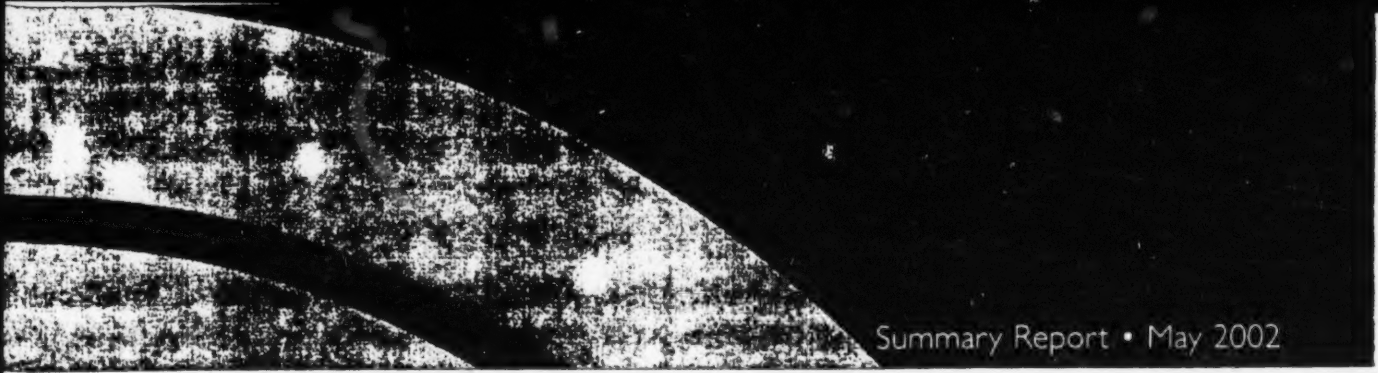
	Total	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
1993					
New York City	100%	8%	30%	51%	11%
Bronx	100%	10%	37%	46%	7%
Brooklyn	100%	10%	33%	49%	8%
Manhattan	100%	9%	28%	46%	16%
Queens	100%	4%	24%	62%	10%
Staten Island	100%	8%	12%	54%	27%
1996					
New York City	100%	8%	29%	52%	12%
Bronx	100%	11%	35%	48%	7%
Brooklyn	100%	9%	31%	51%	10%
Manhattan	100%	8%	25%	50%	17%
Queens	100%	4%	25%	60%	11%
Staten Island	100%	3%	18%	48%	30%
1999					
New York City	100%	6%	26%	54%	15%
Bronx	100%	7%	34%	51%	7%
Brooklyn	100%	6%	29%	54%	10%
Manhattan	100%	6%	21%	51%	23%
Queens	100%	4%	22%	61%	14%
Staten Island	100%	4%	12%	48%	36%

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data as presented in Moon Wha Lee, *Housing New York City 1996,* NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development, 1999.

Distribution of Renter Ratings of the Physical Condition of Residential Structures in the Neighborhood By Race/Ethnicity, 1999

	Total	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
NYC Total	100%	7%	34%	51%	7%
Nonhispanic White	100%	2%	14%	59%	25%
Nonhispanic Black	100%	9%	36%	47%	8%
Hispanic	100%	8%	33%	52%	8%
Asian	100%	5%	22%	58%	15%
Other	100%	6%	28%	62%	3%

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey data as presented in Moon Wha Lee, *Housing New York City 1996,* NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation and Development, 1999.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United Way of New York City (UWNYC) is a volunteer-led organization dedicated to helping New York's most vulnerable citizens become and remain self-sufficient. As the largest private funder of health and human services in New York City, UWNYC provides both funding and management assistance to a network of nonprofit agencies throughout the five boroughs, and drives collaborations among voluntary organizations, businesses and government to solve the community's most pressing needs. Additional information about United Way of New York City is available at www.uwnyc.org.

This report was prepared by Abt Associates Inc. One of the largest private consulting and research firms in the country, Abt Associates was founded in 1965 on the premise that sound information and empirical analysis are the best foundations for decision making. The principle of empirically-based problem-solving is applied to virtually all areas of social policy, including education, welfare, health care, housing, community revitalization, law and criminal justice and the environment. The company's services include program assessment, performance measurement, strategic planning and policy analysis.

Summary Report • May 2002

Slicing the Apple

Need Amidst Affluence in New York City, 2002

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Introduction

In the imaginations of those from other places, New York City often looms larger than life, the embodiment of both the best and the worst that the United States has to offer. It is ironic that this least typical of cities is frequently seen as the archetypal American city. The dynamism, vibrancy and resourcefulness of New Yorkers make the city a symbol of hope and opportunity to people from all over the globe. But the problems that beset many of its residents appear larger than life as well. The extremes of affluence and poverty, power and vulnerability, exist side by side in unsettling juxtaposition.

And yet the measure of any society lies not only in the prospects for success that it can offer to some of its members, but also in its ability to extend them to even its most vulnerable ones. For New York City's social service providers, the challenges of helping the city's neediest residents are amplified by the sheer scale of the place, as well as by the enormous diversity of their needs.

How best to address them? The voices of need are so clear, so many in number and each so compelling, that together they can create an overwhelming cacophony that makes it difficult to determine priorities. Allocating resources between so many competing, legitimate needs is a combination of science and art, of impartial data and subjective interpretation. Fundamental to the exercise, however, is an understanding of the "landscape" of human needs in New York City. That is the purpose of this report. Commissioned by United Way of New York City (UWNYC) and completed by Abt Associates, "Slicing the Apple: Need Amidst Affluence in New York City, 2002" provides a broad overview of significant issues and trends affecting human services in New York City. It is written for decisionmakers, policymakers, service providers, financial supporters and all those who take an interest in the human needs of New York City.

Six Key Trends

This report examines New York City demographic and income trends, the economy, education, health care, housing, crime and safety and philanthropy. It provides an overview of the major trends and issues in selected aspects of each subject, with the aim of providing a basic understanding of the defining issues that can be used to inform decisions about strategic action. *This report does not strictly define the need for services, but rather illuminates the changing social conditions from which the needs arise.* It is the first step — but only the first — in helping organizations determine their priorities.

To help organize the voluminous material collected for this report, we have identified six key trends that describe the most significant changes that have occurred in the city over the last decade and that continue to shape the city's identity. These are:

- New York City is a more diverse and international city than ever.
- Amidst growing general affluence, a large share of New Yorkers lives in severe poverty.
- The city's public schools are showing some signs of improvement, but are still challenged to meet the educational needs of the city's youngsters.

- Health status has improved in many respects, but more New Yorkers than ever lack access to health and mental health care.
- With respect to housing, the most significant needs are in the areas of housing affordability and homelessness.
- The city's streets are safer, but homes are becoming more violent.

This report is a summary of a larger Technical Report that can be found on United Way of New York City's Web site (www.uwnyc.org). The Technical Report analyzes the subjects of demographic and income trends, the economy, education, health and mental health, housing, crime and safety and philanthropy. For each subject it provides queries that nonprofit organizations might ask themselves as they consider ways to address human needs in that area, and provides illustrative examples of activities. Analyses are conducted at the borough and local levels, with extensive supplementary data presented in Appendices. The Technical Report also suggests a framework for action — ways in which organizations may use the information in the report to help inform the process of strategic decisionmaking.

New York City in a Time of Uncertainty

This report was written on the cusp of two events that are likely to change New York City's human needs landscape profoundly: the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center, and an economic downturn that followed nearly a decade of unprecedented prosperity. The effects of September 11 on New York City's human service needs related to employment and training, housing, mental health and immigration services and nonprofit organizations are the subject of a separate, companion report titled *Beyond Ground Zero: Challenges and Implications for Human Services in New York City Post September 11*, available from United Way in print form and from the UWNYC Web site.

That this report was written before the full impact of either September 11 or the economic downturn was known has two important implications for the interpretation of its findings. First, because of reporting lags, much of the data in this report reflects a time of economic expansion — one of the nation's longest. The boom years of the middle and late 1990s brought unprecedented prosperity to many people, including the city's most vulnerable residents. Thus, the human needs that *do* emerge from the data of this period are all the more compelling because they reflect a period of relative prosperity. They probably represent the lower bound of what can be expected if economic conditions decline. Just as demand for services was expected to increase because of the downturn that began in the spring of 2001, an impending city fiscal crisis, the worst in years, presented grave implications for the level of funding available for human services.

Second, we can only speculate about what will be the *enduring* effects of these two events. As this report was being written, the city — government agencies, nonprofit service agencies, philanthropic organizations, businesses and the general public — was consumed with handling the impacts of September 11. Few were able to pause to reflect about the long-term implications of this disaster for the city. Likewise, the signs of an economic downturn were there, but experts were divided about its likely duration or severity. It was yet unclear whether the tremendous outpouring of charitable giving to New York City for disaster relief would reduce giving later in the year and for other purposes; whether New Yorkers' renewed sense of community and civic pride would endure; whether the ominous clouds of economic decline would pass quickly over the horizon or their shadow linger over the city for an extended time.

But the fundamental messages of this report remain timely despite the uncertainties of the period in which it was written. The human needs that were apparent even in times of prosperity will undoubtedly persist in harder times, and likely grow. They are a compelling reminder that continual vigilance and effort are required to extend the promise of opportunity to *all* New Yorkers. And while the tragic events of September 11 reverberate through almost every facet of the city's human needs, consuming much of its energy, we must remember that the human needs that existed in the city before the attacks endure, and should not be eclipsed. This report is also a reminder that those needs are no less important today than they were on September 10.

These six trends are discussed in the following sections of this report.

CHAPTER 1

An Increasingly Diverse and International City

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of New Yorkers is the diversity of their racial, ethnic and national origin. New York is truly a global city in its population makeup, and is becoming even more so. These demographic changes have important implications for human service delivery. Information about such changes can be used in a number of ways. Determining the amount and location of human services targeted to specific groups involves considerations such as:

- The absolute size of the group in a particular geographic area
- The density or concentration of the group in the geographic area's overall population, and
- The rate of change or growth or decline of the group in the geographic area.

Growing Population

In 2000, New York City's population of 8.1 million people made it the largest city in the nation. The next largest city in the United States, Los Angeles, is less than *half* the size of New York City. If the five boroughs were counted as separate cities, four of them would rank among the ten largest cities in the United States. Brooklyn (2.4 million) would be ranked fourth, Queens (2.2 million) fifth, Manhattan seventh (1.5 million) and the Bronx (1.3 million) ninth.

The city is growing less quickly than the nation overall — national population growth was 13 percent compared to New York City's 9 percent. But the city grew more quickly than New York State, which grew by only 5.5 percent. New York City residents account for 42 percent of the state's population.

A City Without A Majority

In New York City, minorities are significantly in the majority — but no one ethnic or racial group dominates. Most New Yorkers — two out of three people — are people of color. In New York City, whites[1] are the largest racial group but they comprise only 35 percent of the population (compared to 69 percent for the United States overall). In fact, whites were the only racial group to *lose* population during the 1990s. New York's largest non-white populations are Hispanics and blacks, which each comprise roughly one-quarter of the city's population. Hispanics comprise 27 percent of the population of the city, compared to less than 13 percent nationally. The share of blacks and Asians in New York City (25 percent and 10 percent, respectively) is double their share of the nation's population.

Racial diversity in the city has increased substantially (Exhibit 1). In 1990, 57 percent of New Yorkers were people of color. Today, the share is 65 percent.

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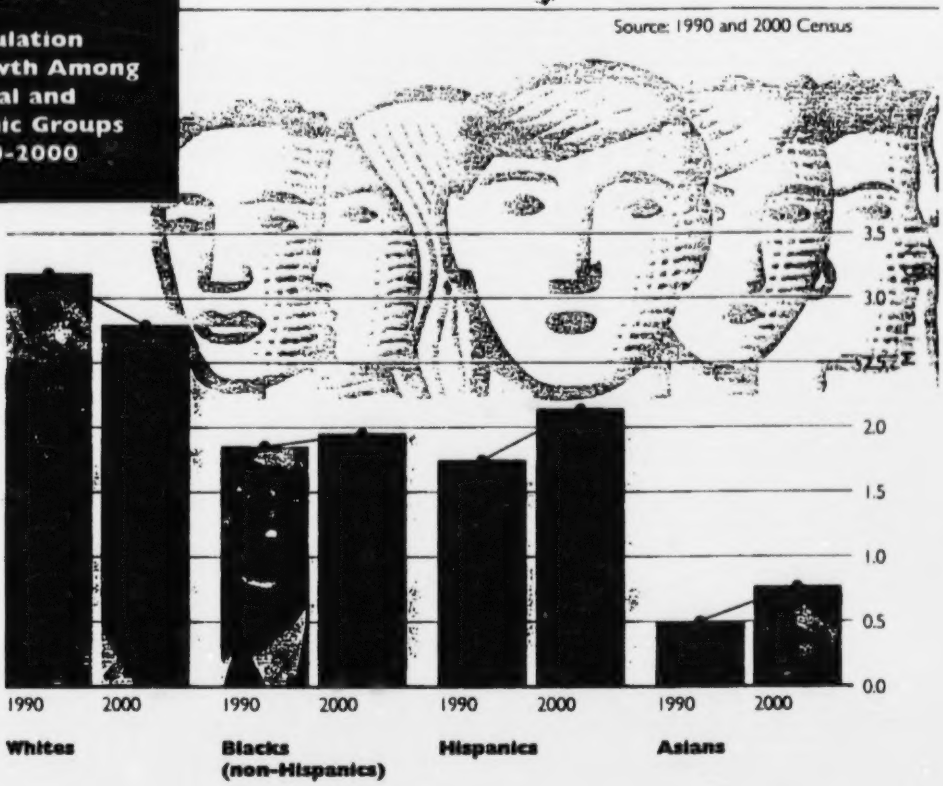
[1] Throughout this chapter, to avoid cumbersome language we refer to Hispanics as a separate population group (spanning all races). We use the term "whites" and "blacks" to signify the *non-Hispanic* members of those races. However, the data oblige us to include (the relatively few) Hispanic Asians in the count of Asians.

Exhibit 1

Population Growth Among Racial and Ethnic Groups 1990-2000



Source: 1990 and 2000 Census

Diverse Borough Populations

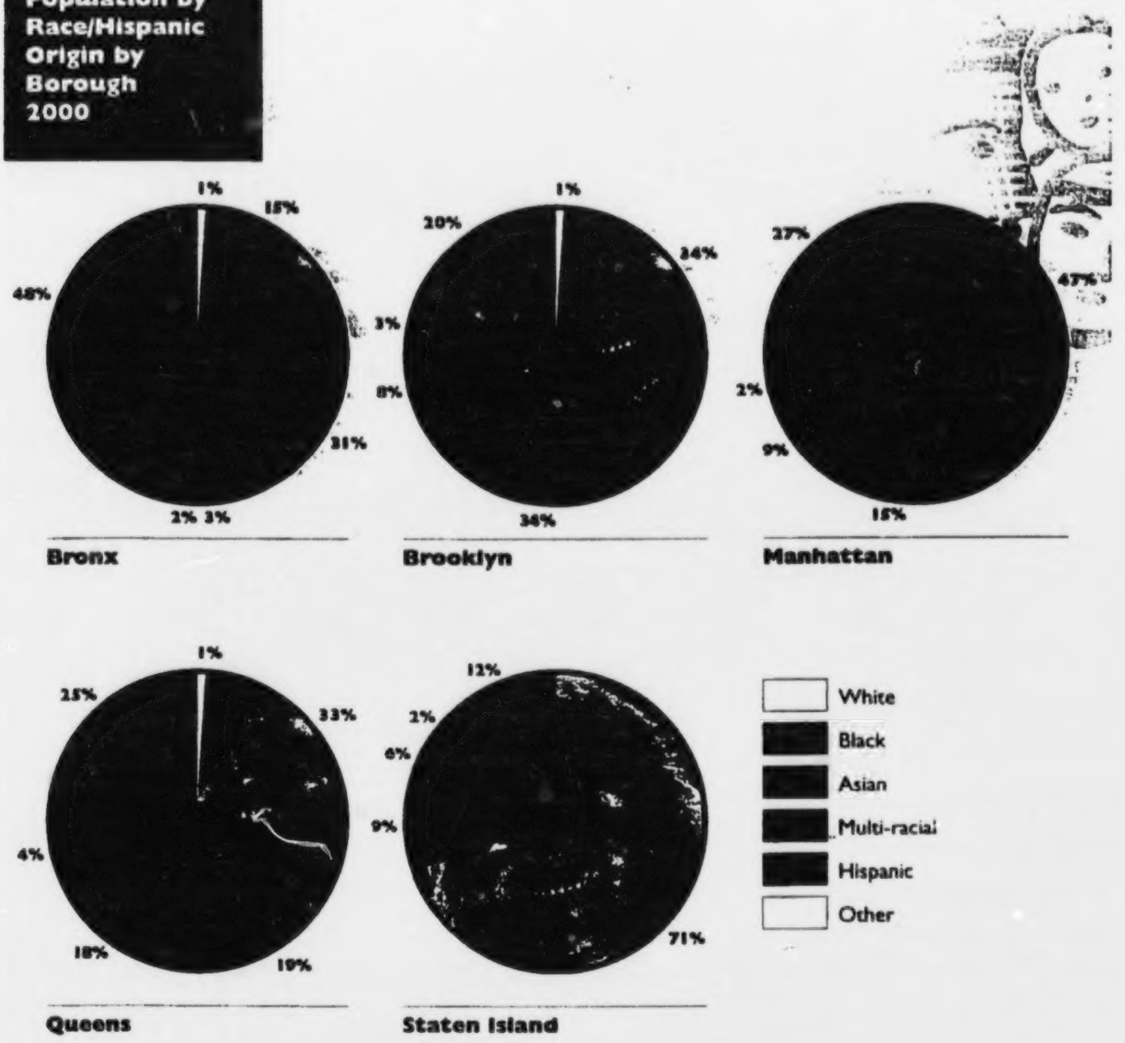
One aspect of diversity is shown by the share of the population composed of people of color (that is, non-whites). By this measure the most diverse boroughs are the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn, where whites make up 35 percent or less of the population. In Manhattan, nearly half the population is white. Staten Island, the smallest borough, is the "most white" borough by far, with 71 percent of the population being white.

Another aspect of diversity is the *mix* of races. By this measure, Queens is the most diverse borough, with substantial representation by every racial group (Exhibit 2). Brooklyn also has a diverse mix of mostly blacks, whites and Hispanics. In comparison, the Bronx is comparatively heavily Hispanic and black. Manhattan is composed mostly of whites and Hispanics. And Staten Island, as we have seen, is predominantly white.

Exhibit 2

Population by Race/Hispanic Origin by Borough 2000

Source: 2000 Census



Bronx

Brooklyn

Manhattan

Queens

Staten Island

Hispanics: The Largest "Minority"

New York City's 2.2 million Hispanics are the largest group of people of color. Hispanics represent 41 percent of its people of color.

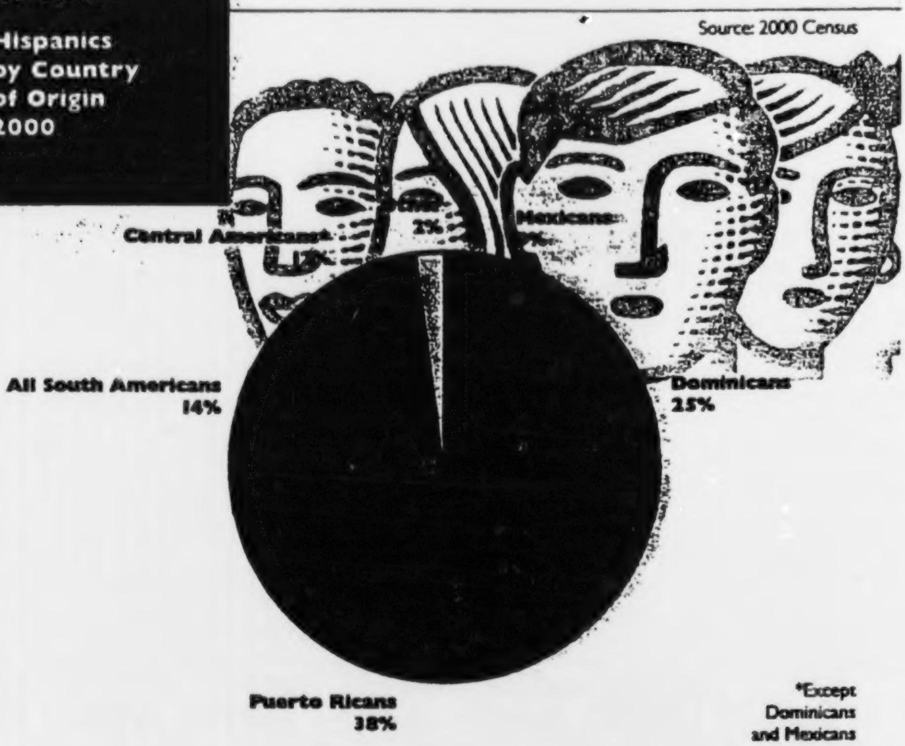
The Hispanic population of New York City has increased significantly in the past 10 years, due to both immigration and high birthrates. In the 1990s, the traditional sources of Hispanic population growth — immigration from the Caribbean and high birthrates — have been supplemented by the movement of Hispanics from the south and western parts of the United States to New York City. The number of Hispanics has increased by 423,000 since 1990, giving this group a growth rate of 24 percent, compared to the city's 9 percent growth rate. The most heavily Hispanic areas of the city are in the Bronx, with some local concentrations in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens.

Immigration in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s has made Puerto Ricans by far the largest group of Hispanic New Yorkers. Today there are over 800,000 New Yorkers of Puerto Rican descent, accounting for 38 percent of all Hispanics in the city. A second major group is Dominicans,[2] which account for over 500,000 people, or 25 percent of Hispanics (see Exhibit 3). Mexicans are a distant third, with only 9 percent of the Hispanic population. The combined countries of South America and Central America (except the Dominican Republic and Mexico) account for 14 percent and 12 percent of Hispanics, respectively.

Exhibit 3

Hispanics by Country of Origin 2000

Source: 2000 Census



*Except Dominicans and Mexicans

Puerto Ricans, long the dominant Hispanic group, are becoming less so. Their population actually declined in the 1990s (Exhibit 4). This decline, combined with large increases by other groups, combined to reduce their share of the Hispanic population from 50 percent in 1990 to only 38 percent ten years later. In contrast, the Dominican population grew by 60 percent, raising their share of the Hispanic population from 19 percent to 25 percent.

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[2] The figures used in this section are adjusted to account for a likely 2000 Census undercount of certain Hispanic groups by country of origin.

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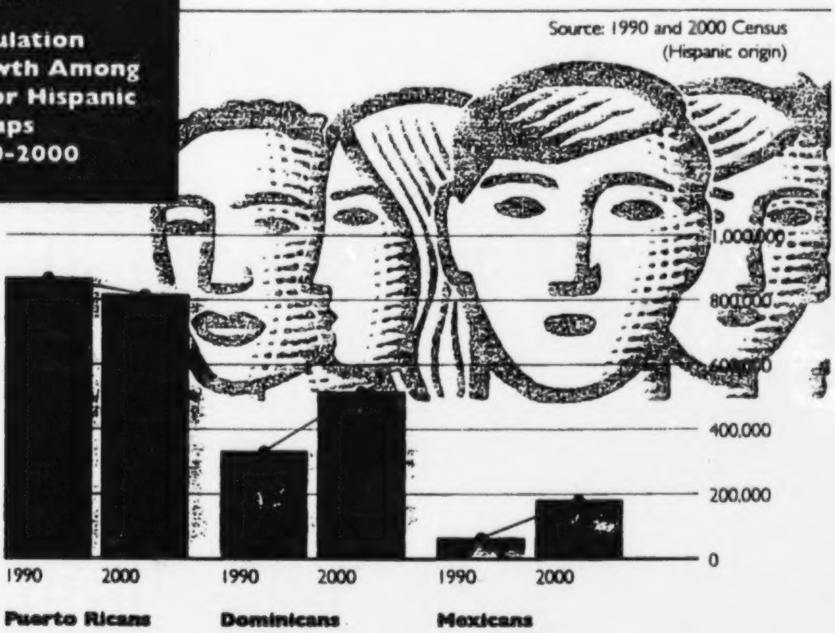
Exhibit 4

Population Growth Among Major Hispanic Groups 1990-2000



Source: 1990 and 2000 Census (Hispanic origin)

But no major Hispanic group grew as much as Mexicans. Their numbers grew by 246 percent (from 56,000 to nearly 200,000), the highest growth rate by far of any other Hispanic group. They accounted for only 3 percent of the Hispanic population in 1990; today they account for 9 percent. Immigration data suggest that the increase stems less from immigration than from very high fertility and from internal immigration from other parts of the United States.

Black New Yorkers

The Black (non-Hispanic) population of New York City accounts for nearly 25 percent of New York City's population, a share relatively unchanged from 1990. The Black population rose by 6 percent during the 1990s, a rate substantially lower than that of Hispanics and Asians.

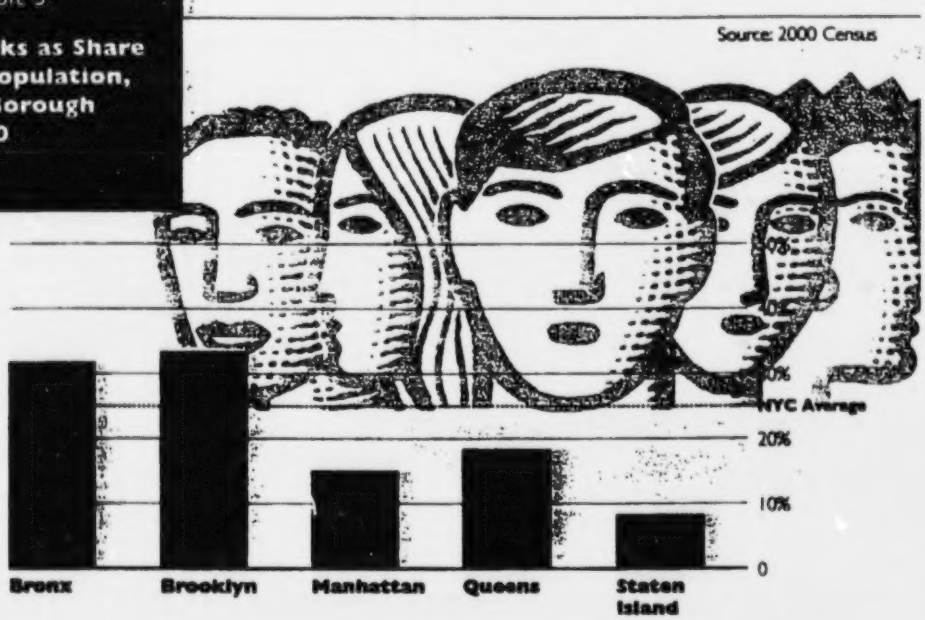
The Black population is comprised of African-Americans as well as of foreign-born Blacks. The two groups are quite distinct, and important differences shape their social service needs. Historically foreign-born Blacks have come primarily from the Caribbean, but the newest major groups of Black New Yorkers are immigrants from sub-Saharan Africa.

Where do most Black New Yorkers live? Brooklyn has the largest Black population by far. Forty-three percent of the city's Black population lives there. The Bronx and Queens have the next largest Black populations, with about one-fifth of the city's Black population living in each borough. The remainder lives mainly in Manhattan. These patterns are largely unchanged from 1990.

Which areas have the highest concentrations of Blacks? Approximately one third of the populations of Brooklyn and the Bronx are Black (see Exhibit 5). Blacks account for about 19 percent of Queen's population and 15 percent of Manhattan's. Staten Island has relatively few Blacks (9 percent).

Exhibit 5

Blacks as Share of Population, by Borough 2000



Source: 2000 Census

Asians: The Fastest Growing Group of New Yorkers

The Asian population of New York grew by an extraordinary 75 percent between 1990 and 2000, making Asians by far the fastest growing major racial group. The Asian population grew from 511,000 to 892,000 in these ten years. Asians now account for nearly 11 percent of New Yorkers, with the increase stemming predominantly from immigration.

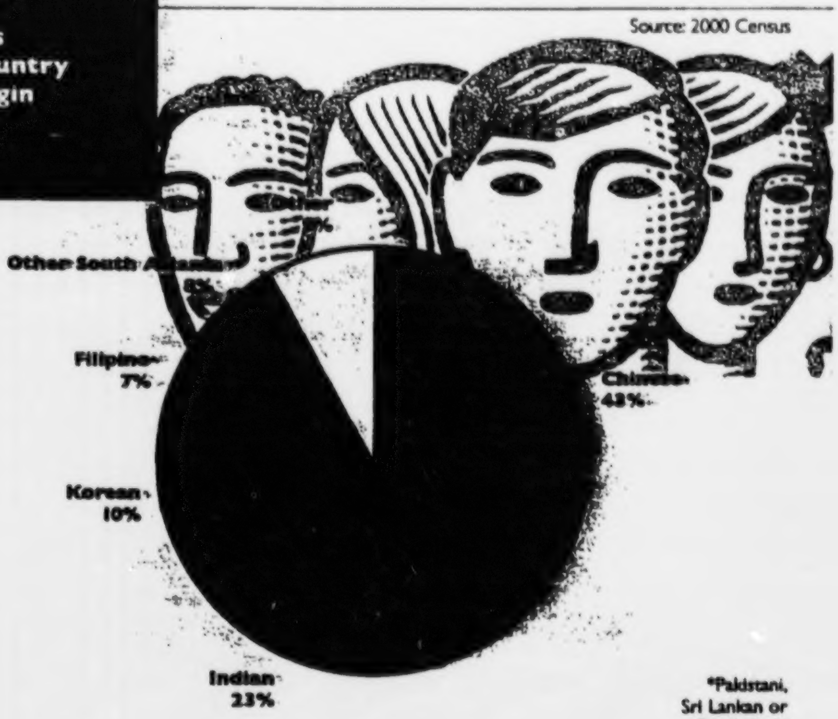
Where do most Asian New Yorkers live? By far, most Asians — half the city's Asian population — live in Queens. About one quarter live in Brooklyn, and nearly a fifth in Manhattan. The Bronx and Staten Island have very small populations of Asians.

The "most Asian" borough of the city is Queens, and it is getting even more so. Queens has the highest Asian population density (20 percent) of any borough, and its Asian population grew by 84 percent in the past ten years, a rate that exceeded the overall Asian growth rate of 75 percent.

Brooklyn is notable because it has a fairly low Asian population density (9 percent), but the Asian population there increased by 92 percent, more than in any other borough. In contrast, Manhattan has a slightly higher density of Asians (10 percent), but with a relatively low growth rate of 46 percent.

Exhibit 6

Asians by Country of Origin 2000



Source: 2000 Census

*Pakistani, Sri Lankan or Bangladeshi

New York City's 380,000 residents of Chinese origin make them the largest group of Asian New Yorkers. The Chinese represent about 43 percent of the city's Asian population (Exhibit 6). The next largest group is Indians, who number about 206,000 and account for 23 percent of the city's Asian population. A distant third is the Korean population, whose 90,000 members comprise 10 percent of Asian New Yorkers.

The two largest groups, Chinese and Indians, also posted the largest population gains (Exhibit 7). The Chinese population grew by 58 percent, while the Indian population grew by 134 percent, more than doubling in size. This represented the highest growth rate among Asians.

Immigrants: A Source of Vitality

Immigrants have long been a major factor in New York City's unique vitality and dynamism, no less so today than ever. This report was written before the release of immigration-related data from the 2000 Census, and thus relies on data from the most recent systematic detailed analysis of the city's immigration patterns, a 1999 study conducted by the New York City Department of City Planning using 1995-1996 data. It found that in the mid-1990s, the city had less

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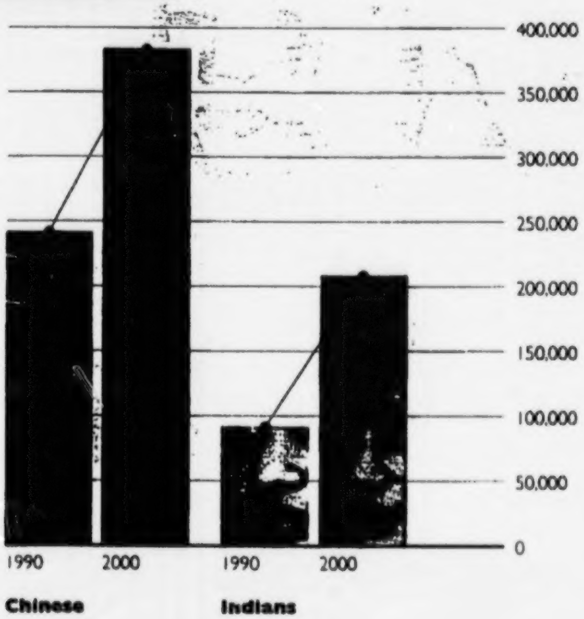
Exhibit 7

Population Growth Among Major Asian Groups 1990-2000

Source: 1990 and 2000 Census
(Asians including Hispanic)



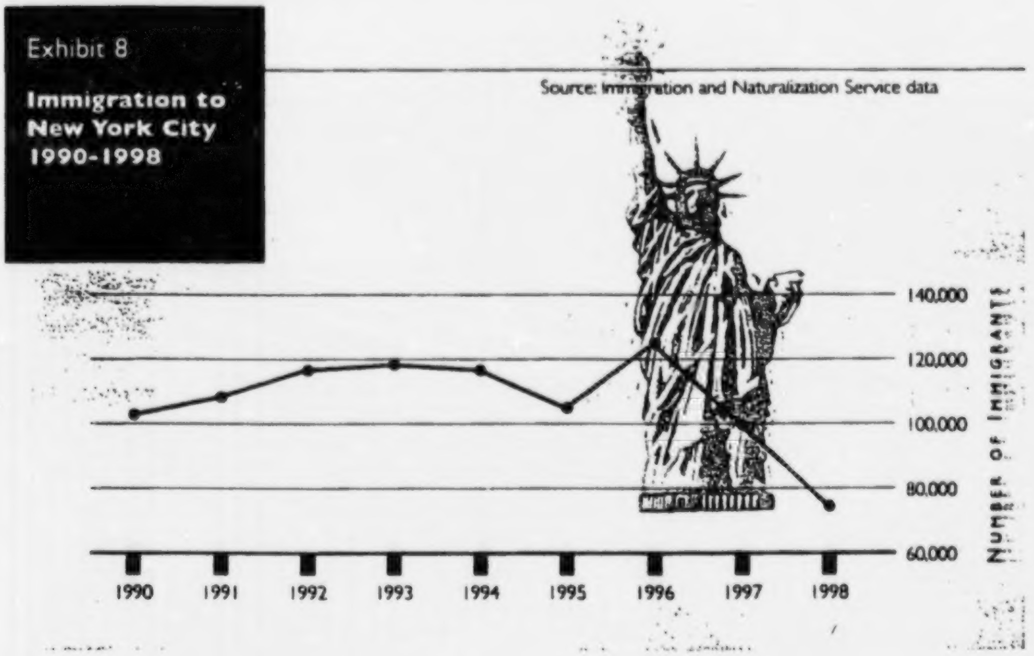
than 3 percent of the nation's population, but received 14 percent of its immigrants. In 1996, over one-third of the city's population was foreign born. If we include the children of immigrants, we find that over one-half of the city's population is a first or second-generation immigrant. Fifty-two percent of newborns have at least one foreign-born parent.

Annual immigration has fluctuated throughout most of the 1990s, ranging between 100,000 and 124,000, a peak reached in 1996. Between 1997 and 1998 (the most recent date available), immigration fell sharply, however, to a decade low of 76,000 (Exhibit 8). This dip occurred nationwide, and experts are still investigating why. One hypothesis is that it reflects lags in processing immigrants, rather than any real decline in people wanting to enter the U.S.

The top source countries for immigrants in 1998 were the Dominican Republic, China and the former Soviet Union, which all sent between 6,000 and 10,000 immigrants that year. Although their relative rankings have changed somewhat year to year, these were the big three source countries throughout the 1990s.

Exhibit 8

Immigration to New York City 1990-1998



Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service data

A Snapshot of New Yorkers

The Technical Report also contains an analysis of the city's population according to other demographic characteristics, as well as their implications for social service needs. Among the subjects discussed are the trends concerning family composition, children and the elderly. Among these key demographic characteristics are:

- Between 1990 and 2000, the city's population of children increased at nearly double the rate of the general population (15 percent compared to 9 percent). Approximately 26 percent of the city's population, or nearly 2 million people are children. New York City has about 541,000 preschoolers (children aged 4 or younger) and 615,000 teenagers.
- Although their numbers are not growing quickly on average, the elderly are a large group. Approximately 938,000 New Yorkers are 65-years-old or older. The very old — those aged 80 or above — are a comparatively small group (about 250,000) but their numbers are growing quickly. This is significant because they have unique and intensive social service needs.
- The living arrangements of the elderly are significant because of what they may imply about potential access (or lack of access) to resources and about social isolation. Citywide, approximately 300,000 elders live alone and 36,000 live in nursing homes.
- With regard to family composition, about 2 out of 3 households in New York City are family households (defined as two or more people related by marriage, birth or adoption). The most "family-dense" area of the city is Staten Island (where families account for 73 percent of all households.) The least so is Manhattan, where only 41 percent of households are composed of families.
- Among the city's 1.9 million family households, about 900,000 contain children. Single parents, most often women, head 41 percent of families with children. Of all single parent families, women head about 86 percent.

The Bronx has the highest percentage of single-mother families (50 percent). Rates in the other boroughs range from 20 percent to 38 percent. The large number of single parent — and especially single mother — households is significant because these families are more likely to live in poverty, and to need social service supports, both for parents and children.

- Family size varies significantly by race and ethnicity, with Asians and Hispanics having the largest families.

Implications for Human Services

New York City's large immigrant population presents unique challenges to social service providers because of their large numbers, their distinctive needs and their ineligibility for some forms of public assistance. Unlike many other cities with large foreign-born populations, immigrants to New York City come not just from one or two parts of the world, but literally from everywhere and in great numbers. And because New York City is a temporary residence for many, a "transit point" en route to permanent settlement elsewhere in the U.S., the city's large immigrant population is constantly turning over, assuring that the multiple needs of immigrants for language, acculturation and other services persist.

- The growing diversity and internationalism of New York City have major implications for human service delivery. They oblige human service agencies to design flexible responses to the needs of different racial and ethnic communities — for example, to provide culturally appropriate human services. This includes recognizing cultural diversity not only across but also *within* broad racial categories. It also means moving beyond a cursory examination of the averages for any one group. For example, the treatment of Asians as a "model minority" — because on average their socioeconomic outcomes are quite high — may overlook the very real social service needs of certain segments of this population.
- With increasing population diversity, nonprofits need to develop intergroup relations and tolerance programs. These services are aimed at achieving greater levels of racial and ethnic harmony and may include work at the community level to build group dialogue and create forums where local issues may be addressed.
- Ethnic diversity indicates a need for multilingual staff at human service agencies, as well as information and referral and printed materials in many languages.
- Ethnic diversity also creates a greater need for training and career development paths that encourage people of color to enter human services fields.
- With a growing youth population and a large elderly population, there is a need for programs that serve both of these groups, including intergenerational programs that bring the young and old together.

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CHAPTER 2

Economic Hardship Amidst Affluence

In a city that offers almost unimaginable luxury, many New Yorkers live in abject poverty. One of the most bedeviling aspects of the economic boom of the 1990s was that the poverty rate remained largely unchanged.

The social and emotional effects of poverty reverberate through almost all aspects of life. Although great human need can exist even in affluence — social isolation, depression and domestic violence know no socioeconomic barriers — poverty underlies many of the city's human needs.

The 1990s: Growing Affluence, but Not in Equal Measure

New Yorkers enjoyed particularly strong income gains during the economic boom of the middle and late 1990s. For example, their per capita personal income grew by 23 percent between 1988 and 1999 (in 1999 dollars), compared to 15 percent for the United States. Even the poorest borough, the Bronx, saw a 7 percent growth in real income between 1988 and 1999.

But the rich got *substantially* richer, while the poor were only slightly better off. Much of the income gain was fueled by growth in the wealthiest segments of the most affluent borough — the financial sector of Manhattan. Manhattan saw a 44 percent growth in income between 1988 and 1999 compared to growth rates between 5 and 23 percent in the other, lower-income boroughs. A recent analysis by Public/Private Ventures[3] found that between 1992 and 1999, the average income of the poorest fifth of New York City families increased by only 3 percent in real terms (from $5,300 to $5,400), while the average income of the richest fifth grew by 33 percent (from $93,000 to $123,500).[4]

Several factors contribute to the slow income growth among the city's poorest residents. Labor force participation is very low among poor households — on the order of 20 percent. Real average earnings in low-wage industries declined during the 1990s. And the steady influx of poor immigrants tends to depress average income figures in the bottom bracket.

Many New Yorkers Are Still Very Poor

Even after a period of strong economic growth, many New Yorkers are trying to get by on extremely low incomes. According to the 2000 Census Supplementary Survey, 21 percent of all households had incomes of less than $15,000. One-third of households get by on less than $25,000 per year. And half of households live on less than $40,000 per year.

The Bronx and Brooklyn have the highest proportions of poor households (incomes below $25,000). Queens and Staten Island have the highest shares of middle-income households ($50,000-$99,000), and the lowest percentages of poor households. And Manhattan has by far the highest share of very wealthy households (incomes over $200,000).

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[3] Deepening Disparity: Income Inequality in New York City, Public/Private Ventures (September 2001).

[4] These figures need to be used cautiously, since they are based on data from the annual Current Population Survey, which uses a sample that is too small to be statistically reliable for New York City; but they are probably suggestive of the overall trend.

The persistence of poverty is highlighted by an examination of the share of New Yorkers living in what the federal government defines as poverty. It bears noting that the federally defined poverty threshold does not incorporate national variation in living expenses such as food and housing, and is thus felt to be unrealistic for high-cost areas such as New York City. The people living below the federal poverty line are only those at the very bottom of the economic ladder, not the entire population in poverty. Despite economic expansion that occurred in the mid and late 1990s, approximately the same number of New Yorkers was in poverty in 2000 as in 1989. According to the 2000 Census Supplementary Survey, 1.4 million people, or 18 percent of New Yorkers, reported incomes below the federal poverty level[5] — a figure little changed from the 19 percent reported in 1989.

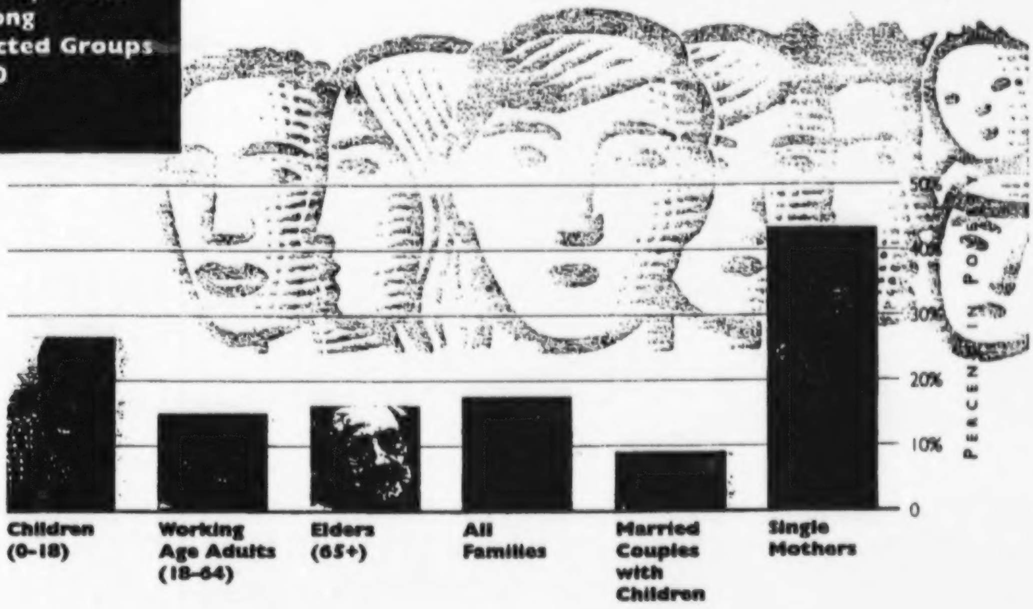
However, it is important to note that changes over time in income distribution or poverty status do not take into account the movement of families and households among income brackets. Those who were poor in 1989 are not necessarily still poor; other poor families may simply have replaced them. This is a major shortcoming of the "snapshot" data that are available for analyses of trends in economic well-being.

Generally, elders are doing better than children because of the more comprehensive array of government programs aimed at the elderly, including Social Security. Children made up 26 percent of the city's population in 2000 but 36 percent of people in poverty. Senior citizens, in contrast, comprised 12 percent of the population but only 10 percent of the poor.

Exhibit 9

Poverty Rates Among Selected Groups 2000

Source: 2000 Census Supplementary Survey



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[5] The federal poverty threshold, defined for various household sizes for the nation as a whole, fails to incorporate the costs of childcare or geographic variations in the cost of housing (for example, it is currently defined as $13,738 for a family of three). It is unrealistic for high-cost areas such as New York City. As such, it should be viewed as reflective of those on the very bottom of the economic ladder, rather than of the entire popuation in poverty.

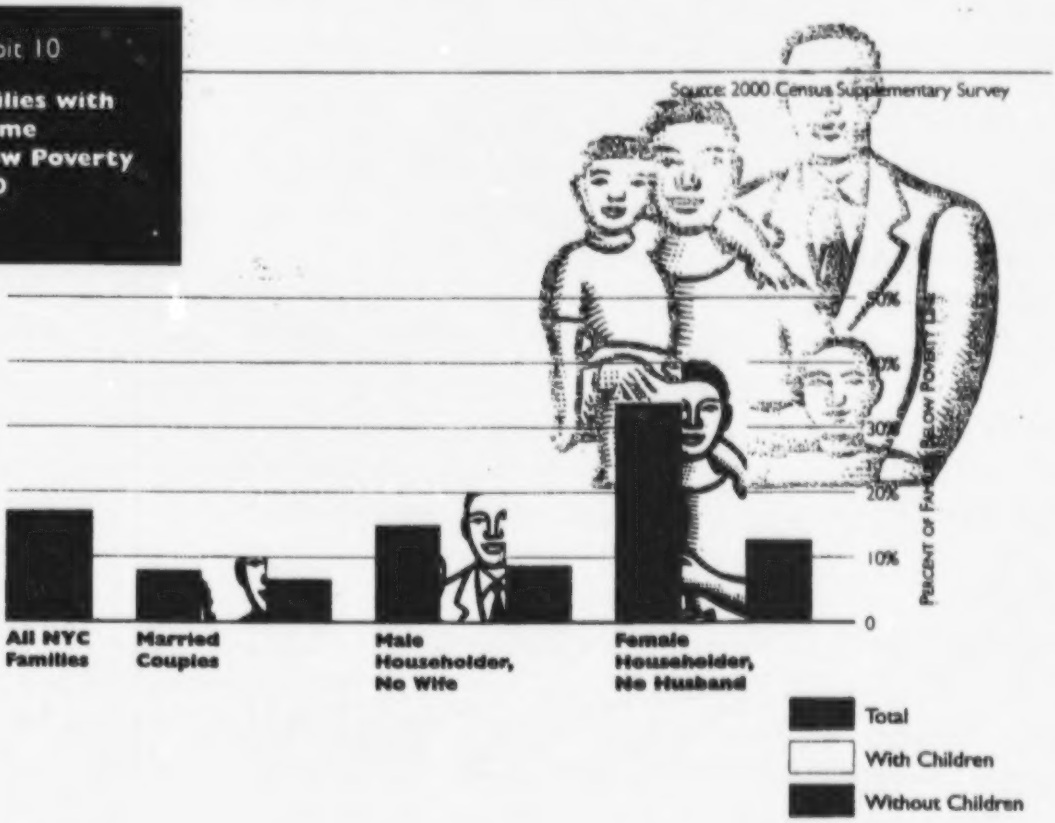
Who is more likely to be poor? Slightly over 27 percent of children live in poverty, while nearly 16 percent of elders and 15 percent of working age people do so (Exhibit 9). The relatively better standing of elders with respect to poverty reflects the more comprehensive array of government programs available to people over age 64, including Social Security.

Among the boroughs, the Bronx had the highest rates of poverty among all age groups. Both Queens and Staten Island had significantly lower rates of poverty than the rest of the city, for all age groups.

Taking a closer look at families in poverty, it is women-headed families that are more likely to be poor than those headed by married couples or men alone (Exhibit 10). One-third of all female-headed families live in poverty, compared to only 8 percent of families headed by married couples and 15 percent of families headed by men.

Exhibit 10

Families with Income Below Poverty 2000



Source: 2000 Census Supplementary Survey

Having children is more likely to place any type of household in poverty, as shown above in Exhibit 10. For all types of family configurations, more households with children live in poverty than those without children. Indeed, single mothers head most of New York City's poor families. In 2000, 63 percent (188,700 families) of poor families were headed by women. Most of them (88 percent) included children.

An Alternative Measure of Economic Well-Being: the Self-Sufficiency Standard

In view of the limitations of the federal poverty threshold mentioned above, an alternative measure is the Self-Sufficiency Standard. The Self-Sufficiency Standard measures the costs of living in different areas of the city and the costs associated with different family types. For example, the Self-Sufficiency wage for a single person living in the Bronx is significantly lower, $17,088, than the Self-Sufficiency wage for a two-parent family with two school-age children living in lower Manhattan, $71,112 (Exhibit 11).

Exhibit 11

Examples of the Self-Sufficiency Standard Income Levels

	One adult	One adult, one preschool child	Two adults, two school-age children
Bronx	$ 17,088	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn	$ 18,276	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan (Lower)	$ 28,704	[illegible]	$ 71,112
Manhattan (Upper)	$ 17,388	$ 38,676	$ 48,660
Queens	$ 19,320	$ 37,464	$ 47,460
Staten Island	$ 18,852	$ 37,152	$ 47,148

A comparison of the Self-Sufficiency Standard to the distribution of household income from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey shows that many households in the city have incomes below the standard. For example, only 41 percent of households in the Bronx have income above the Self-Sufficiency Standard for a single adult and one preschool child. Comparable single-adult, one-child figures for other boroughs are: Brooklyn, 50 percent; Queens, 58 percent; and Staten Island, 64 percent, Upper Manhattan, 40 percent; and Lower Manhattan, 40 percent.

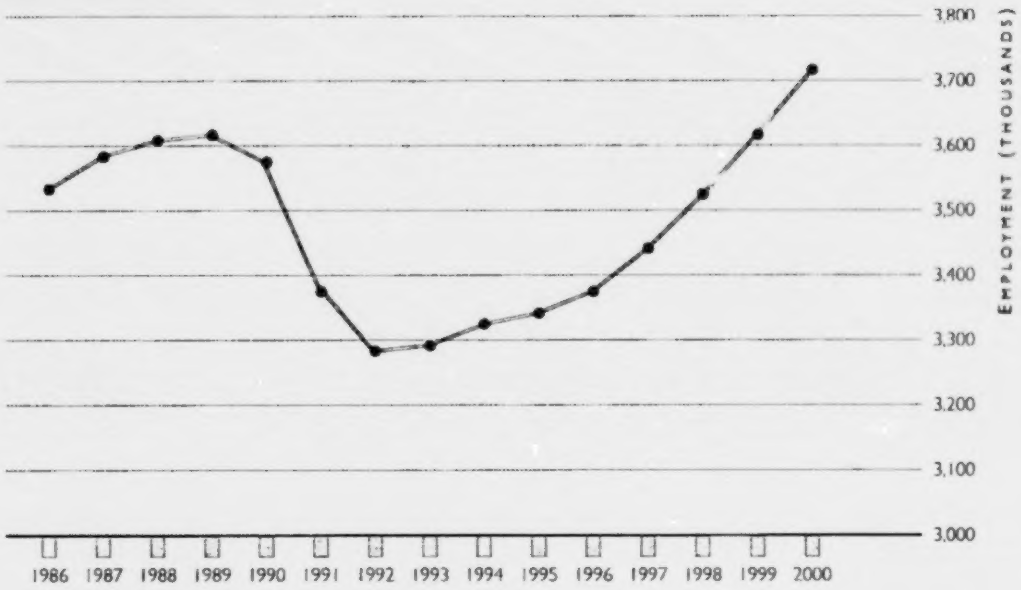
The Safety Net

A major factor affecting the standard of living available to the very poor is the public assistance safety net. In New York City as elsewhere, the introduction of national welfare reform in 1996 profoundly altered the "social contract" between the government and the poor. Public assistance caseloads dropped dramatically in New York City in the years following welfare reform, declining by 55 percent between 1995 and 2001. At the same time, eligibility requirements became more restrictive, the pressure to find employment increased and benefit levels shrank in inflation-adjusted terms.

Exhibit 12

Average Annual Payroll Employment in New York City

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics



The long-term effects of welfare reform are not yet known. Little is known about the quality of jobs obtained by former welfare recipients. Have the "welfare poor" simply become the "working poor"? Likewise, as those who have been able to leave the welfare rolls have done so, the population that remains on welfare is composed of the harder to employ. Trends in New York City's public assistance safety net, and the ways in which the city implemented welfare reform, are discussed in detail in the Technical Report.

Employment

For most New Yorkers, the basis of economic well-being is employment. What are the significant trends shaping job opportunities for low-income New Yorkers? The economic cycle plays a significant role. The city experienced a full business cycle between 1988 and 2001. Between 1988 and 1992, the city suffered a major economic downturn, with employment losses in a wide range of industries and sectors. Between 1992 and early 2001, the economy rebounded with vigor (Exhibit 12). Employment grew by 439,000, or 13 percent, between 1992 and 2000. The expansion was broadly based across a wide range of industries and included many low-wage jobs, the mainstay of entry level and unskilled workers. This included jobs in retailing, restaurants and personal services. The Technical

Exhibit 13

Employment in Low-Wage Industries 1988, 1992 and 2000

	Ann. Avg Employment			Change in Employment					
	1988 #	1992 #	2000 #	88-92 #	88-92 %	92-00 #	92-00 %	88-00 #	88-00 %
Apparel & Other Textile Products (23)	101.2	85.3	60.7	-15.9	-15.7%	-24.6	-28.8%	-40.5	-4.0%
Trucking & Warehousing (42)	26.9	28.7	22.6	1.8	6.7%	-6.1	-21.3%	-4.3	-16.0%
Personal Services (72)	29.9	26.3	30.2	-3.6	-12.0%	3.9	14.8%	0.3	1.0%
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services (75-76)	33.6	26.9	32.1	-6.7	-19.9%	5.2	19.3%	-1.5	-4.5%
Social Services (83)	116.2	136.2	179.5	20	17.2%	43.3	31.8%	63.3	54.5%
Eating & Drinking Places (58)	132.3	117.3	160.2	-15	-11.3%	42.9	36.6%	27.9	21.1%
Other Retail	269.8	232.3	277.5	-37.5	-13.9%	45.2	19.5%	7.7	2.9%
Total low wage	**709.9**	**653**	**762.8**	**-56.9**	**-8.0%**	**109.8**	**16.8%**	**52.9**	**7.5%**
Total Nonagricultural (10-97)	3605.8	3281.7	3720.6	-324.1	-9.0%	438.9	13.4%	114.8	3.2%
Total Nonagricultural less low wage	**2895.9**	**2628.7**	**2957.8**	**-267.2**	**-9.2%**	**329.1**	**12.5%**	**61.9**	**2.1%**

Report contains a detailed analysis of employment and other economic trends in the city throughout the course of the 1988-2000 business cycle, as well as a discussion of the employment implications of September 11. The highlights are noted below. For a full discussion of the impact of September 11 on employment in New York City, see also the separate United Way of New York City report titled *Beyond Ground Zero: Challenges and Implications for Human Services in New York City Post September 11*.

Low-Wage Jobs During the 1990s: More Jobs, but Declining Wages

The economic revival of the mid and late 1990s was based primarily on the growth of the city's "intellectual capital" sector — businesses that specialize in the creation, application and distribution of ideas and information, such as securities, business and information services, communications and professional services. The growth of these industries has created hundreds of thousands of opportunities for workers with higher-level skills and education.

The city's jobs base is in Manhattan, although employment grew faster in other boroughs over the course of the business cycle (from 1988 to 2000). Still, 63 percent of the city's employment remained based in Manhattan in 2000.

Impact of Recession and September 11 on Employment

The relatively mild economic downturn of 2001 was aggravated by the economic effects of the events of September 11, which are the subject of a separate United Way of New York City report titled *Beyond Ground Zero: Challenges and Implications for Human Services in New York City Post September 11*. Briefly, this report indicates that while employment in New York City had already been declining prior to September 11, the destruction and dislocation wrought by the terrorist attack caused a sharp and sudden decline in the number of people working in the city. Between early December 2000 and December 2001 approximately 132,400 jobs were lost, due to both the economic downturn and September 11. As devastating as these job losses are, especially for those directly affected, it is important to keep them in perspective. The city's economy has not yet fallen back into the massive job losses of the early 1990s, and does not seem likely to do so.

In its initial assessment of the impact of the September 11 attack on low-wage workers specifically, the Fiscal Policy Institute suggested that more than half of all job losses would be concentrated in industries that typically employ large numbers of less-skilled, low-wage workers. Even if New York City manages to avoid a recession as deep or as prolonged as that it experienced in the early 1990s, it appears that the effects on low-skilled, low-wage workers will be especially severe. The Fiscal Policy Institute has estimated that of the 81,000 jobs lost in the immediate aftermath of September 11, more than half were low-wage, low-skill jobs.

Employment figures alone, however, do not provide a full measure of the adverse impact of the post-September 11 economic environment. In a number of industries, workers who are still employed have nevertheless had their work hours cut back, and have thus suffered a significant reduction in earnings.

At the same time, it is important to recognize the employment opportunities that will be created by recovery from the September 11 attacks, although their exact nature and magnitude are not yet known. These include anticipated opportunities in construction, and security occupations.

Employment Essentials: Job Training and Childcare

Job training is essential to obtain a decent job, and for parents, childcare is essential to be able to hold it. New York City has an enormous range of educational and training institutions. There are over 90 colleges, universities and degree-granting proprietary schools in the city, with more than 300,000 students. There are also hundreds of proprietary training schools and other job training programs.

Existing side-by-side with these broadly available programs is a network of publicly funded employment and training programs designed to serve low-income families, displaced workers and other New Yorkers in need. Since the early 1980s, these programs were supported primarily with federal funds authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). In 1998, Congress enacted the Workforce Investment Act to replace and reform JTPA. WIA mandated the creation of a network of One-Stop Centers, which are intended to provide easy access to labor market information, counseling and job search assistance and — for low-income workers and job seekers — training in basic and job-specific skills.

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New York City has been very slow in implementing the new system mandated under WIA. As of January 2002, only a single One-Stop Center, located in Jamaica, Queens, was in place. The Human Resources Administration had selected several organizations to operate centers in other boroughs, but they were not operational at the writing of this report. For some of the city's economically most vulnerable residents — those lacking the skills required for college, the money for a proprietary vocational school or a union card — the city's delays in making full use of the resources provided by WIA could prove to be a significant handicap.

Adequate childcare is another essential element for workforce participation by parents. For low-wage workers, the demand far exceeds the supply. The city provides numerous forms of childcare assistance, including subsidies, Head Start programs and the Universal Pre-K program. However, some of these are not well suited to the needs of working parents because they offer only half-days of care. The Citizens Committee for Children of New York estimates that 100,000 children eligible for assistance under city rules do not receive it, due to limits on the number of vouchers or subsidized places available.

Implications for Human Services

As the nonprofit community considers how to help improve the well-being of the city's most economically vulnerable residents, it would do well to consider actions that might be taken in the near term (aimed primarily at mitigating the immediate effects of the economic downturn and of the events of September 11), as well as those appropriate for the longer-term.

- The September 11 attacks and the economic downturn of 2001-2002, coupled with the numbers of people who have not succeeded in moving off welfare, have led to a resurgence in demand for support for basic needs. Food and shelter are priority needs, and many human service agencies are diverted from their larger missions to attend to clients' basic living requirements. Persistent poverty in the city must be addressed by a strengthened public safety net, a goal requiring advocacy at all levels of government.
- Services must be targeted to specific groups, such as the unemployed, especially those affected by the employment losses due to the September 11 attacks, older youths preparing to enter the workforce, immigrants and the working poor.
- Nonprofits can help jobless and low-income workers to get access to new jobs that will be created in the post-September 11 recovery process.
- The nonprofit community is itself a major (and growing) employer of low-wage, less-skilled workers. It can seek to improve earnings and expand opportunities for its own employees.

CHAPTER 3

The Struggle to Educate the City's Youngsters

New York City's schools have the task of shaping both tomorrow's workers and its citizens, helping children develop into effective, compassionate, engaged members of their communities and of society. Especially for children who grow up in disadvantaged communities and fragile families, schools can offer a window to brighter possibilities, and a path to attaining them. New York City's public schools lay the foundation for most youngsters' academic skills and preparedness for further education. With over 1,100 schools, the city's public school system serves nearly one million students. How well the public schools do their job has an enormous impact on the lives of these children, as well as on the fabric of the city itself.

Public Schools: High Educational Needs, Relatively Few Resources

More than other public school systems in the state, the New York City school system is called upon to serve very high shares of disadvantaged children. These include children placed at risk by poverty, the inability to speak English well and recent immigration (within the last three years). For example, fully three-quarters of elementary and middle school students are eligible for free lunches. Nearly half of high school students receive free lunch (47 percent). Approximately 8 to 9 percent of public school students are recent immigrants (figures are for elementary and middle school students, and high school students respectively). Citywide, approximately 15 percent of public school students are not proficient in English. Approximately 12 percent are special needs students.

Not surprisingly, public school students are also exceptionally diverse racially and ethnically. Three out of four students are Black or Hispanic. Approximately 12 percent are Asian. "Minority" students make up the majority in every borough except Staten Island.

Yet funding resources available to NYC public schools are not commensurate with the city's high educational needs. In 1998-1999, the New York City average expenditures per pupil were only 93 percent of the state average. Compared to other large city districts in the state (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers), New York City fared even worse, with a per-pupil expenditure that was only 87 percent of that of the other large cities. Some of the highest educational needs in the state must be met with resources that are lower than the state average.

As a result of years of disinvestment in public schools, many school facilities are in poor shape. For example, over 661,000 students attend overcrowded schools citywide. Average class sizes have, fortunately, been decreasing steadily and at all levels since 1996. But they still remain high. Average classes in New York City are 20-25 percent larger than statewide or in other large cities in the state.

The space crunch has major impact on curriculum. Many schools cannot implement programs — after school programs, small classes, pre-kindergarten classes — simply because they lack the space. Thus, the significance of inadequate facilities goes far beyond the immediately visible ones of overcrowded buildings. What is not visible, but hugely significant, are the educational programs that cannot be implemented because of these constraints.

The issue of adequate facilities extends to other resources as well. On average, New York City students make do with little more than *half* the books and computers, per capita, of students in other parts of the state.

Teacher quality suffers as well. Compared to the state averages, the New York City public school system is characterized by more students per teacher, higher rates of teacher turnover and a larger share of uncertified teachers. The teacher turnover rate is 19 percent in New York City, substantially higher than at the statewide average of 13 percent. Nearly one quarter (24 percent) of New York City teachers are working outside their certification area, more than double the statewide average of 11 percent. Each school year in New York City begins with approximately 15-20 percent of the teaching force unlicensed and uncertified. A second challenge is keeping quality teachers in the system. According to the United Federation of Teachers, 55 percent of new teachers leave the system in their first five years. The difficulty of placing good teachers where they are most needed is aggravated by a seniority system that allows the most experienced teachers to choose where they want to work — typically, in the more affluent, lower-need districts.

The difficulty of attracting and retaining good teachers is likely to increase, even as the pressure to do so mounts. In 2003, the state will require that all New York City teachers be licensed and certified. But an anticipated nationwide wave of teacher retirements in the next five years is likely to intensify the teacher shortage.

Student Performance Suffers

The most significant feature of student performance results is their persistent and pervasive low levels. Even for boroughs that do comparatively well, performance levels are lower than anyone would wish. And while there have been some signs of improvement, the levels from which they start indicate the long road ahead. Performance results are particularly worrying in the context of school reforms that, since 1995, have raised curriculum and graduation standards across the state at both primary and secondary levels (these are described in the Technical Report).

Compared to other schools in the state, New York City elementary and middle schools are doing better than other large city districts in meeting state English and math standards (Exhibit 14A and 14B). But all large city districts are doing very poorly compared to the state average. At the elementary level, for example, 71 percent of schools statewide meet English standards, compared to 31 percent of schools in New York City and 26 percent in other large cities, respectively. The trends are similar with respect to the share of elementary schools meeting math standards, and for middle schools and high schools.[6]

With respect to the number of students (rather than schools, as above) that meet academic performance standards, only 34 percent of elementary and middle school students met City and State math standards in 2001. Only 41 percent met English standards. In the three-year period 1999-2001, English scores have been rising steadily. Math scores have stayed stable or slightly lowered during that time.

At the high school level, the key indicators are performance on state-required Regents exams, and graduation rates. Scores on Regents math and English exams are eloquent measures of basic competencies. Citywide, only 57 percent of the Class of 2001 passed the math exams, and only 54 percent passed the English exams.[7]

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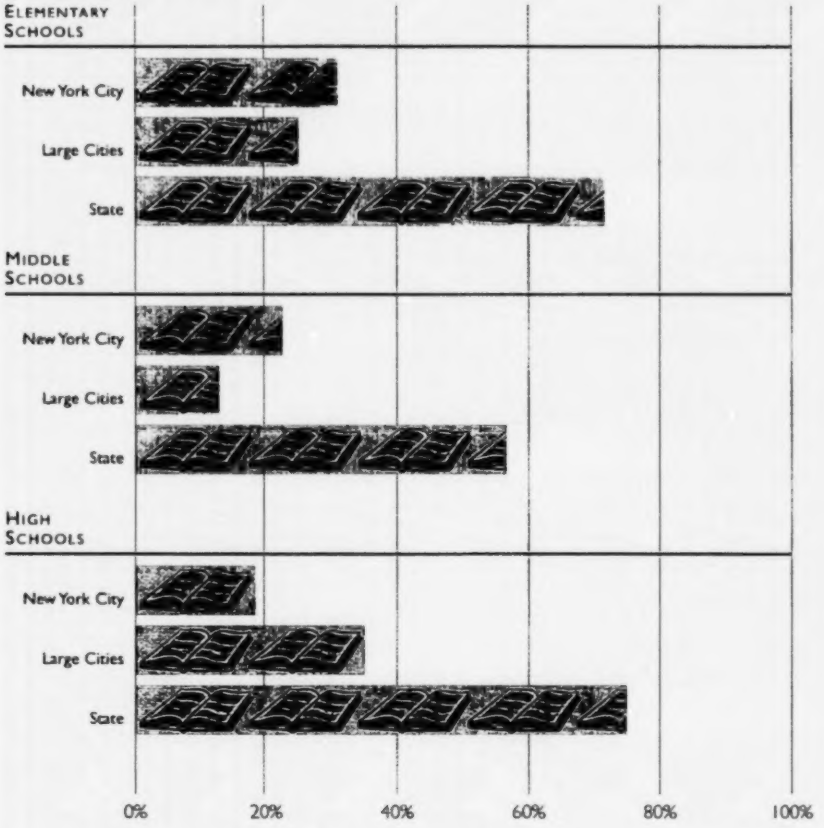
[6] It bears noting that New York City schools do better in comparison to national norms than to state standards, suggesting that the latter are quite high. However, the state standards are quite meaningful insofar as they represent the standards to which schools are accountable, and which govern whether students can graduate.

[7] These figures reflect shares of students passing with a grade of 65 or higher. If the "low-pass" option (a passing grade of 55) is eliminated, as has been proposed, this is the standard to which students would be held.

Exhibit 14A

Schools Meeting State English Standards

Source: New York State Department of Education, Report to the Governor 2001 (data for 1999–2000)

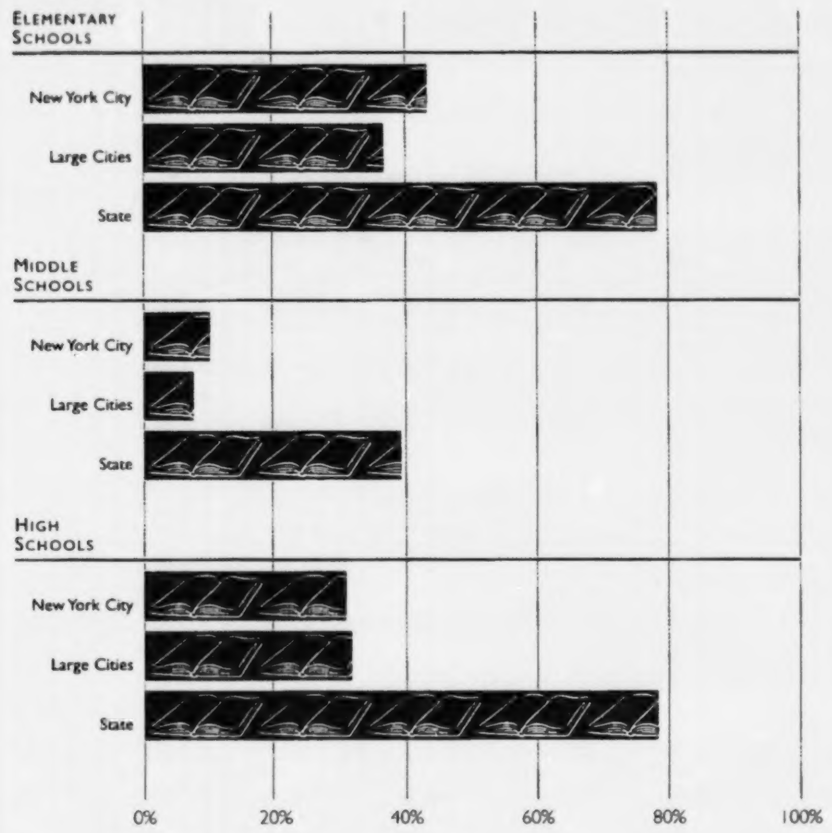


Citywide, 51 percent of students in the class of 2001 graduated on time (the graduation rate is a more meaningful indicator of successful progress through the school system than the dropout rate because many high school students in New York City — about one-third of a given cohort — do not graduate on time; thus they are not technically dropouts, but neither are they progressing satisfactorily through the school system). This rate has not varied much throughout the 1990s.

Exhibit 14B

Schools Meeting State Math Standards

Source: New York State Department of Education, Report to the Governor 2001 (data for 1999–2000)



Who is most at risk of not graduating? Minorities, immigrant children and English Language Learners (ELL) tend to have lower graduation rates. There are important nuances, however. With respect to immigrant children, graduation success appears to depend on when the child entered the American school system. Those who enter in middle school have graduation rates approximately equal to non-immigrants (50 percent). Those who are immigrants upon entry into the graduating class do less well — only 43 percent graduate. Lack of English proficiency can also be a serious impediment to graduation. Approximately 52 percent of English-proficient students in the class of 2000 graduated. Surprisingly, former ELL students (those who had once been classified as ELL, but tested out) did even better — 58 percent graduated. But only 30 percent of those who were still classified as ELL managed to graduate.

Implications for Human Services

There is an enormous role that the nonprofit community can play to supplement and complement what the public schools are doing. Nonprofit agencies can offer programs that prepare children for school, help families engage in their childrens' education, provide educational support when families are not able to provide it for their children and involve the entire community in the education of children.

- Nonprofits can help parents assist their children in school, for example through adult literacy training, parent-child reading programs, assistance obtaining low-cost computers and computer training.
- Through community-based organizations, nonprofits can develop mentoring programs that provide good role models for children; help develop recreational and social programs in school buildings outside of school hours; continue and expand academic preparation programs; and expand tutoring and mentoring programs to locations where disadvantaged students live, such as homeless shelters.
- Nonprofits can support programs that engage employers in education. Employers can help in a variety of ways. They can provide employment, internship and apprenticeship opportunities for students; make their employees available as resources; sponsor lunchtime literacy volunteer programs.
- Nonprofits can better inform their own educational programming by adapting lessons learned from other programs.
- Nonprofits can help to inform the education debate and help disseminate knowledge about what works.

CHAPTER 4

The Challenge of Providing Health and Mental Health Care

By many measures, progress was made in the 1990s with respect to the health status of New Yorkers. Access to health care, including mental health care, however, remains a major challenge.

Improving Health During the 1990s

In many significant respects, the health status of New Yorkers improved during the 1990s. Health status in 1987, 1992 and 1997 was compared by the City's Department of Health in its publication, *New York City Community Health Profile* (August 2001). Among the positive trends are:

- There was a major decline — nearly a halving — in infant mortality. The infant mortality rate dropped from 13.1 per 1,000 live births in 1987 to 7.1 in 1997. Subsequent data indicate that the rate dropped even further after 1997, to 6.9 in 1999.
- The overall mortality rate for children declined significantly in all age groups from 1987 to 1997.
- Homicide death rates declined by 61 percent for adolescents (aged 10–17) between 1992 and 1997.
- There was an overall decline in tuberculosis rates between 1992 and 1997, from 52 cases per 100,000 population to 23.6 cases. Subsequent data indicate that the rate dropped even further after 1997, to 19.9 by 1999.
- The incidence of sexually transmitted diseases was lower in 1997 compared to both 1987 and 1992 among adolescents (aged 10–17) as well as young adults (aged 18–24).
- HIV infection rates and the number of AIDS cases diagnosed dropped between 1992 and 1997. The rates of diagnosed AIDS cases between 1992 and 1997 declined by 39 percent for adults 25–44 and 19 percent for adults 45–64. Furthermore, the number of new AIDS cases diagnosed decreased dramatically, from 10,000 in 1992 to fewer than 4,000 in 2000. Between 1990 and 1999, HIV seroprevalence dropped significantly among all high-risk groups.
- Seniors are living longer. The overall mortality rate for adults 65 and older was 16 percent lower in 1997 than it was in 1987.
- Selected risk behaviors were lower in adolescents (aged 10–17) than their counterparts in New York State or other selected U.S. urban settings, according to the federally funded 1997 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys.
- According to the New York City Department of Health Vital Events and Reportable Diseases and Conditions, 1980 to 1999 publication, the rates of lead poisoning among young children (aged 0–5) has also been decreasing steadily (but are still somewhat high), from 305 cases per 100,000 people in 1994, to 127 cases in 1999.

But Serious Problems Persist

Other health indicators highlight areas where New Yorkers are doing less well.

- New York-based adults aged 25-44 were more likely than other U.S. adults to report poor health. So were seniors.

- Hospitalization rates for diabetes for seniors in 1997 were 36 percent higher than the 1987 rate. The most common cause of hospitalization for seniors in 1997 was heart disease.
- The leading cause of hospitalization among children in 1997 was asthma. The second leading causes of hospitalization among preschool children in 1997 were pneumonia and influenza.
- Pregnancy and its complications were the leading cause of hospitalization for both adolescents (10–17) and young adults (18–24) in 1997.
- Hospitalizations for mental disorders (excluding alcohol and drug-related conditions) increased in all boroughs.
- New York City AIDS cases represented 17 percent of the national total in June 1999. In December 2000, there were 46,800 adults and adolescents and approximately 700 children living with AIDS in New York City. The majority of them are people of color.

The positive findings suggest that significant strides have been made in advancing the health of New Yorkers. But the less positive trends are an eloquent reminder that there are still gains to be made to ensure good health, and good access to care, for every New Yorker.

Access to Health and Mental Health Care Difficult for Many

In New York City, the issue is not the *availability* of quality health care — the city is home to some of the world's best medical facilities and most advanced methods. The significant issue is *access*. What determines one's effective access to health and mental health care in New York City? There are many aspects of access:

- Financial access — the ability to pay for services;
- Geographic access;
- Cultural access — the ability of service providers to interact with patients of various cultures in a way that engages them in their care;
- Physical capacity — the availability of health facilities (e.g., hospital beds);
- Informational access — knowing how to exercise one's health care options.

The significant barriers to access may differ for different types of people. For example, for elders the important access issues may be isolation and lack of mobility. For immigrants, it may be cultural accessibility. We focus on financial access because it is fundamental to all aspects of health care, but we do so with the recognition that it is not the sole factor that helps determine New Yorkers' access to health care.

Lack of Health Insurance a Major Barrier to Health Care

Lack of health insurance remains a fundamental barrier to health care for nearly 2 million people in New York City, effectively cutting them off from large portions of the health care system. The problem is worse in New York City than elsewhere. For example, a City Department of Health report, the *New York City Community Health Profile*, found that New York City adults (aged 25–64) were more likely than other U.S. adults to report lack of health insurance and not seeing a doctor in the past year because of cost.

According to the 1999 Current Population Survey, 1.7 million New Yorkers are uninsured. This represents fully 25 percent of New Yorkers under 65. The challenge facing New York City's health system is to serve the needs of an uninsured population that is the size of a major American city.

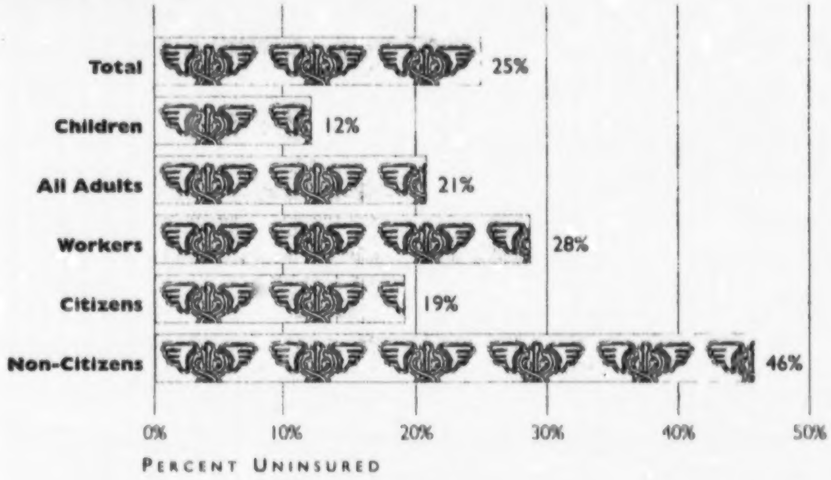
Lack of health insurance is less of an issue for the elderly, who are covered by Medicare, and — paradoxically — for those at either end of the income distribution. The affluent are covered by private insurance, and the very poor are eligible for public insurance programs such as Medicaid. Hardest hit are those whose incomes make them ineligible for public insurance yet are unable to afford private insurance. Also affected are low-income non-citizens because they are ineligible for most public insurance programs.

Who is more likely to lack insurance? Uninsured rates for specific population groups are shown in Exhibit 15.

Exhibit 15

Lack of Health Insurance Among Selected Groups

Source: Current Population Survey (2000)



- Lack of insurance affects ***non-citizens*** particularly. Nearly half of non-citizens (46 percent) are uninsured — the highest of any of the population groups commonly studied. A major factor that could help immigrants is the *Aliessa* court decision of 2001. It obliges New York State to provide coverage to documented immigrants for health and mental health services — a difficult proposition in the face of lack of federal support for this. Its effect on immigrants is yet unknown but could be significant.
- The ***working poor*** are also widely beset by lack of health insurance. Nearly one third (28 percent) of employed adults lacked health insurance in 1999, according to the Current Population Survey. It is startling to find that relatively few of the uninsured lack jobs (only 28 percent are unemployed). The vast majority of the uninsured are employed, most of them holding full-time jobs (63 percent of the uninsured work full-time and 9 percent work part-time). Clearly, employment is not the guarantee of health insurance benefits that it once was.

- ***Children*** enjoy relatively high rates of health insurance, in large part because of public insurance programs that target them. Even so, approximately 12 percent of children are uninsured, a share that fortunately has been falling over time.
- ***Minority adults*** are more likely to lack health insurance because they are more likely to be non-citizens or the working poor. According to a 1997 Commonwealth Fund survey, while 21 percent of whites are uninsured, the rates for minorities range from 27 percent (blacks) to 36 percent (Hispanics).

The working poor and children have been the focus of public health insurance programs. Child Health Plus and Family Health Plus are two important public insurance programs created to serve those who earn too much to be eligible for Medicaid. They are potentially important sources of coverage for the working poor, but indications are that they are underenrolled; so is Medicaid. The Mayor's Office of Health Insurance Access estimated that in 2000 525,000 New Yorkers, 325,000 of them children, were eligible for public insurance programs but were not enrolled. An additional 375,000 adult New Yorkers are eligible for Family Health Plus, which became available in New York City in February 2002. The Technical Report provides greater detail about the major public insurance programs available to New Yorkers, as well as of the city's shift to managed care for its Medicaid program, a major shift that will have significant ramifications for the way in which the city's poor obtains health care. It is too soon to know its effects on health care, but its progress and effects are being watched attentively by stakeholders throughout the city's health sector.

The availability of public health insurance programs does not itself solve the problem of access. As discussed in the Technical Report, it is still a challenge to enroll all eligible individuals into available public insurance programs. Why the underenrollment? Studies suggest that lack of knowledge and cumbersome enrollment requirements play a large role. So has the decoupling of Medicaid and welfare eligibility that came about with welfare reform in the middle 1990s.

The Result: Inappropriate, Insufficient or No Care

Lack of insurance can result in health care that is delivered in inappropriate settings (e.g., using emergency rooms for primary care), is insufficient (e.g., failure to obtain routine preventive care) — or simply nonexistent. According to a 1997 survey of health care in New York City by the Commonwealth Fund, the uninsured are more than twice as likely as the privately insured to use a public hospital emergency room. In the year prior to the survey (1996), one third of the uninsured used an emergency room. Of these, half reported that they did so because no other facility was available or their physician directed them there. The same study found that uninsured children are two and a half times more likely than insured children to rely on hospitals and emergency rooms for their regular care

Would inappropriate use of emergency rooms decline if more people were insured? Not necessarily. Surprisingly, the Commonwealth Fund found that voluntary managed care in Medicaid has not resulted in substantially altered utilization patterns among enrollees, nor has it reduced reliance on emergency rooms. It found that half of Medicaid beneficiaries or their family members used an emergency room in the past year. Why? Clearly, insurance alone is not enough. If patients are not instructed how to navigate the managed care system, they are likely to continue to access care in ways that are familiar to them, such as emergency rooms. Education is an integral part of efforts to improve access to care.

The Commonwealth Fund survey also found evidence of greater likelihood of insufficient or nonexistent care among the uninsured. Nineteen percent of the uninsured reported they did not get needed medical care, compared to only 7 percent of the insured. Four times as many uninsured individuals reported difficulty getting care, as did insured individuals — 53 percent compared to 14 percent. The study found that the uninsured have greater difficulty accessing care of all types — specialists, advice by phone and care on nights and weekends. Consider as well:

- Forty percent of uninsured children in the city have no regular doctor, compared to only 10 percent of insured children.
- Seventy percent of uninsured adults have no doctor, compared to 26 percent of the insured.
- Nineteen percent of uninsured adults had a time when they needed care but did not get it in the previous year, compared with only 7 percent of insured adults.
- Children need regular checkups, but uninsured children are about three times as likely as insured children to have had no visit to a doctor in the previous year.
- Uninsured adults are twice as likely as the insured to rate the care they receive as fair or poor (39 percent of the uninsured rate the care poorly compared to 19 percent of the insured).

Mental Health: Community-Based Care

No discussion of health care in New York City would be complete without consideration of mental health care. In this regard, access is also an issue — many insurance plans fail to provide adequate coverage for mental health services, for example — but more broadly, the significant issues have to do with the inadequacy of the mental health care system. Most mental health services in New York City are provided in the community, the result of a major shift toward community-based care that began in the 1960s. Community-based providers are the backbone of the mental health delivery system.

A major change that will affect the city's mental health system is the merger, in 2002, of the Department of Health and the Department of Mental Health. Its effects were unknown at the time this report was written. Among mental health professionals, the hope was that it would promote greater — and much-needed — integration between physical and mental health delivery systems. Ultimately, the success of this venture will depend greatly on the way in which the complex notion of "integration" is defined and operationalized.

Insufficient Investment in Mental Health

Mental health advocates note that the accumulation of years of insufficient funding has resulted in a service delivery system that is little able to meet the present demands placed on it, and that contains significant gaps in certain types of services. Factors that contribute to the situation are:

- Years of inadequate funding for mental health at the state and city levels, including low or no cost-of-living increases in community mental health budgets;
- The allocation of what funds have been available across many programs, resulting in many, but underfunded, programs;
- Lack of parity between insurance coverage for mental health services and other health services;
- Low reimbursement rates from Medicaid that are not commensurate with providers' cost of providing services;
- State-legislated "Medicaid neutrality" that obliges any expansion of outpatient mental health services to be balanced by a reduction in services elsewhere; and
- Cost-containment pressures from the shift to managed care.

In recent years there have been substantial increases in funding for mental health. But advocates point out that it does not compensate for years of inadequate funding, and that there still are not enough programs available to meet the demand.

The result of the lack of parity between mental and physical health has undermined the system of mental health service delivery. Specifically, it is characterized by:

Fragmentation. Mental health practitioners contend that there is no cohesive mental health "system" in New York City but rather a loose patchwork of programs focusing on narrowly defined needs, subject to different requirements, and often competing for the same scarce resources. Institutional barriers to much-needed service coordination are created by the peculiarities of bureaucratic structures, distinct funding streams and differences in "therapeutic cultures." For example, despite the frequent co-occurrence of substance abuse and mental illness, the two treatment systems are essentially distinct. Practitioners are virtually unanimous in their concern that it is far too easy to fall through the cracks of the mental health care system.

Service gaps. Practitioners contend mental health policy has historically favored the seriously and persistently mentally ill, leaving too few resources to adequately serve families, children and adolescents. There are also far too few substance abuse programs.

Deficits in workforce capacity. Low salaries and difficult working conditions contribute to very high turnover in the community mental health field. A survey by New York's Voluntary Coalition of Mental Health Agencies in 2000 found turnover rates between 37 and 54 percent among direct care staff, with 75 percent of departing staff having been on the job a year or more. The length of time to fill vacancies has also grown, the survey found. These factors are particularly significant in the mental health field, where the efficacy of treatment depends integrally on a trusting, stable relationship between therapist and client.

Inadequate resources for case management. The multi-dimensional nature of many mental conditions makes effective case management crucial to the coordination of care — yet this is an area that many practitioners consider one of the weakest in the spectrum of mental health care.

A shortage of culturally competent care. Anecdotal evidence suggests there is a severe shortage of mental health workers who are bilingual or adequately trained in culturally competent approaches. This is a major deficit in a city marked by such cultural diversity. It is particularly important in mental health, where stigma and a complex array of cultural issues can reduce individuals' willingness to seek and follow through with treatment. There is great need to develop a mental health workforce that reflects the diversity of New York City, and for more cultural competency training for existing workers.

Mental Health and Population Groups

Certain populations are noteworthy because they are considered innately vulnerable or because they have special needs. The issues for each type of group are different and are summarized briefly below.

- Among the major issues in mental health care for *children and adolescents* are coordination of care, and provision of support services that enable families to sustain treatment plans such as childcare, respite care and transportation assistance when a child is hospitalized far from home.

- The major issues with respect to *seniors* are outreach and diagnosis. One problem is that treatable mental health conditions in elders are mistaken for a normal part of aging. Primary care physicians and caregivers need to be trained to recognize and refer mental health conditions (one study found that 70 percent of elderly suicides had visited their physician the month before). Mental health services for elders are rarely provided adequately in nursing homes. Homebound elders are at special risk because of their isolation.
- For *immigrants and members of ethnic communities*, the paramount issue is culturally appropriate care to overcome the stigma and cultural barriers that keep many from seeking care. The challenges here are outreach, and development of a culturally competent workforce.
- *Hard to serve populations* refer to individuals who are noncompliant with treatment or those who have co-occurring problems such as substance abuse, physical health problems and homelessness in addition to mental health issues. They require intensive services such as core coordination, multiple services (e.g., substance abuse treatment or day programs) and supervised housing. The main problems here are the shortage of available programs, and poor coordination of care.

September 11 and Mental Health

The aftermath of the September 11 attacks has placed additional strain on the mental health system, even as it has raised the profile of mental health issues in the public eye. The implications of the September 11 attacks for the city's mental health services are discussed in a separate report *Beyond Ground Zero: Challenges and Implications for Human Services in New York City Post September 11*, but it bears mentioning here that the attacks oblige New York's entire health care system to respond to threats whose nature and magnitude have never before been experienced. Even as it has placed extraordinary additional burdens on mental health providers to provide care, the tragedy has also focused attention on the importance of mental hygiene. In hopefully its most enduring effect, the tragedy has raised the profile of mental health in the public eye. The sheer scale of the disaster has helped many New Yorkers realize that mental distress can affect anyone, and that there is no shame in seeking help.

The challenge for those involved in health care in New York City will be not only to respond intelligently to the vast array of health needs created by the disaster, but also to reflect thoughtfully about New York's experience of it, so that others across the country may learn its difficult lessons.

Implications for Human Services

Because the health sector in New York City is almost entirely nonprofit, the opportunities for involvement by the nonprofit community span all areas of care. In terms of community-based interventions, nonprofits can mount programs to:

- Help eligible individuals obtain insurance;
- Help enrollees learn to use their insurance effectively;
- Help service providers better cope organizationally with the transition to Medicaid managed care;
- Help both the insured and uninsured navigate the complex health care system and exercise their options;
- Help fill insurance coverage gaps or gaps in public health services;
- Target services to surmount the different access barriers of specific groups;

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- Help compensate for health coverage gaps by continuing support for free or low-cost health centers and programs;
- Promote better coordination of services;
- Improve the cultural competence of the health system;
- Identify and overcome barriers to access for specific populations;
- More rigorously assess the magnitude and nature of health needs;
- Catalyze new approaches to old problems through program assessment; and
- Disseminate the lessons learned about what works.

CHAPTER 5

Housing: The Quintessential New York City Challenge

Many aspects of the city's housing problems improved during the past decade, such as the physical condition of the housing stock, and the development of a large system of municipal shelters. The good news in New York City housing is that deteriorated housing, the dominant concern for housing policy decades ago, has become much less prevalent. In its Consolidated Plan submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City estimated that the number of "physically deficient" units[8] decreased by 21 percent between 1996 and 1999, dropping from 265,000 to 209,600 units. Most of the deficiencies (70 percent) stem from maintenance deficiencies. More serious problems, such as building defects, dilapidation and inadequate kitchen or bathroom facilities, are far less prevalent.

Nevertheless, the city's housing needs remain enormous. Half a million households pay more than half their incomes on rent. Tens of thousands more have no housing at all.

One reason for New York's endemically tight housing market is an inadequate housing supply. High development costs, restrictive zoning and building regulations and a host of other factors contribute to very low rates of new residential construction. For a city of its size, New York City's housing stock is small and vacancy rates low.

Dangerously High Housing Costs for Many New Yorkers

Housing affordability is perhaps the premier problem of New York City housing. Rent payments of 30 percent of income are considered to be the threshold of housing affordability; more is considered an excessive cost burden. In 1999, more than one quarter (26 percent) of the city's 1.95 million renting households spent at least *half* their incomes on rent (the figure was 12 percent nationwide). Thus, more than half a million households were paying precariously high portions of their incomes for housing.

Not surprisingly, excessive cost burdens are especially prevalent among low-income households. On average, renters with incomes less than $12,500 pay fully *two-thirds* of their income on rent. So do a third of those with incomes below $24,500 (see Exhibit 16).

This situation worsened in the late 1990s. The city's rental housing market, always tight, became even more so. From 1996 to 1999, the number of vacant rental units available declined by more than 20 percent. The city's vacancy rate, already low at four percent, dropped further to three percent and less in some areas, making an apartment virtually impossible to find. In 1999, the vacancy rate for units renting for less than $600 — the maximum affordable to a household earning $24,000 — was less than three percent. Only for expensive units — those renting for more than $1,700 — does the vacancy rate exceed the "housing emergency" level of five percent. A household would have to be earning at least $68,000 per year to afford such an apartment. Moreover, rents are increasing faster than renters' incomes. Between 1996 and 1999, the median gross rent increased by 9 percent, while median renter income increased by less than 2 percent.

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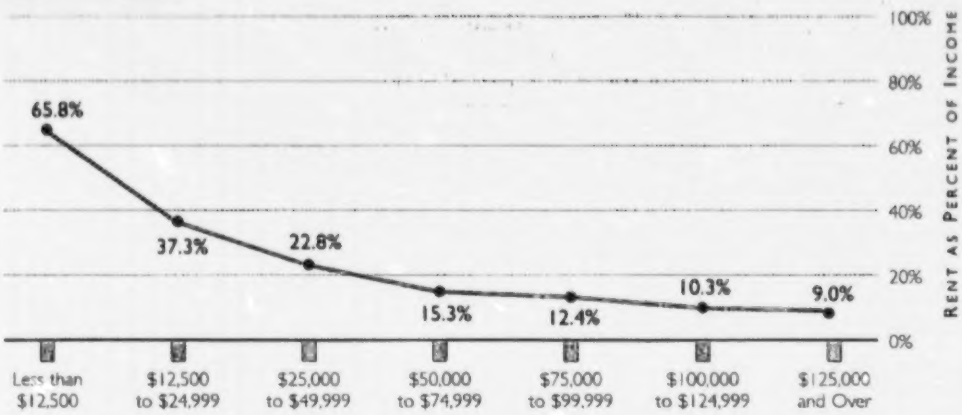
[8] The city defines a physically poor housing unit as one that is in a dilapidated building, lacks a complete kitchen and/or bath for exclusive use, is in a building with three or more building defects or has four or more maintenance deficiencies.

Exhibit 16

Rental Cost Burden by Income Group 1999

Source: 1999 NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey



Federal, state and local housing assistance policies and programs are large but still do not meet the enormous need. Occupancy at the city's 346 public housing developments exceeds 99 percent, and the waiting list for new apartments is approximately 136,000. The waiting list for tenant-based Section 8 voucher program, which provides households with rental subsidy vouchers that can be used in the private rental market, contained over 219,000 households in fiscal year 2000, and was closed in 1994 to all but a few types of households.

Peak Homelessness Levels

Over the course of the 1980s and early 1990s, the city supported the creation of a large system of shelters, transitional housing and supportive housing facilities for homeless individuals and families. Nonprofit organizations are central to the homeless shelter system, operating the vast majority of facilities for the homeless.

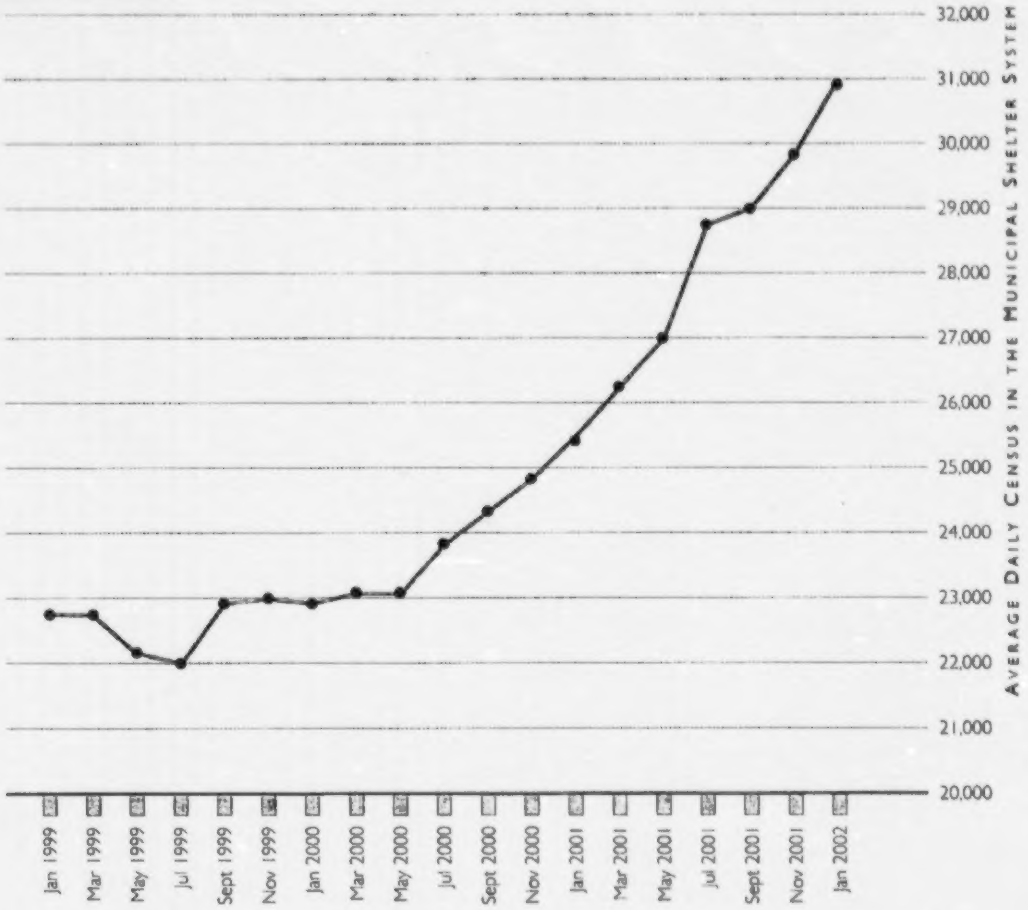
Yet the homeless population of New York City has never been larger (Exhibit 17). In January 2002, on average, 31,500 individuals a day stayed in municipal homeless shelters. It is the highest figure on record, surpassing the previous high of 28,700 a day in March 1987.

The homeless population can be distinguished as the "episodically" homeless and the chronically homeless. Each of these groups has distinct needs. The chronically homeless are often beset by so-called "co-occurring disorders" (such as substance abuse, alcoholism and mental illness) that require intensive, coordinated care and supportive housing. For the episodically homeless, the core of the problem is often economic vulnerability. When poor households have

Exhibit 17

Homeless Shelter Usage 1999–2002

Source: NYC Department of Homeless Services,
shelter census reports, compiled by Coalition for the Homeless



to spend more than half their incomes on rent, they are often one layoff or emergency expense away from losing their housing. Their service needs are geared toward services that help them regain a social and economic foothold.

Families with children, who are more likely to be episodically homeless, are the largest and fastest growing segment of the homeless population. The number of homeless children increased by 29 percent in 2001. Of the January 2002 shelter population, three-quarters were individuals in families (42 percent were children and 32 percent were adults in families). Virtually all of these families (90 percent, according to the Department of Homeless Services) are female headed.

Because shelter facilities for families are insufficient, the city is increasingly relying on costly and often less adequate "welfare hotels" and expensive scattered-site apartments to house the overflow from shelters. In January 2002, families were being housed in 1,224 scattered-site apartments costing $100 per night and more — up from 61 such apartments the year before. This represents a *1,907 percent* increase.

The demand for shelter beds is growing among single adults as well. In fiscal year 2001, the city sheltered an average of about 7,200 single adults a night, a number not seen since the early 1990s.

Homelessness is only the most extreme manifestation of a precarious housing situation. The exact number of people who lack a place to live is unknown, but studies suggest it is more widespread than average daily shelter counts would indicate. When families and individuals lose their housing, many stay with friends and relatives. Some stay in shelters, while others simply live on the streets. These New Yorkers, hidden from statistical view, are the "hidden" homeless.

Implications for Human Services

What is needed to improve housing affordability and homelessness in New York City is generally well known. The problem is a lack of funding to provide the services and housing at the necessary scale. The nonprofit community alone, without supportive government policies and funding, cannot address these problems. What is needed, therefore, are efforts that leverage resources creatively, among funders as well as among providers. There are significant ways in which the nonprofit community can improve the housing environment faced by low-income New Yorkers.

Examples include:

- Providing services to homeless families and individuals.
- Developing programs to prevent homelessness.
- Helping low-income households take advantage of the assistance for which they are eligible.
- Helping improve landlords' receptivity to, and effectiveness in, dealing with low-income tenants.
- Selectively supporting nonprofit housing development.

CHAPTER 6

Safer Streets, More Violent Homes

The sixth major trend characterizing New York City involves safety and security, concerns that have long occupied a central place in the public policy agenda (and reputation) of New York City. The pattern of the last decade has been a reduction in street crime, but an apparent increase in crimes in the home — domestic violence and child abuse.

Violence on the Street

The 1990s witnessed dramatic and unprecedented drops in crime in New York City. Reported crime declined by fully 57 percent between 1993 and 2000. Decreases occurred systematically in all police precincts in all boroughs. Both "person" crimes (that is, crimes against people) as well as property crime declined. The declines of the 1990s were the steepest ever recorded.

This trend is consistent with a drop in crime in many other cities in the country, including Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia and Chicago. But New York City's performance is remarkable even in comparison to other cities. For six years running, the FBI ranked New York City the safest large city in the country. In 2000, the latest year for which city comparisons are available, New York City was ranked as the seventh safest large city in the United States.[9]

Apart from increasing residents' sense of personal security, reductions in crime contributed to community and economic revitalization. From the revitalization of high-visibility commercial areas like Times Square to a greater sense of security in the city's many residential neighborhoods, lower crime has improved the quality of life for most New Yorkers. Safer residential and commercial areas help stabilize property values, encourage pedestrian traffic, promote economic activity and otherwise contribute to a healthier, more secure environment.

Some credit the crime drop to social and demographic shifts, such as a declining population of teenaged men, who are most likely to commit crimes, as well as improved economy, the ebbing of the crack-cocaine epidemic, and social policies that gave potential offenders more constructive outlets such as higher education.

Others credit the "broken windows" policy of policing, adopted in 1994. This approach is based on the premise that zero tolerance of minor offenses such as disorderly conduct, graffiti and prostitution creates a sense that deters more serious crime because it signals low tolerance for more serious offenses.

Whatever its cause, many New Yorkers, especially those in minority communities, maintain that the drop in crime came at the unacceptable cost of brutality, especially to African-Americans and other people of color. The highly publicized 1997 police station torture of a Haitian immigrant, and the police shooting deaths of two unarmed young Black men (one a West African immigrant in 1999, and the other a Haitian-American in 2000) are the most dramatic examples of this.

A 1996 Amnesty International report concluded that such instances of police brutality are not isolated occurrences but are systemic, reflecting a departmental "code of silence," an absence of accountability and aggressive and disproportional targeting of racial minorities. Between 1994 and 1998, the last period for which these data were available, there was a 45 percent increase in complaints against police.

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[9] New York City ranked seventh of 31 cities with populations greater than 500,000, according to a city comparison conducted by Morgan Quintino Company.

The heroism demonstrated by police officers during the attacks of September 11 muted criticism of the New York Police Department. However, community relations, particularly with communities of color, remain some of the Department's most significant challenges.

Violence in the Home

The magnitude of domestic violence and child abuse is very difficult to measure, because much of it goes unreported for reasons of fear and shame. It is not a *type* of crime (in the manner of assault, for example) so much as a *cause* of crime. There is also the question of causality: Do increases stem from "real" changes, or from better reporting or more aggressive investigation? To estimate the trends we must examine these issues from several complementary perspectives.

Indications are that domestic violence increased in the 1990s. Between 1990 and 1999, the New York City Department of Health (DOH) found that the women's intimate partners had committed 42 percent of the city's nearly 900 female homicides. The rate of such homicides appears to have increased. This is especially disturbing because the rate of other types of female homicides dropped dramatically. Between 1990 and 1997, the number of intimate partner homicides increased from 1.06 women (females aged 12 or older) in 100,000, to 1.43. In contrast, the comparable rate of "non-intimate partner" female homicides dropped dramatically over the same period — from 2.82 to .79.

Victims of domestic partner homicides are more likely to be foreign born women and women of color. In 1998, foreign-born women made up 40 percent of female New Yorkers, but 54 percent of intimate partner female homicide victims. They may be confronted by cultural and other obstacles that could increase their risk of intimate partner homicide, including language barriers and lack of access to services. Black and Hispanic women were more likely to be victims of domestic violence homicide.

Family related arrests, calls to victim hotlines and hospital surveys also suggest increases in domestic violence throughout the middle and late 1990s. According to the Mayor's 2001 Management Report, the city's domestic violence hotline received over 131,000 calls in fiscal year 2001, more than double the number received in fiscal year 1994. The New York Police Department made 24,000 family related arrests in fiscal year 2001, 60 percent more than in fiscal year 1994.

With respect to child abuse, it appears that child fatalities from maltreatment dropped substantially over the 1990s, but the number of substantiated cases of abuse increased. The total number of fatalities attributable to maltreatment[10] nearly halved between 1990 and 1999, from 117 to 55. In most years, most of these fatalities have occurred in Brooklyn or the Bronx. All five boroughs achieved their lowest incidence of child fatalities in 1999, however.

Nevertheless, according to data from the Administration for Children's Services, the number of "indicated" cases (that is, the number of reports that involved credible evidence to substantiate the allegations of abuse) increased by 60 percent between 1990 and 1999, rising from 12,600 to 20,100. This represented about 27,700 children in 1999, the most recent year for which data are available.

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[10] These are children, both known and not known to the New York City Administration for Children's Services (ACS), whose deaths were reported to the New York State Central Register for Child Maltreatment.

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Implications for Human Services

Among the ways that the nonprofit community can help foster safer homes and safer streets are:

- Help facilitate dialogue between the NYPD and communities.
- Help with the security requirements imposed by the events of September 11.
- Help prevent youngsters and others from turning to crime.
- Help communities protect themselves from crime.
- Ensure that all neighborhoods benefit fully and equitably from the police department's crime reduction efforts and resources.
- Make domestic violence services more accessible, especially to Latino, African-American and foreign-born women.
- More effectively tailor child abuse intervention and prevention services to communities or constituencies with the highest incidence of victimization.

Conclusion

In many respects, New York City made tremendous gains during the middle and late 1990s. That they did so is testament to the resourcefulness of New Yorkers — that of individual residents, of human service providers and of their supporters. It is also a hopeful sign that the same energy can be applied to address the problems that remain. The challenges of the years ahead will be to consolidate the progress that was made in the 1990s, to extend its promise to those who did not share in it and to keep the gains from eroding in the face of an uncertain environment.

Moreover, action must be taken against the backdrop of an event that has no precedent. The city faces the enormous task of recovery — psychological as well as physical and economical — from a disaster of an unprecedented nature, the attacks of September 11. Any economic downturn could potentially reverse many of the gains made by New Yorkers during the prosperous middle and late 1990s, and to pitch those who are most vulnerable even further into need. As this report was being written, a major municipal fiscal crisis threatened funding for human services — just as demand for them was expected to increase. In this environment, an objective overview of the city's human needs landscape becomes more important than ever before, for it lays the foundation for making the difficult decisions about how to target support for the city's many human needs.

But there is opportunity as well. The city has received an enormous influx of funds for disaster relief. Reconstruction will create job opportunities, and also the chance to rebuild the affected area in ways that may more equitably benefit a greater number of people. New Yorkers are unified by an unprecedented sense of community and sense of civic purpose.

In this environment, the need is greater than ever for resource allocation decisions that are *strategic*. This report is one step — but only the first of several — in that process. New York City's human needs are too numerous and too complex to lend themselves to a simple cookbook list of priorities. This overview, and the Technical Report from which it is drawn, best serves as a foundation — and a catalyst — for the subsequent steps that are needed to determine resource allocation priorities. The Technical Report presents a framework for action — considerations that can help organizations to think about resource allocation and programmatic priorities in a *strategic* way. Among the elements of a strategic approach to decisionmaking are:

- A clearly defined sense of mission and niche;
- Consideration of how one's own funding vis a vis other resources available;
- An integrated "systems" approach to social problems;
- A focus on interventions that yield large "multiplier" effects;
- Support for capacity-building activities that boost the effectiveness of program dollars;
- A foundation in solid information about performance, impact and knowledge of what works.

While the uncertainties of the post-September 11 world are unique, in some ways they are timeless. The situation facing decisionmakers has never been, and will probably never be, different. Only the nature of the uncertainties changes, not the fact of their existence. If the challenges of the coming years are great, so are the ingenuity and commitment of the city's human services community to ensure that the voices of *all* New Yorkers, even the most vulnerable, are heard — and answered.

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